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CALENDAR

OF

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE

BEING LETTERS WHICH PASSED BETWEEN SOME OF THE COMPANY'S SERVANTS AND INDIAN RULERS AND NOTABLES

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VOL. VI, 1781-5

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PREFACE

The present volume of the Persian Calendar embraces the documents relating to the administration of Warren Hastings during its most eventful years, 1781-5. The insurrection at Benares, the spoliation of the Begams of Oudh, war with Haidar Ali, peace with the Mahrattas, the rise of Sindhia are the principal occurrences of the period. They called for supreme tact and energy on the part of Hastings. The weakness of the Bombay Presidency, the insubordination of the Madras Government, not to speak of the minor administrative problems, severely taxed the patience and resourcefulness of the Governor-General. The intriguing details of these important events may be read in the following pages.

A. F. M. ABDUL ALI,
Keeper of the Records of the Government of India.

IMPERIAL RECORD DEPARTMENT,
NEW DELHI,
The 22nd December 1937.

ABBREVIATIONS

CI—Copy of Issues.
CR—Copy of Receipts.
TI—Translation of Issues.
TR—Translation of Receipts.
AI—Abstract of Issues.
AR—Abstract of Receipts.
OR—Original of Receipts.
DI—Draft of Issues.

In the Persian Correspondence the dates (in italics) on the margin against receipts are dates on which those letters were received while those (in Roman) against issues are the dates on which the letters were issued.

INTRODUCTION

(The figures in brackets refer to the serial numbers of letters in the Calendar of Persian Correspondence, Vol. VI.)

The sixth volume of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence deals mainly with the political and diplomatic correspondence of Warren Hastings with Indian Chiefs from the year 1781 to the close of his administration in 1785. In these pages we are afforded a glimpse of the genius of Hastings at work untrammelled by the fierce opposition that darkened the first eight years of his rule. That opposition had now collapsed and he enjoyed not only the office but also the powers of the Governor-General. But he was surrounded by fresh difficulties and distractions. The most momentous issues were at stake, the most alarming situations had arisen. The cool courage, foresight and statesmanship of Hastings however triumphed over all, and when he quitted the reins of office he had consolidated the British position in India and brought it to the front rank of Indian powers.

Cantonment bazars in Oudh—the reform of an abuse.—The matter which demanded Hastings' attention at the beginning of our period was an abuse that had been growing among the English troops employed by the Nawab Vazir of Oudh. The Nawab complained that they were usurping his authority and depriving him of his revenues in a most obnoxious manner. The Commanders of the brigades stationed at Fatehgarh, Daranagar, Cawnpore, Farrukhabad, etc., had established cantonment bazars in their respective stations and had been levying a duty on all articles brought there for sale. This had been done ostensibly to ensure a regular supply of grain and necessaries for the troops and no objection had been taken to it. But the merchants from far and near were now not only being forced to bring all kinds of merchandise to Colonelganj, as these bazars were called, but also were being prevented from going to the old *ganjs* which belonged to the Vazir and where his officers collected the duties. These latter naturally became deserted and the Nawab's revenues fell off. He estimated his loss at 3 *lakhs* from Kora and Etawah alone. By a similar stretch of authority these officers had assumed civil and criminal jurisdiction. They were attending to applications for the recovery of debts and property for a consideration, and were issuing writs and summonses and even putting people in prison. To the Nawab they justified such high-handedness urging that their purpose was simply to ensure supplies and render justice (51). But, on a complaint from the Vazir, Hastings ordered them to stop these practices and recommended to the Nawab to grant them some compensation (81). The charge of the camp bazars was accordingly made over to the agents of the Nawab who granted to Col. Morgan, Commander of the 2nd Brigade, or to his successor in office, a fixed annual allowance

of one *lakh* and to Major Briscoe, commanding at Daranagar, another sum of Rs 36,000 in lieu of the perquisite enjoyed by them (138-9, 142).

Hastings visits Benares.—One of the most important events that took place in 1781 was the insurrection at Benares and the passing of that province under direct British rule. Hastings had demanded extraordinary contributions from Chait Singh, the Raja of Benares, for meeting the cost of war in which the Company was engaged. The Raja paid 5 *lakhs* in 1778 and another 5 *lakhs* in 1779. In 1780 he began to make excuses and plead inability. Hastings thereupon resolved to punish him for refusing assistance to the suzerain power in the hour of need. Accordingly he set out for Benares on the 7th July 1781 (200) leaving the Presidency in charge of Mr Wheler, second in Council. Arriving there on the 14th August (208) he wrote to the Raja demanding an immediate explanation of his failure to supply Rs 5 *lakhs* of war subsidy and 1,000 cavalry requisitioned by him (209). The Raja replied (207) that he had paid off the subsidy by instalments and that he had offered through the Resident 500 horse and 500 foot. Hastings had already resolved not to waste time in parleying and at once directed the Resident to proceed to the Raja's palace early next morning, the 16th of August, and put the Raja under arrest.

Insurrection: Chait Singh deposed.—Chait Singh submitted quietly but towards evening his people broke into rebellion, cut his guard to pieces and rescued him. The Raja then fled across the river to Ramnagar and collecting his family and effects retired to a fort called Latifgarh. He was at once deposed by a proclamation and the management of his *zamindari* was provisionally entrusted to Babu Ausan Singh, the *Diwan* of Chait Singh's father (212). Meanwhile the Raja's adherents had assembled in force at Ramnagar and were preparing to attack the Governor-General in his quarters. Hastings had ordered up troops from Mirzapur, Chunar, etc., in order to make a concerted attack on Ramnagar but an officer from the contingent at Chunar in an excess of zeal attacked the rebels single-handed and spoiled the plan. He himself was killed with a large number of his comrades and the few that survived retreated to their station with difficulty. Hastings was left at Benares with a force only about 450 strong and the situation of his quarters made the position untenable. He therefore retreated to Chunar (213). As soon as reinforcements arrived active operations were launched against the enemy. He was defeated first at Patita and then at Latifgarh, the two fortresses on which he principally relied. Chait Singh retired to the strong fortress of Bijaigarh but hearing of the advance of the English army he left his family there and fled away towards Bundelkhand with all his treasure. Bijaigarh was promptly invested and it surrendered by capitulation (262).

With the fall of Latifgarh the rebellion was practically over. Steps were at once taken to re-establish communications and the dak system, which had broken down completely, was restored (231,244). A general amnesty was proclaimed (233). The principal persons made their submission and quiet was gradually restored (267).

Chait Singh takes refuge with Sindhia.—Chait Singh fled through Rewa to Bundelkhand but Anrodh Singh, the Raja of that place, refused to give him shelter (305) and he had to find an asylum with Sindhia. The latter even attempted to reconcile the Governor-General to him (310) but that was not to be. Hastings while duly praising the magnanimity of affording protection to an exile wrote to request that when the English Resident happened to attend his court at the same time as Chait Singh, the latter must be sent away (308).

Mahip Narayan Singh succeeds Chait Singh at Benares.—On the 30th September Hastings formally installed Mahip Narayan Singh, sister's son of Chait Singh, as Raja of Benares. Babu Ausan Singh was removed from the charge of the *zamindari* (296) and Babu Drigbijai Singh, father of the new Raja, was appointed his *Naib* (297). Care was taken from the first to place Mahip Narayan Singh in a subordinate position. The revenue payable by him was fixed at 40 *lakhs*, nearly double the amount paid by Chait Singh. The criminal administration of the city of Benares was taken from his hands and entrusted to an independent magistrate, the first person to hold that post being Ali Ibrahim Khan (292). The Mint was similarly removed from his control and Mr Markham, the Resident, was given the charge of it (312).

Rewards for loyal services during the insurrection.—A great many landholders who had been dispossessed by Balwant Singh, Chait Singh's father, were restored to their estates for services rendered during the insurrection. These included Raja Gobindjit of Kantit (214), Raja Bikramajit of Zamania (225), Babu Bhagat Singh of Chaunsa (226), Ali Azim Khan of Ghazipur (350), Idal Singh of Agori (241) and Daljit Singh of Bijaigarh (250). Bandhu Khan,[1] who had rendered invaluable services to the English army as their guide, received at the same time a *jagir* of Rs 2,000 in village Jalalpur in Patita (229, 1438). Jagannath Singh,[1] an old servant of the Company, received a *jagir* of Rs 1,200 in *pargana* Sadarda (252). Beniram Pandit,[1] the agent of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla, had accompanied the Governor-General in his flight to Chunar at grave risk to his person and property and had supplied a *lakh* of rupees at a time when the credit of the Company had sunk to its lowest ebb in Benares. For these and similar marks of attachment and fidelity, he was granted the *pargana* of Bahriabad with an annual income of Rs 25,000 (542).

Conference between Hastings and Asafud-Daulah : Treaty of Chunar.—Although the *zamindari* of Benares was now annexed to the British territories Hastings was yet bitterly disappointed in his main object of finding therein the means of relieving the distressed finances of the Company. Among those who had hastened to his assistance on learning of his perilous situation at Benares was Nawab Asafud-Daulah who was heavily in debt to the Company on account of the arrears of pay and other charges of the English troops employed by him. A conference took place between them at Chunar and it was settled that Hastings

[1] Hastings: *A Narrative of the Insurrection at Benares*, pp 30-2.

would withdraw the English troops which the Nawab was evidently unable to support. The Nawab on his part agreed to discharge the dues of the Company by a wholesale confiscation of the estates of his *jagirdars*. Those whose *jagirs* were guaranteed by the British Government were to receive their net incomes in ready money through the Resident. On the 19th September 1781 an agreement known as the Treaty of Chunar was accordingly concluded to this effect and the Nawab returned to Lucknow.

Spoliation of the Begams.—As soon as he arrived there, he began to reflect with uneasiness on the engagement he had made. He hesitated to carry it into effect as the principal *jagirdars* were his own kinsmen including the Begams, his mother and grandmother. Hastings was in no mood to brook delay. On the 2nd January 1782 he wrote to the English Resident and the Nawab that the Company's debts must be liquidated and if they thought themselves unequal to the task he would himself proceed to Lucknow and enforce the confiscations (328). The Nawab had already yielded to the representations of the Resident and all the *jagirs* had been resumed (357). Bahu Begam, the Nawab's mother, protested in vain against the seizure of her *jagir* because its possession had been solemnly guaranteed to her by the Supreme Government (333).

Their treasure seized.—It had further been stipulated between Asafud-Daulah and Hastings that she (Bahu Begam) be relieved of the amassed treasure which Nawab Shujaud-Daulah had left with her and which ought properly to have descended to her son. Hastings now urged on the Nawab to seize this treasure as it offered the only means by which he could liquidate his enormous debt to the Company (362). Asafud-Daulah reluctantly proceeded to this business and made no secret of the fact that he was doing so under compulsion. Accompanied by the Resident he visited Fyzabad on the 8th January 1782 and on the 12th took possession of the fort which was the residence of his mother. The two eunuchs, who were her principal agents, were taken into custody and carried to Lucknow. Coercive measures were then employed and continued till at last 60 *lakhs* of rupees had been wrung out of the Begams. Asafud-Daulah begged in vain to retain 25 *lakhs* out of this acquisition (388). The entire amount received was applied to the liquidation of the Company's debts.

Hastings wants more money: John Bristow appointed Resident.—Hastings was not satisfied, however, as a large balance still remained due. The Nawab was also dissatisfied with the measures of confiscation and certain other points of the Treaty of Chunar. Hastings felt it was necessary to reconcile him. Major Palmer[1] was accordingly deputed to Lucknow to remove his uneasiness and to give him entire satisfaction on these and other subjects which might have caused fear and suspicion in his mind (488). After this he gave a severe rebuke to

[1] Forrest: *Selections from the State Papers in the Foreign Department of the Government of India*, Vol. III, pp 955, 968.

the Nawab's minister, Haidar Beg Khan, declaring that he would hold the Khan responsible for the displeasure which the Nawab had expressed at the carrying out of the measures which he had himself proposed and agreed to at Chunar. He was also told that if he wanted to retain the Governor-General's support he must find money for the payment of the Company's dues, or his whole career would be subjected to a severe examination (580). Hastings next replaced Mr Middleton by Mr Bristow in the court of the Nawab (587) and gave him strict injunctions to realise all the arrears as well as the current charges of the Company on the Nawab's government before the close of the year. He was also instructed to use his influence in order to persuade the Nawab to establish regular courts of justice and reform his administration in certain particulars.

Bristow's interference in the administration of Oudh.—But Bristow through an excess of zeal overreached himself. He adopted a domineering attitude in all his dealings at Lucknow and made himself thoroughly obnoxious both to the Nawab and his minister. In order to obtain full satisfaction of the demands of the Company he insisted on regulating the personal expenses of the Nawab (791,849), confined one of the most important *amils*, Khwaja Ainuddin, by his own authority and ordered another *amil*, Almas Ali Khan, in a peremptory and dictatorial manner not to pay anything out of his collections to the Nawab's government (890) and wrote in a similar strain to the Nawab that he was resolved to have what he wanted (884-5). By a similar assumption of sovereign authority he imprisoned the Police Chief of Lucknow accusing him of collusion with dacoits (781). He usurped the jurisdiction of the Nawab's court and encouraged people to resort to a court set up by himself with Mr Cowper, his Deputy, as the Judge (798).

He is recalled.—The Nawab was not slow to perceive that his sovereignty was being assailed in every particular and naturally resented the insolence of the Resident. More annoyed was the Nawab's minister whose preserve was invaded and whose influence undermined. The Minister and the Resident entered into endless wranglings on every question of policy and detail. The Nawab, encouraged by Hastings, made a formal application for the recall of the Resident. The question awaited the consideration of the Board for some time (820). At last it was decided that the Residency should be withdrawn from Lucknow and the offer of the Nawab to produce security of approved bankers for the payment of the Company's dues be accepted (950). The Nawab tendered the bond (967) and Mr Bristow with his entire staff left Lucknow.

Hastings visits Lucknow.—Nawab Asafud-Daulah was overjoyed at this deliverance from an institution which he had ever regarded as vexatious. With his usual exuberance of spirits he sent forth an invitation to Hastings to visit his dominions and afford him an opportunity of expressing his gratitude in person (968). Hastings gladly availed himself of the opportunity thus offered because he hoped through personal exertions to establish the Nawab's authority firmly in his dominions and to assist him in devising ways and means for the discharge of his

obligations to the Company. He set out accordingly from Calcutta on the 17th July 1784 arriving there on the 27th of the month following.

Revenue settlement of Oudh concluded.—Under his guidance Haidar Beg Khan concluded a settlement of the country with men of known credit for a period of five years on an increasing revenue. The *amils* with whom the settlement was made demanded an assurance that no English agent might interfere in their work and that the moment a foreign authority was exercised over them their leases would automatically cease to have effect (1274). This was granted (1281).

Retrenchment in the Nawab Vazir's expenditure.—Having made these arrangements for the Nawab's receipts he turned his attention to the disbursements. The first in importance were the payments to the Company. This was fully and adequately secured from the estimated receipts. With a view to affording relief to the Nawab Hastings agreed to recall the Fatehgarh detachment which was maintained at the Vazir's cost. In fact, he had promised to withdraw these troops once before by the terms of the Treaty of Chunar in 1781. But in view of the threatened rebellion of his *jagirdars*, the Nawab Vazir was asked to continue them in his pay (382). This time Hastings was more earnest and left orders with Major Palmer for their disbandment but he was overruled by the Supreme Council who would not agree to this measure in view of the growing power of Sindhia (1596). Heavy retrenchments were, however, made in other directions and substantial savings were thus effected. The allowances of the Begams, of Nawab Salar Jang and other relations of the Nawab were reduced by one-half. Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, his brother, was required to submit to a curtailment of his allowance by one *lakh* (1247). Hastings thus fully achieved the object of his visit. He had obtained large immediate payments and had put the Nawab in a position to discharge the Company's dues in the course of the year.

Prince Jahandar Shah seeks the support of Hastings.—When he was at Lucknow Hastings received an application from Mirza Jahandar Shah, heir to the throne of Delhi, seeking his assistance and support in order to free the King, Shah Alam, from the hands of his selfish ministers and establish his authority on a firm basis (1022, 1042). He had fled from the royal court and relying on the friendship of the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir was proceeding to Lucknow to meet them there. The King at the same time directed Hastings and the Nawab Vazir to send back the Prince immediately (1043). Hastings, therefore, at first hesitated to receive the Prince (1050-1). But reflecting on the accession of influence that the Prince must bring with him to any power that chose to welcome him he decided to obtain it for his own government. The Prince also explained that he had nothing against the King personally. Had he been so inclined he would not have come to His Majesty's known loyal adherents (1061). Hastings accordingly signified to the Prince that he might proceed to Lucknow (1066-7). When he drew near, Hastings and the Nawab Vazir went out three miles from the

city to greet him (1084). A royal reception was accorded him (1087). He declared that he was not at all disaffected to the King, and that he wanted only to release him from the thraldom of his ministers. He wanted honourable terms for residence at the Capital and wished to be employed against the Sikhs who were making serious encroachments on the royal domains. He made a very favourable impression on the mind of Hastings who with a view to promoting his interests and enhancing the prestige of his own government opened negotiations with the King (1107, 1123, 1167 and 1224). But his colleagues in the Council stood in the way and he had to give up the idea.

Hastings' negotiations for the return of the Prince to Delhi.—He then suggested to Mahadaji Sindhia to take up the Prince's cause (1169). Sindhia readily agreed to the proposal and said that he would go personally to the King and bring about a reconciliation between father and son. He even set out for the purpose, but rains prevented him from continuing the march (1255, 1315). Not knowing what his inclinations would be after the rains, Hastings directed Major Browne to continue the negotiations with Afrasiab Khan, the King's minister, for the return of the Prince. An engagement was duly executed by which the Prince was to countenance and support the minister and he was to receive a suitable *jagir* and return to Delhi attended by four companies of sepoys (1366). Hastings now received intelligence of the death of Mr Wheler and immediately set out for Calcutta entrusting to Sindhia the charge of the Prince's affairs (1421).

Sindhia marches to Agra.—Meanwhile Sindhia had also received an invitation from Afrasiab Khan[1] who wanted with his aid to crush Muhammad Beg Hamdani, his erstwhile associate, but now a rival for supremacy at the royal court. As the King was then moving to Agra (1191), Sindhia also set out in that direction. He met Afrasiab near Fatehpur when fortune placed within his grasp the ambition of his life, *viz.*, the capture of power at the Court of Delhi.

Afrasiab Khan assassinated.—It may be recalled that Afrasiab had risen to his high office by secretly contriving the murder of Mirza Shafi, the Chief Minister of the King (873, 881, 883). Zainul Abidin, the brother of the murdered Chief, was resolved to avenge himself on the assassin, and he found his opportunity when the formal exchange of civilities was going on between Afrasiab and Sindhia. He paid a visit to Afrasiab in his own tent which Sindhia had just left and while he engaged the minister in conversation one of his servants plunged a dagger into his heart killing him instantaneously (1472). A confusion followed. Zainul Abidin sought shelter with Sindhia (1494). The nobles one by one declared for the Mahratta Chief who, therefore, assuming command of the army of the late minister proceeded to wait upon the King (1481). He was received by His Majesty with great honour and evidently with much satisfaction. He then summoned Muhammad Beg Hamdani, settled a pension on him and sent him away on a distant expedition (1550).

[1] Franklin : *History of Shah Alam*, p 125.

Sindhia supreme at Delhi.—Sindhia was now all supreme in Delhi. At his request the King appointed the Peshwa *Vakil-i-Mutlaq* or the absolute agent of His Majesty and Sindhia got himself nominated Deputy of the Peshwa at the royal court (1480-1, 1541). The Prince, Jahandar Shah, however, remained where he was. He dared not attempt any interference in the politics of the Court single-handed and therefore continued for some time fruitlessly trying to induce the British Government to assist him with an armed force (1479, 1528 and 1533).

Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras.—During the period under review Madras and the Carnatic remained in the grip of the deadly war between Haidar Ali and the English. Havoc and devastation spread to every corner. The situation was further aggravated by reason of the dual government set up by Lord Clive according to which Muhammad Ali Khan, Nawab of Arcot, remained the titular sovereign of the Carnatic while power had been completely transferred elsewhere. At the outbreak of the war the Government of Madras was a singularly weak and corrupt one. The Governor was suspended by the Supreme Government and Lord Macartney was appointed in his place by the Court of Directors to root out abuses and corruption. His lordship took the view that the Supreme Council had time and again exceeded the limit of their authority by undue interference in the internal affairs of the Madras Government. He was at the same time jealous of any encroachment on his own jurisdiction. Hastings wrote to him in complimentary terms assuring him a free hand in shaping and pursuing his policy but recommending that the treaty just concluded with the Nawab of Arcot should be duly observed.

The Nawab of Arcot assigns all his revenues to the Company.—As a consequence of Haidar Ali's invasion the Madras Government were forced to apply to the Nawab for an assignment of his revenues to meet the cost of the war, for after all it was his country that they had been called upon to defend. The Nawab at first made a number of excuses, and then reflecting on the frequent changes in the composition and policy of the Madras Government, decided to approach Hastings in order to make a permanent arrangement with him. He sent his *Diwan*, Saiyid Asim Khan, along with Richard Sulivan offering the assignment of the whole of his revenues to the Company during the continuance of the war, reserving one-sixth only for his own expenses. In return he was to be recognised as the legitimate hereditary sovereign of the Carnatic possessed of full authority over his dominions, his family and his servants. An agreement was accordingly concluded between the Supreme Government and the Nawab on the 2nd April 1781. Mr Sulivan was appointed to reside in the court of the Nawab as the agent of the Governor-General (115-117).

His agreement with Lord Macartney regarding the assignment.—Lord Macartney did not like that the Nawab should have direct dealings with the Bengal Government and tried to cancel this arrangement. The Nawab, on the other hand, was equally anxious to retain this status (307). The representations of Lord Macartney were successful in so

far as Mr Sulivan was directed to advise the Nawab to come to an understanding with the Governor. By an agreement dated the 2nd December 1781 the Nawab accordingly assigned all his revenues to the Company for a period of five years. The Governor was given full control of the collection and administration of revenue. He was empowered to appoint renters to be confirmed by the Nawab. The latter was to receive one-sixth of the actual collections for his necessary expenses.

Conflict between the Nawab and his lordship.—No sooner was the treaty concluded than trouble arose over the appointment of the *amildar* or renter of Nellore. The Governor favoured a man, Venkata Rao, but the Nawab did not approve of him. The Governor, thereupon, made this appointment by his own authority and without the *sanad* of the Nawab. The latter protested against this action as a breach of treaty (506). Presently there were further differences over the method and manner of collection and disbursements (543). The Nawab complained that the settlement work was not conducted on the right lines, that his expenses had been stopped and that consequently there was mutiny among his sepoys and discontent among his officers (406-17). Lord Macartney had openly assumed the Nawab's authority, had treated him and his family as if they were prisoners in the town of Madras, had dismissed the Nawab's old and tried officers, had abolished the allowances for oil and lamps in the mosques, had stopped the daily pittance to the holy men and had gone so far as to sell the Nawab's coach and horse by public auction and to seize a quantity of rice purchased by him for the use of his household (631). To remedy these evils he proposed to take back into his own hands the management of the collection. He would pay the estimated revenue *plus* an increase of one-third over the previous receipts. He would provide securities of reliable bankers for the due and regular payments into the Company's treasury (450).

The assignments cancelled by Hastings.—Hastings was convinced of these proposals and ordered the Government of Madras to relinquish the assignments (665). But Lord Macartney would not give in (728). The relations between Hastings and Lord Macartney grew strained giving rise to constant conflicts and bickerings between the two governments.

Peace with the Mahrattas : the Treaty of Salbye.—Another open clash between Hastings and Lord Macartney of which mention may be made here took place over the question of negotiations with Tipu. From the time that the Mysore troops had entered the Carnatic Hastings could perceive that Haidar Ali was implacable. He at once decided to pursue a vigorous policy against him and by all means to come to terms with the Mahrattas and induce them to range themselves on the side of the English against the invader. The successes achieved in the field by Col. Goddard and Col. Camac paved the way for an understanding with the Mahrattas. The Treaty of Salbye was at length concluded in 1782 by which among other things it was stipulated that the Peshwa would call upon Haider Ali Khan to restore to the English and the Nawab of Arcot the territories he had taken from them. If he did not comply,

it was agreed that the Peshwa should join forces with the English and dispossess him of his country.

Lord Macartney negotiates with Tipu.—But the war that the English were carrying on single-handed in the Carnatic, though full of brilliant actions, was yet devoid of any decisive victory. Lord Macartney sought to end it by opening a negotiation with Tipu who had since succeeded his father, Haidar Ali. But he proceeded about this business in a timorous way. He employed a Hindu agent of the Raja of Tanjore to try to approach Tipu with proposals of peace (717) and applied to the Supreme Council for powers to treat. Hastings had all along been contriving by means of diplomatic pressure to reduce Tipu to the position of a suppliant for peace and had succeeded in inducing Sindhia formally to call upon the Chief of Mysore to relinquish the English territories conformably to the Treaty of Salbye or be prepared to face the united forces of the English, the Peshwa and Sindhia.

Hastings annoyed with him.—The report of Lord Macartney's proceedings, therefore, came as a shock to Hastings who saw the fruits of his labours wasted away. He was exasperated and wrote to the Government of Madras in the following strain.[1] "In regard to your complaint of want of powers to treat with Tipu we must be free enough to declare to you that from the specimen you have given us of the dignity and address of your management in what you have reported of your negotiation with him, we would not think it proper to give you plenary powers even if the Mahratta treaty had not taken place, and if Sindhia had not called on Tipu to comply with its stipulation relative to Haidar." Happily the *pourparlers* with Tipu ended in smoke averting a major conflict between the two Presidencies.

Lord Macartney opens negotiations afresh.—When peace was established by the Treaty of Versailles between the English and the French, Lord Macartney intimated this fact to Tipu and invited him to cease hostilities. Tipu seemed inclined to treat, and even wrote as much to the Governor-General. The Madras Government sent three Commissioners to negotiate. But the Mahrattas had been fully won over by Hastings and preparations were actually in progress for a combined attack on Tipu (955). Hastings now full of confidence replied to Tipu that no separate treaty was necessary with him as he was included both in the Treaty of Versailles and the Treaty of Salbye. It only remained for him to fulfil the conditions by relinquishing English territories and releasing prisoners of war (910).

Conclusion of the Treaty of Mangalore.—Lord Macartney however again failed to take full advantage of the situation. His Commissioners executed a treaty known as the Treaty of Mangalore under humiliating circumstances. The compact provided for mutual restitution of conquests and the liberation of the prisoners of war. There was nothing objectionable in this. But the Nawab of Arcot was not included as a

[1] Forrest: *Selections from State Papers in the Foreign Department of the Government of India*, Vol. III, p 938.

party to the treaty and he resented this omission as it implied that he was not the sovereign of the Carnatic. He protested against this to the Governor-General who had helped him so often in the past (1055). Hastings then happened to be at Lucknow.

A modification by Hastings.—When he came back to Calcutta he ordered a fresh copy of the treaty to be made and a declaration to be subjoined to it that the Nawab of Arcot being the sovereign of the Carnatic was a party to it. It was again ratified in this form and sent to the Madras Government for forwarding it to Tipu. The latter was also separately informed of this modification (1143-4). But Lord Macartney firmly refused to transmit it (1240, 1252), as he feared that it would give rise to suspicions in the mind of Tipu. He declared that he would answer for the consequences. Hastings was thoroughly disgusted and he must have resorted to some drastic action, if the situation of his personal affairs had not compelled him to resolve on throwing up his job and to return to England.

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

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Jan. 1. **1.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Recommends and desires that Capt. Williams and Lieut. Gall may be appointed to the command of his regiment of sepoys in the place of Captains Lumsdaine and Balfour who have been promoted to a higher rank in his army. (*TI 23, p 1, no 1 ; AI 4, p 146.*)

Jan. 1. **2.** To———————[1]. Acknowledges the receipt of the addressee's congratulatory letter together with the customary *nazr* sent through his *vakīl* on the occasion of Christmas. (*CI 10, p 351, no 572.*)

Jan. 4. **3.** To Udey Chand. Acknowledges his congratulatory letter accompanying a *nazr* on the occasion of Christmas. (*CI 10, p 348, no 565.*)

Jan. 5. **4.** To Babu Chakar Deo Singh. Has received through his *vakīl* his *'arẓī* for a *dastak* and a *parwāna* so that he may proceed to this quarter. Says in reply that he is permitted to take his journey and nobody will molest him on the way. (*CI 10, p 351, no 574.*)

Jan. 5. **5.** To Mīr Bāqir, son of Saiyid Muḥammad Khān. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p 351, no 575.*)

Jan. 6. **6.** To Nawab Wālājah. Says that the Nawab is aware of the fact that Ḥaidar 'Alī by his invasion of the Carnatic and by his recent victory over the English on the [Malabar] Coast has not only rendered the Nawab's situation critical but has also injured the reputation of the English arms. The circumstances now demand that the Nawab, who has often received the Company's assistance and protection, should readily co-operate with them in any plan that might be proposed for their common advantage. He must remember how prompt and vigorous actions were taken to redeem the national credit of the English and with it to retrieve the loss which he had suffered at the hands of Ḥaidar 'Alī. The Nawab even knows that in attending to his affairs [defence of the Carnatic] the Company at a great sacrifice relinquished the prosecution of the Mahratta War just when it would have terminated in an honourable and advantageous peace to them. Now, in consequence of this hostility of Haider in the Carnatic and his recent depredations in the territory belonging to the Dutch at or adjacent to Cochin, the Governor-General has prepared the draft of a treaty of alliance between the Nawab, the English and the Dutch East India Companies. This was first sent for the approval of Mr Ross, the Director and Governor of the Dutch East

[1] Worm-eaten.

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India Company in Bengal. His concurrence having been obtained, the Governor-General and Council have affixed their seals and signatures to the treaty and declared the same to be binding on them. They have now requested the President and Select Committee at Madras to present it to the Nawab for his assent and ratification with an apology for having introduced his name into the treaty without the previous sanction of his authority. They have further written to the Select Committee to explain to the Nawab that this was merely done to save time and to expedite the conclusion of the treaty. After it has been approved and signed by him it will be transmitted to the governments of Colombo and Cochin for their final ratification. Hopes that the Nawab will render his assistance in the manner and on the terms laid down in the treaty. (*TI 24, pp 1-5, no 1; AI 4, p 133.*)

Jan. 9. 7. From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter saying that he has learnt the Maharaja's views and proposals both from his writings and from the verbal representations of Beniram Pandit and that having decided to conclude a treaty with the Peshwa he sent three copies of a treaty to the Maharaja desiring him to affix his seal and signature and those of his confidential minister to them as guarantee and then to forward them to Poona Ministers for their ratification and declaring that after the latter have approved them they are to retain one copy and send one each to the Government of Bombay and General Goddard so that everything may amicably be settled and the war stopped. The Governor-General further adds that he is solely occupied with the preparations for repelling Ḥaidar 'Alī Khan's attack and for punishing him and proposes that as Ḥaidar is also an inveterate enemy of the Peshwa a strong Mahratta force under the command of an experienced officer should join with the English in order to reduce his pride and presumption and that in the event of a conquest the booty shall be equally divided between both parties. Says in reply that the advances which the Governor-General has made are highly commendable and are calculated to ensure the peace and satisfaction of the people. The writer is aware that the present hostilities and disputes originated from the Government of Bombay and that the Governor-General is not responsible for them. The latter of course tried to remedy these evils and with good intentions exerted himself for the preservation of the English possessions as well as for their defence. Says that since the Governor-General had repeatedly expressed a desire to make peace with the Peshwa and promised to forward a treaty for that purpose the writer thought of sending his minister, Devakar Pandit, to Poona with a view to settling the matter after the treaty had been received. But now on a careful reading of the treaty he discovered that some points in it were contrary to the treaty of Col. Upton [Purandhar] and that the Poona Ministers would never give their assent to them. Has therefore neither affixed his seal and signature to it nor has he sent it to Poona. It is unfortunate that in spite of every effort on the part of the Governor-General peace has been delayed so long. As it does not seem advisable that the present war should continue he has written

his own impartial views fully and explicitly on every article of the treaty on a separate piece of paper and is sending the same to the Governor-General for his information. In it the latter will find no innovation but everything conformable to former agreements. If peace is to be concluded both parties must restore the conquered territories to each other whether acquired before or during the present war. After the Governor-General has done what is required of him the other party will perform its part agreeably to its engagements. In reply to what the Governor-General writes respecting Raghunath Rao, Fath Singh Gaikwar and the Rana of Gohad the writer says that the English are at liberty to give their assistance to them when it is solicited. Now that the writer stands in the capacity of a guarantor it is his duty to see that nothing is done that may seem partial to either party. As such he sees no justification in the refusal to deliver up Raghunath Rao to the Poona Ministers agreeable to former treaties. The latter, it is certain, will never fail in their respect and attention to him. As Fath Singh Gaikwar is a subordinate chief of the Peshwa's *rāj* and as he has been taken under protection by the English his concerns will receive the most sympathetic consideration. As for the Rana of Gohad it is enough to stipulate in the treaty that the Poona Ministers shall bear him no enmity. The Governor-General should now prepare and send him a treaty agreeably to the enclosed sheets in which each provision has been separately discussed and at the foot of each article alternative proposals have been offered for inclusion in the treaty. If the Poona Ministers reject this treaty after the proposed modifications the Governor-General is not to blame. Has great respect for the Governor-General's wishes and is in no way partial or inclined to the other side. Hopes that he will approve of what has been written here.

PS.—The Governor-General has written that a considerable army has been sent to Madras under the command of General Coote and has asked the writer either to direct Kundoji Bhonsla to assist the General with two or three thousand horse or to recall the army which is arrived at Cuttack. Regrets that it is not possible for him to adopt either of the above proposals. If he does so at this juncture he will provoke the hostility of all the Chiefs of the Deccan and to resist their combined forces he will require at least 50,000 cavalry and the necessary stores and ammunition. It is impractical therefore either to reinforce General Coote or to recall the troops from Cuttack until peace shall have been established between the Company and the Peshwa. Refers him to Beniram Pandit for further particulars and assures him of his steadfast friendship.

Enclosure.—The Governor-General writes that after the proposed treaty with the Peshwa has been concluded the English will restore to him all the towns and fortresses that were captured from him. But Ahmadabad and parts of Gujarat which they have settled on Fath Singh Gaikwar and the fort of Gwalior which has been made over to the Rana of Gohad will not be ceded. Now, Fath Singh's relations with the Peshwa are of long standing while his connections with the English are of recent

origin and were made under the stress of circumstances. When Col. Goddard arrived in Gujarat, the Gaikwar realised that he could not successfully oppose him and so entered into an agreement with him. It will be enough therefore to mention in the treaty that he should not be treated harshly for having joined the English and that he should be reconciled to his brother [Gobind Rao]. Similarly it is not proper that the Rana of Gohad should continue to hold the fort of Gwalior which, but for English aid, he could never have captured. The Poona Chiefs will not agree to this. When peace is made, both sides must restore mutual conquests whether large or small. It will be sufficient to stipulate that the Rana, being a friend of the English, must be treated as such by the Mahrattas.

In the second clause of the proposed treaty the Governor-General says that if, before the conclusion of peace, the fort of Bassein falls into the hands of the English it may be either ceded to them or another territory may be given to them in exchange. If another territory is decided on then let it be the same as by an agreement Fath Singh Gaikwar ceded to the Bombay Government. Now, this engagement was never heard of before. The Gaikwar has certainly no power to give away the dominions of the Peshwa to whomever he likes. The best solution of the present difficulty lies in the restitution of all conquests and the confirmation of the Treaty of Purandhar.

The Governor-General's third proposal is that the Poona Ministers should fix a suitable pension for Raghunath Rao and allow him to reside in a place of his own choice. The Company will neither support his claim to the sovereignty of the Mahratta State nor will give him a refuge in their territory. Now, when Raghunath surrendered to the Mahratta Chiefs at Bombay [Talegaon] they treated him with all honour due to his rank. They may certainly be trusted to do the same when he joins them once more through negotiations with the English. But they can hardly be expected to leave him free to reside where he likes. The question of his residence is a grave matter. For, if he is given absolute liberty in this respect, he might create embarrassment both for the English and the Mahrattas. He might go and join the French, for instance. It is prudent therefore not to mention anything about him except that he is surrendered to the Poona Ministers.

The fourth clause of the treaty stipulates that the Mahrattas should join the English in their war with Ḥaidar 'Alī, the conquest made at his expense being divided equally between the allies. Now, when Raghunath fled from the custody of Mahadaji Sindhia and joined Col. Goddard at Surat, Devakar happened to be in Poona at that time. The Peshwa's ministers told him that at one and the same time they were faced with two enemies: Ḥaidar 'Alī who was usurping their territory in the south and the English who were fighting in Raghunath's cause. They asked his opinion regarding the best way to meet the situation. The Pandit told them that they ought to make friends with the English and together oppose

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Ḥaidar 'Alī. The ministers agreed and negotiations were immediately opened with Col. Goddard only to meet with failure. Having no alternative they came to an understanding with their old foe, Ḥaidar 'Alī. Let it be said to his credit that so far he has scrupulously adhered to the terms thereof. It will not be possible therefore for the Peshwa to unite his forces with the English against him. Such a flagrant breach of plighted faith is not to be expected of the house of the Peshwa. But as Ḥaidar is a mischievous man by nature he shall certainly violate the existing agreement sooner or later and it will be time then to take steps for his annihilation. In short, this stipulation should be postponed till a more opportune time and nothing should be said about it in the proposed treaty.

By the fifth clause of the treaty it is provided that should the Peshwa be not inclined to unite his forces with those of the English against Ḥaidar, peace may yet be made on the condition that both sides should keep their acquisitions to themselves and all hostilities should cease for one year. Meanwhile efforts would be made to bring about a complete settlement. Now, the cessation of hostilities without the establishment of peace is not the custom of this country. It is the practice in European countries that two kings play chess with each other on the same chess-board and their respective forces engage in fighting. The news of the progress of the war is duly and regularly reported to them. When for some reason or other they wish to quench the flaming fire they put off hostilities to the next year. And at the appointed hour again assemble to fight. This however is not the practice in the Deccan. Every agreement that is concluded holds good for ever and ever. It is therefore enough to mention in the treaty that if the Mahrattas join the English against Ḥaidar, well and good; if not, the English would by themselves settle the matter with their enemy.

In the sixth clause, Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla is called upon to stand guarantee for the due observance of the treaty on both sides. This guarantee should be given in the following words: that the Maharaja guarantees its due adherence by both parties; should either of them violate it, the Maharaja shall break off friendly relations with the aggressive party till the wrong done to the aggrieved party is fully compensated for.

The Governor-General says that the treaty now proposed must be ratified within five months. If it is not agreed to within that time, it should be considered null and void. Now, in a case like this, a time-limit must not be imposed. Allowance must be made for the fact that from Poona to Calcutta is a distance of 900 *kos* and negotiation must take time.

The Bhonsla is keeping with him the original copies of the treaty. When the Governor-General's sentiments on the remarks made in this letter are known, he will send them back to Calcutta. Dated 16 *Zulḥijjah* 1194=14 December 1780. (*TR 17, pp 1-61, no 1; AR 4, p 131.*)

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Jan. 9. **8.** From Devakar Pandit. Says that at the sight of the Governor-General's letter he was filled with hopes that a lasting friendship would soon be established between his master, Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla, the English and the Peshwa but when the *kharīṭas*, letters and draft copies of a treaty were read he was sorely disappointed. In the treaty there were introduced certain articles which were contrary to those agreed upon between the English and the Mahrattas in the Treaty of Purandhar. Again, the points raised under the plea of the faith and observance of treaty were so vague that the Poona Ministers could never assent to them. The writer has therefore postponed his departure for Poona and so has the Maharaja put off affixing his seal to the treaty till it has been carefully revised by the Governor-General. If the amended treaty fails to satisfy the Poona Ministers the Maharaja may then act against them. It is true that it was due to the great pressure from the writer that the treaty was hurriedly despatched by the terms of which everything taken in the present war was restored. But in order to answer the questions and remove the doubts of the Poona Ministers it is desirable that the writer and his master should fully comprehend every article of the treaty. Has kept the original treaty with him and is now sending to the Governor-General a copy of the same with necessary amendments which are equally advantageous to both the parties and are compatible with the former treaty. Hopes that he will give his best consideration to the amendments and prepare and send him a treaty accordingly. Had it not been for the great distance that divides them the treaty would have long been concluded by his master's mediation. After he has received back the treaty he will proceed to Poona and uniting with Mahadaji Sindhia and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān will get the same adjusted. Having done this he will set out for Calcutta and represent to the Governor-General something that he has long had in his mind. It now rests with him to act up to the writer's proposals and reap its real advantages. Refers the Governor-General to Beniram Pandit for further particulars.

PS.—To the same effect as the postscript of the preceding letter from Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Dated 16 *Zu'l-ḥijjah* 1194 A.H.= 14 December 1780 A.D. (*TR 17, pp 60-72, no 2; AR 4, p 130.*)

Jan. 9. **9.** From Devakar Pandit. This is the postscript of the preceding letter. (*OR 1.*)

Jan. 9. **10.** From Madho Rao Sindhia. Has received his letter. It is greatly to be regretted that a breach should have occurred in the alliance between the English and Peshwa. Now if the addressee is eager for peace and friendship this is just the time for it. There is a saying that 'two hearts joined together may pull down a hill'. Has learnt that he has sent a treaty to Poona. Says that if the Governor-General had not made an offering of what belonged to another and if he had not deceived his old friends the treaty might have been of some strength and duration. At any rate the writer is desirous of friendship [with the English]. May

God grant that by some means the war may be brought to a close! At present hostilities are going on in the Konkan, Khandesh and other parts while negotiations for peace are in progress. Hopes that he will determine upon a course of action after mature deliberation. (*TR 17, pp 73-4, no 3; AR 4, p 132.*)

Jan. 9. **11.** *Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to Beniram Pandit.* Has received his *'arẓīs*. The addressee first wrote to him that the Governor-General had expressed a desire to conclude a treaty with the Peshwa through the Maharaja's mediation but as certain articles proposed by the addressee were not acceptable to him there was no need for Devakar Pandit to proceed to Calcutta nor for him (the addressee) to stay there. He later intimated that the Governor-General in Council had resolved on peace and then three letters together with a treaty were received from the latter. The writer communicated the particulars of this resolution to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān, the Peshwa and Raja Chimnaji Bhonsla. The addressee further assured him that the treaty contained no such point as could be disputed. But on its perusal the article relating to Raghunath Rao was found to be vague. It was therefore thought inadvisable to send Devakar Pandit to Poona with such a treaty. Since no further time could be wasted in waiting for a reply from the Governor-General, the writer had no alternative but to execute the plan which Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and the Peshwa had already settled. Has continually kept the Governor-General informed of every occurrence and transaction and even in his present letter has pointed out to him among other things all the particulars of the treaty. Devakar Pandit has written more fully to the Governor-General on the subject. Dated 16 *Ẓu'l-ḥijjah* 1194 A.H.=14 December 1780. (*TR 17, pp 75-8, no 4; AR 4, p 131.*)

Jan. 9. **12.** *Devakar Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* Has received his letters. The addressee first wrote to him that the Governor-General was desirous of concluding a treaty with the Poona Ministers under Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla's guarantee but that he could not assent to the conditions proposed by the latter and hence there was no need for him to stay in Calcutta or for the writer to godown there. Immediately after this information was received it was communicated to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and to the Poona Ministers. The addressee next intimated that the Maharaja's private letters made a great impression upon the Governor-General and he had resolved to make peace and that a treaty together with *kharīṭas* was being despatched. He also wrote that the Governor-General was prepared to restore Bassein, the Gaikwar and Gujarat provinces and the *ta'lluqas* of Kalyan to the Poona Ministers should they join him in reducing the territories of Ḥaidar 'Alī. Says that three original and three duplicate copies of the treaty together with *kharīṭas* addressed to Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla, the Peshwa and Mahadaji Sindhia were received. Since the articles of this treaty were ambiguous and not clear enough he could not go to Poona with it. Similarly a great opportunity was lost when the writer was at Poona and, in spite of his efforts there, he failed to effect an interview

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between General Goddard and Nana Farnavis. If at that time he had succeeded in his endeavours all misunderstandings would have been cleared and by this time Ḥaidar 'Alī would have been effaced from the face of the earth. The Peshwa then would not have entered into an alliance with Ḥaidar 'Alī on rather disadvantageous terms for carrying on depredations into the territories of the English nor would Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān have joined them. The writer agreed to the latter's proposal lest the Maharaja should hold him responsible for any misfortune which might come by its opposition. Again, the Peshwa had already suspected him of an alliance with the English on account of the help rendered to General Goddard and Mr Watherston on their arrival at Hoshangabad and Nagpur respectively and for Mons. Chevalier having been delivered into the hands of Mr Elliot. In consequence of his engagement with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī he was obliged to raise 30,000 horsemen and send them to Cuttack under Raja Chimnaji Bhonsla and to bear for the last 14 months the heavy expenses of their upkeep. This was however done and carried out not in the least endangering the alliance with the English. In view of the ancient relations of the Bhonslas with the English and the Peshwa he wanted to effect a reconciliation between them and had accordingly kept the addressee informed of all the affairs of this quarter [Nagpur]. Now that a treaty has been received, even in that the concerns of Raghunath Rao have been put in a doubtful and ambiguous manner and in the affairs of Fath Singh Gaikwar and the Rana of Gohad a great room for disputes has been left. Says that neither the Governor-General's contribution of two to three *lākhs* of rupees towards the pay of the army is enough to relieve the Maharaja of the heavy burden of his expenses nor can the latter's alliance with the Peshwa and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān diminish his difficulties in any way. Only a reconciliation between the Peshwa and the English can extricate him from his trouble. The Maharaja therefore tried his best to achieve this end but it was of no avail. It was thought that the Peshwa and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān would contribute their shares towards the upkeep of the army while the Maharaja himself would suffer one part of the loss and pay the rest out of Ḥaidar 'Alī's territories but this prospect was not realized. According to the established custom the allowance of each horseman is from Rs 400 to Rs 500 and that of *jamā'dārs* and other officers is still more. The Governor-General can therefore well imagine the enormity of the expenses. Now it is not advisable to send the army into cantonments nor will it be prudent to recall it, because nothing but loss would result from acting contrary to the plan determined upon. Should the Governor-General accuse him of writing in one manner and acting in another, distress for money is his excuse and for that he has no remedy. Has every respect for the friendship of the English but is helpless. War is going on in two or three different quarters and now at least from one of these it is necessary to be free. But however it can never be assented to that Raghunath Rao should remain in full liberty to act as he pleases. The fact is that Madhu Rao Peshwa on his death-bed made his brother, Narayan Rao,

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and Maharaja Januji Bhonsla swear life-long friendship for each other. The latter procured the release of Raghunath Rao who was at that time in confinement. Having obtained his freedom Raghunath treacherously murdered Narayan Rao and then assumed the full authority of the Peshwa. Januji Bhonsla then declared that though he could not act in any hostile manner against Raghunath Rao yet he would not suffer him to act as he should please. It was therefore not possible to stand security for such an article as is laid down in the treaty concerning Raghunath. Hence the treaty could not be despatched to Poona. As regards Ḥaidar 'Alī it is enough to say that the Peshwa cannot break his engagements with him without any real cause. The Chief [Governor] of Bombay is responsible for all this trouble. The Governor-General is not to blame, for he is compelled to protect the honour and reputation of the English. It makes no difference whether the misunderstandings are removed through the mediation of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān or Mahadaji Sindhia. Believes that the Governor-General must be displeased with him because Raja Chimnaji Bhonsla is on the borders of Bengal and perhaps some damage has been done by him; but this could not be helped. Assures the Governor-General that the writer is still his best friend.

PS.—(1) Is greatly embarrassed by the heavy expenses over an army of 25,000 men raised during the last 14 months. Does not know how to act in the present circumstances, for on the one side he has respect for the treaty and engagements and on the other for a long established friendship. Prudent and wise as he is the Governor-General can very well understand the situation in which the writer is placed. [In the Diwan's own handwriting.]

PS.—(2) Has learnt from the addressee's letters that the Governor-General in Council has resolved to make a treaty on the lines of the one concluded by Col. Upton, to withdraw entirely from Gujarat, the dependencies of Surat, the Konkan and the other territories conquered lately and to stop all military operations until the treaty is effected. Says that all this is very laudable and is greatly appreciated. Along with these concessions if Raghunath Rao is also delivered up to Rao Pandit Pardhan a treaty will be within the bounds of possibility. Hopes that the Governor-General will send a treaty revising its articles in the light of the suggestions made so that the writer may enforce the acquiescence of the Poona Ministers by the help of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and Mahadaji Sindhia. It is desirable that letters addressed to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān, Mahadaji Sindhia, the Peshwa and Balaji Rao Jenardin should be sent to him, and that the satisfaction of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and the settlement of his just pretensions should be effected through the channel of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. If Mr John Holland alone is employed to carry on negotiations with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān then the writer and his master are not sure of securing the assistance of that Prince. They might be drawn to other subjects and thus the whole business might be interrupted. Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān is the first and most distinguished of the chiefs of the Deccan, and it

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is therefore advisable that he should be conciliated by the settlement of his just claims and thereby brought over to co-operate in promoting the desired objects. The Nawab has already had some satisfaction by the restoration of Murtazanagar. The addressee writes that the Governor-General has agreed to pay a certain sum of money towards the expenses of the troops on condition that 3,000 horsemen from Cuttack should escort in safety the Company's troops which are proceeding to Madras and that no question of the *chauth* of Bengal should be raised, for this will greatly discredit him before the members of his Council and the English nation; it is improper to hanker after trivial objects when advantages of crores and *lākhs* are in contemplation. Says that in course of the last two years he never wrote anything that might be objectionable to the Governor-General. But now he is greatly embarrassed for the pay of the troops at Cuttack, because they can neither be permitted to ravage the English territories in view of the Company's friendship nor can they be recalled on account of the plan laid down by the Peshwa. The *chauth* belongs to his master [Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla] as a hereditary right. In order to establish and confirm this, great wars were fought, much valour was displayed and a good many valuable lives were sacrificed. It is therefore not possible for the Maharaja to relinquish this claim which commemorates the fame of his ancestors and establishes his dignity and rank as a prince. In preserving the name of the *chauth* the English will derive this advantage that no enemy will dare to invade their territories. Is unable to dispatch troops to Madras, for, if the Peshwa and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān come to know of this, they will consider the Maharaja to be in secret alliance with the English and naturally take measures against him. Not only then will all hopes of peace be lost but this may give rise to a fresh war with the chiefs of the Deccan involving them in additional expenses. But the establishment of peace is his first and foremost object. The addressee further suggests that after the conclusion of peace with the Peshwa some troops should be sent along with General Goddard against Ḥaidar Nāik in order to take possession of his territories. Fails to understand how this can be possible, for Ḥaidar is in close alliance with the Peshwa and has assisted him to repel the English. If the Peshwa does so he will bring discredit upon himself and will never be trusted by other chiefs. After the conclusion of war with the Bombay Government and the capture of Raghunath Rao it was decided to send troops into Ḥaidar's country. But when in utter disregard of the treaty Raghunath was given protection and General Goddard prepared to commence hostilities the Poona Ministers in consultation with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī changed their plan. They saw that it would be difficult to cope with two enemies at one and the same time so they resolved to make peace with one and to carry on war with the other. The English must now wait until Ḥaidar breaks his treaty with the Peshwa. Says that he will set out for Poona after the amended treaty from the Governor-General has been received. When this treaty is made he will unite Sindhia and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī with himself and devise means to accuse Ḥaidar Nāik. At present the estab-

lishment of peace between the English, the Peshwa and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān is highly expedient in order to carry on joint operations against Ḥaidar Nāik. It will be difficult to find throughout the whole extent of the Deccan and of Hindustan a friend so sincerely and truly attached to the Governor-General as his master, the Maharaja.

PS.—(3) The addressee wrote to Bhawani Pandit that in case the Peshwa rejected the treaty owing to the stipulations against Ḥaidar Nāik he (Bhawani Pandit) should still adhere to his friendship for the English, as many advantages will arise from it. Says that after the treaty with necessary modifications has been received from Calcutta he will personally go to Poona and get it confirmed by the Peshwa. Shall acquaint the addressee with his views should the Peshwa refuse to accept the treaty. Is ever anxious to preserve his friendship with the English. Dated 16 *Zu'l-ḥijjah* 1194 A.H.=14 December 1780 A.D. (*TR 17, pp 79-127, no 5 ; AR 4, p 130.*)

Jan. 12. **13.** To Chimnaji Bapu. Says that Mr David Anderson, his trustworthy agent, has been appointed to negotiate several important points between them. He will set out for the addressee's camp 'to-morrow' but the men in charge of his tents and other necessaries will follow him shortly. Requests him to supply the said gentleman with anything that he may want. For further particulars refers him to Mr Anderson and to the letters which he will present to the addressee. (*TI 24, p 6, no 2 ; AI 4, p 133.*)

Jan. 12. **14.** To Bhawani Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 24, p 7, no 3 ; AI 4, p 133.*)

Jan. 12. **15.** To Bishambhar Pandit. To the same effect. (*TI 24, p 7, no 4 ; AI 4, p 133.*)

Jan. 14. **16.** *Arjunji Nathji* [*Ujjain*] *to Tewariji Missey*[1] [*Benares*]. Says that on 14 *Zu'l-ḥijjah* 1194 A.H. [12 December 1780] General Goddard recaptured the fort of Bassein after firing 70,000 cannon balls. He accomplished this feat in the course of a single day whereas the Mahrattas had taken two years to obtain possession of it. The *Qil'adār* was taken prisoner and a large quantity of treasure and valuables was recovered from the fort. Three days later when the news of this victory reached Surat *naẓrs* of congratulation were presented to the Chief of Surat. Jagjiwan Das, the writer's *gumāshta*, also went to Surat to present his *naẓr*. The Chief was greatly pleased with him and told him to write the particulars of the victory to Calcutta. Accordingly Jagjiwan Das has written it and it is therefore well authenticated. Has also sent off *harkāras* to inform Dubeji of this victory so that he may acquaint the Governor-General with it and present his *naẓr*. (*TR 17, pp 127-30, no 6 ; AR 4, p 131.*)

Jan. 15. **17.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Col. Morgan.* Considerable difficulty is being experienced in collecting the revenue from the refractory *zamīndārs* of Allahabad which is an assignment of the Company.

[1] Perhaps Aratram Tewari is meant.

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The Colonel is therefore requested to detail one battalion to encamp at Arail and Bara and make the settlement of those *mahāls* in consultation with Ismā'īl Beg Khān, the *'Āmil*. (*OR 2 ; TR 18, p 1 no 1a.*)

Jan. 15. **18.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Col. Muir.* Major Grant, who was at Khairabad with his forces, has now gone towards Bahraich and Amoda to chastise the rebellious *zamīndārs*. It is necessary that forces should be present in Khairabad also. Requests him therefore to detach one battalion from his forces and speedily send them to Khairabad so that they may make the settlement according to the representations of the *nāib* of that place. (*OR 3 ; TR 18, pp 1, 2, no 1b.*)

Jan. 15. **19.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Major Crawford.* Zālim Singh and other *zamīndārs* are making disturbances in Amoda, Bahraich and Gorakhpur. Asks the Major therefore that immediately on receipt of this letter he should march with his troops, cross the Gogra and place himself under the orders of Col. Hannay. The mischief-makers must be punished and the government revenues collected. The Major should start at once. Separate arrangement for troops is being made for the settlement of Khairabad. He is not to wait for them. (*OR 4; TR 18, pp 2, 3, no 1c.*)

Jan. 15. **20.** *Mr Middleton to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.* Encloses for the Nawab's perusal the accounts of the Company's assignments received from Mr Purling and says that he has orders from the Council to receive the balance agreeably to those accounts. A huge amount of arrears is accumulating from year to year and the Company are obliged to pay from their own treasury the troops stationed in the Nawab's country. Requests the Nawab therefore to discharge the whole amount of the Company's assignments without any further delay. Dated 8 *Zu'l-hijjah*, 1194=5 December 1780. (*TR 18, pp 3-4, no 1d ; AR 4, p 138.*)

Jan. 15. **21.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Mr Middleton.* Has received his letter accompanying papers of accounts of the *tankhwāhs* for the army and demanding the payment of the whole amount of them in cash. Says in reply that the particulars of the distress which the Nawab has been labouring under for the last four years are not unknown to the addressee and that in spite of all these difficulties the Nawab never deviated from his friendship which he entertains for the Governor-General and the gentlemen of the Council. Had cherished hopes that the Governor-General on discovering his wretched situation would extend his friendly aid to him but was sadly disappointed. Last year for want of rain the revenue fell and Mr Purling took away from him all the resources with which he could meet the expenses of his own household. The result was that he suffered great hardship during the whole year. His brothers were obliged to leave for Delhi in order to shift for themselves and his servants nearly died of want. This year the Nawab having curtailed even his necessary expenses and having stopped the stipends of his relations, made every possible addition to the assignments of the *tankhwāhs* of the army. Now he had no resource left to make any further additions. Has therefore prepared bonds for the amount

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of the money due and requests the addressee to forward them to the Governor-General and his Council. Hopes to discharge these bonds at a future date. (*TR 18, pp 4-7, no 1e; AR 4, p 138.*)

Jan. 15. **22.** *Nawāb Āṣafu'd-Dawlah to Mr Purling.* Has learnt from his letter that the Governor-General and Council have written to him that the Nawab is put to considerable expenses on account firstly of the pay of the sepoys stationed in the districts with his *'āmils* and secondly of the large deductions made by these officers as extra charges. The Governor-General and Council have accordingly directed that if troops are deemed necessary for the management of the country the addressee should furnish the Nawab with the Company's men. Is convinced that what the Governor-General and Council have written proceeds entirely from their love for him and is bound to prove advantageous to his interests. But submits that the practice and custom of the administration of this country are not known to them. The strength of the corps stationed in the districts and the deductions allowed to the *'āmils* have been greatly reduced from what they were during the time of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and the first two years of the writer's rule. When he saw that further retrenchment would jeopardise the administration he settled that in a year the sepoys would receive six to eight months' pay instead of the twelve months' pay which they were getting during the previous regime. It must be said to the credit of the sepoys that they readily accepted the decision as they had realised his difficulties and having long been in his service they were attached to him. Thus the number of the sepoys was kept up at a diminished expense. Though they are employed in the districts they are in his service and a proper register is kept containing their full descriptions. The old *mutaṣaddīs* of his father's time are stationed at different places to muster them and the *'āmils* pay them according to the former custom. There is no reason therefore to suspect them of falsifying the accounts. Their deductions for extra charges are not now the fourth part of what they were and what they now take is absolutely necessary. With regard to the Company's army the addressee knows that they are stationed at strategic positions from where they cannot be spared in order to attend to the business of the collection. Still they are requisitioned by the Nawab from time to time in order to reinforce the *'āmils* for the reduction and punishment of the refractory *zamīndārs*. It will be seen that neither the present strength of the forces nor the amount of the expenditure will admit of further retrenchment. Were this possible, the Nawab would certainly have reduced them in order to meet his obligation to the Company. (*TR 18, pp 7-13, no 1f; AR 4, p 138.*)

Jan. 15. **23.** To Chimnaji Bapu.[1] Says that his trustworthy agent, Mr Anderson, has been duly authorised to acquaint him with his (the writer's) views and to discuss several important points with him. Requests that he should place entire confidence in him and consider his representations as directly proceeding from the writer. (*TI 24, p 7, no 5; AI 4, p 134.*)

[1] This letter was delivered by Mr Anderson personally.

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Jan. 15. **24.** To Bhawani Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 24, p 8, no 6 ; AI 4, p 133.*)

Jan. 16. **25.** *News.* There were seven English battalions stationed at Behemry about two *kos* from Kalyan. Bhawani Sheo Ram Pandit and Bansa came forth and blocked their passage to Kalyan. Three battalions therefore remained to oppose Bhawani while the other four marched towards Bassein to join General Goddard. Ram Chandar Ganesh who was at a distance of four *kos* on this side of Bassein on receiving this news marched out and attacked them on the afternoon of 14 *Zu'l-ḥijjah*, 1194 A.H. [12 December 1780 A.D.] when they had 5 *kos* to reach their destination. Ram Chandar having been killed by a cannon ball his army took to flight. But Taji Pandit Appa, the *Dīwān* and confidant of Ram Chandar, managed to rally the army and retreated 10 *kos* towards Behemry and encamped at a distance of three or four *kos* from the English. Here a battle was fought in which the four battalions of the English gained a complete victory, marched towards Bassein and joined General Goddard. Hari Pandit after crossing Borghat has gone to the assistance of Bhawani Sheo Ram and Bansa. The army of Balaji Pandit Farnavis is still in the village of Thanesar at a distance of four *kos* from Poona. This message was written and transmitted by the *tappī* on 19 *Zu'l-ḥijjah*, 1194 A.H. [17 December 1780 A.D.].

It is now authentically reported that immediately after the war General Goddard held a council and declared before it that the death of Ram Chandar had increased the importance of the victory manifold, for he was the Chief whom the Peshwa trusted most. He went on to say that this news must have reached the *Qil'adār* of the fort of Bassein and damped his spirit and that it was therefore advisable to assault the fort immediately as they might be sure of victory and that such opportunity might never offer again. Accordingly he marched his whole army consisting of twelve battalions and a large artillery towards Bassein and having entered the town besieged the fort and placed sixty pieces of cannon against it. The bombardment continued from morning till noon and almost 40 feet of a tower of the fort was knocked down. The people inside the fort were panic-stricken and some of them who were on another tower fell into a deep river running at the foot of the fort and were drowned. Besides them about 1,000 others were killed. During this time Babu Sindhia, who was entrusted with full authority by Balaji Pandit, was hit by a cannon-ball and fell dead and his artillery ceased fire. Upon this General Goddard entered the fort of Bassein, took possession of it and hoisted his standard. He then gave strict orders to stop all massacre and after disarming the inmates turned them out of the fort. A sum of five *lākhs* of rupees in cash and a considerable quantity of all kinds of military stores fell into the hands of General Goddard. The General lost about 300 men in this battle. General Goddard having settled everything respecting the fort went to assist the English battalions at Behemry against the harassment of the Mahratta army. The latter army is consequently desirous of

returning to 'this' side of Borghat. The camp followers, the artillery and the military stores are all sent towards Borghat from both sides. Hari Pandit having quitted his former station has proceeded to join Bhawani Sheo Ram Pandit and Bansa. It is generally believed that all the Poona armies will return since Bassein has fallen and since they are too weak to oppose General Goddard who is coming to Borghat in person. The Poona Ministers say that on the day General Goddard marched upon Bassein Babu Sindhia came out of the fort with 5,000 men and had a sharp conflict with the English army. He was killed and Isaji Pandit, the *Qil'adār* of the fort, being seized with fear and panic admitted the General's standard into the fort and delivered it over to him. It is reported that Takoji Hulkar is at Thalner in Khandesh but his intentions are not known as he keeps them entirely secret. Gesu Pandit and Guldār Khān are carrying on hostilities at Purandhar. Takoji Hulkar has moved to Purandhar with 6,000 horse and Kishan Rao Ballal has arrived at Poona. Apart from the cash found in Bassein 50,000 *Khandis* of rice, 1,000 of powder and nearly 500 pieces of cannon with many valuable articles and provisions all worth about a crore of rupees have fallen into the hands of the English. (*TR 17, pp 131-42, no 7; AR 4, p 131.*)

Jan. 16. **26.** *Credentials granted to Mr David Anderson.* The Governor-General and Council do fully authorise Mr David Anderson to proceed to Cuttack with a view to negotiating a treaty with the Chiefs [Chimnaji Bapu and others] of the army of Mudhoji Bhonsla, Maharaja of Berar. (*TI 24, pp 8, 9, no 7; AI 4, p 134.*)

Jan. 17.[1] **27.** To Raja Chait Singh. Says that Mr Markham has been appointed Resident at his court in place of Mr F. Fowke. Desires that he will order two companies of his own sepoys to attend on his person, and to see that they are paid regularly every month. (*CI 10, pp 297-8, no 504; TI 23, p 1, no 2; AI 4, p 145.*)

Jan. 17.[1] **28.** To Raja Chait Singh. Has received frequent complaints about the disorder prevalent in Benares and in the adjoining districts for want of proper administration of justice and from the absence of an efficient system for maintaining security. Consequently robberies and murders are committed with impunity. The Raja's own trustworthy servants and officers contribute to these disorders, and he takes no action against them in spite of the representations of the people and the warning of the Governor-General. Says that he has sent instructions to Mr Markham to help him in the administration of justice. Hopes that he will adopt proper measures for the maintenance of peace and order according to the direction of that gentleman. (*CI 10, pp 298-9, no 505; TI 23, pp 2-3, no 4; AI 4, p 145.*)

Jan .17.[1] **29.** To Raja Chait Singh. Says that it has often been represented to him that the Raja is not punctual in the payment of the revenues. In particular he is said to have delayed the payment of the revenue

[1] Jan. 20 according to the volume of Copies.

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due from the *jāgīr* assigned to Mirza Sa'ādat 'Ali Khān. Calls upon him to pay up all his arrears within 24 hours after the receipt of this letter or else prepare himself to meet the consequences. (*CI 10, p 299, no 506 ; TI 23, p 2, no 3 ; AI 4, p 145.*)

Jan. 20. **30.** To Raja Chait Singh. Says that Ahalya Bai has appointed Parsu Ram Mukund her agent at Benares. If the said agent seeks any assistance he should readily give it to him, as friendly relations exist between the Governor-General and Ahalya Bai. (*CI 10, p 299, no 507.*)

Jan. 20.[1] **31.** To Rajaram Pandit, *Ṣūbadār* of Cuttack, and Diwan Hirdai Ram. Says that Mr Marriott has become too feeble and old to carry on his duties as Resident at Balasore and so Mr Wordsworth is appointed in his place. The latter holds a high rank in the Company's service and is a fit man for the office. Requests them therefore to place entire confidence in him. (*CI 10, pp 300-1, no 509 ; TI 23, pp 3-4, no 5 ; AI 4, p 146.*)

Jan. 25. **32.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. It is a well-known fact that there subsisted a great friendship between the Governor-General and the late Nawab [Shujā'u'd-Daulah]. The writer on his part has ever tried to maintain that relation intact. On no occasion has he been lacking in his duty towards the Governor-General and the Council. Says that Mr Middleton, as a Resident at Lucknow, transacted the Company's business to their greatest advantage giving much satisfaction to the writer at the same time and the inhabitants of the place were greatly pleased with him. He was twice recalled by the Governor-General and on both occasions he returned to his office again. The gentleman who acted in his absence subjected the writer to all sorts of vexations and inconveniences. Is now much surprised to learn that the Governor-General and the Council are proposing to despatch Mr Bristow in order to work jointly with Mr Middleton, for he is unable to comprehend what occasion can there be for two gentlemen in authority at Lucknow. Requests the Governor-General therefore to countermand the despatch of Mr Bristow and let Mr Middleton continue in his office. (*TR 18, pp 66-71, no 23 ; AR 4, p 140.*)

Jan. 25. **33.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 18, pp 71-2, no 24 ; AR 4, p 140.*)

Jan. 25. **34.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that Mr Shee arrived at Lucknow and as desired by the Governor-General he was employed in the work of collection at Farrukhabad. According to the established custom he wrote this year to Nawab Muẓaffar Jang through Mr Purling desiring him to send his *mutaṣaddīs* in order to settle the accounts, to adjust the outstanding balance of the Company's assignments for the year 1187 [1779-80] and to fix the assignments for the year 1188. Now encloses for the Governor-General's perusal the reply which Muẓaffar Jang has sent him, of course, at the bidding of Mr Shee. It is derogatory to the writer. Awaits the Governor-General's order in the matter. (*TR 18, pp 13-14, no 2 ; AR 4, p 140.*)

[1] Jan. 30 according to the volume of Copies. The Persian copy of this letter is badly worm-eaten.

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Jan. 25. **35.** *Nawab of Farrukhabad to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.* Has received his letter. Says that Mr Shee has settled the accounts of the year 1187 (1779-80). The writer is ready to pay the *naẓrāna* of the present year and the balances which are due. In this he never has been nor will ever be deficient. But he is astonished to learn that the addressee desires him to send his *vakīl* to Lucknow for adjusting the accounts. Never before was such a request made or complied with. The accounts have already been adjusted. Should there be any outstanding, Mr George Shee will settle them at Lucknow. There is no necessity for sending a representative from the writer's side. (*OR 5 ; TR 18, pp 14, 15, no 2a.*)

Jan. 25. **36.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Raja Gobind Ram.* In accordance with the orders of the Governor-General and the gentlemen of the Council Mr Shee was immediately despatched to Farrukhabad in order to attend to the work of collection there. Mr Shee, it seems, is desirous of departing from the established custom. Mr Middleton knows it well that the agents of the Nawab of Farrukhabad used to come every year for the settlement of the accounts. The Raja will learn from the enclosed letter what the Nawab now writes at the bidding of Mr Shee. He says that Mr Shee has settled the accounts for the year 1187 [1779-80]. But there was a balance of Rs 2,09,000 payable by the Nawab for which he gave a bond to Mr Shee. Of this amount a sum of Rs 20,000 has been paid to Mr Purling and as for the rest the writer knows nothing. This balance is a part of the *naẓrāna* to the writer's government. Asks the Raja to acquaint the Governor-General with these particulars and let the writer know his sentiments. (*TR 18, pp 15-16, no 2b.*)

Jan. 27. **37.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that from the report that Col. Ironside will march into Burdwan with the whole garrison stationed at Berhampore the inhabitants of Murshidabad who were already panicky from their apprehension of the Mahrattas, now give way to the most violent fear. Notwithstanding all his attempts to remove these fears he believes that weak-minded persons and those with large families and dependants will lose all confidence when they shall see the town without any troops and its former defence. The idle people who are continually on the watch for such opportunities will take full advantage of this weakness. Should any disturbances occur or any injury be caused to the Government the consequences will be disastrous. The town and its inhabitants will be ruined. Though he is not certain whether the report of the march of the brigade is true, yet he thinks it his duty to draw the Governor-General's attention to it and the consequences that are likely to follow such a measure. Before the army is sent out to any other quarter it is necessary that suitable arrangements should be made for the protection of this place. Is always ready to assist the Company with his limited resources in any way he may be called upon to do so. (*TR 17, pp 143-5, no 8 ; AR 4, p 132.*)

Jan. 29. **38.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Professes his friendship for the Governor-General and says that if the gentlemen of the Council should wish to make provision for any person he is ever ready to comply with

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their desires in that respect; but it is hardly a friendly act on their part to send to him a person who brings disgrace on him and damages the affairs of his government. Mr Shee was appointed to the management of Farrukhabad and he came to Lucknow. Mr Purling acquainted the writer with the orders of the Council and Mr Shee was immediately given permission to act. On arriving at Farrukhabad he abolished the practice of sending *vakīls* and ministers from the Nawab of Farrukhabad to the writer. As for the Company's *tankẖwāhs* which from the year 1187 [1779-80] had been assigned on that place he obtained from the Nawab a bond of Rs 2,10,800 and it appears that he paid out of it only Rs 20,000. On account of this year 1188 (1780-81) he has since paid only Rs 40,000. Encloses letters from the Nawab of Farrukhabad from which the Governor-General will discover the influence of Mr Shee over him. Owing to Mr Shee's bad management of Farrukhabad Mr Middleton wishes that the assignment for the Company may be made on some other place. The writer has paid all the assignments in the country as far as it lay in his power and for the balance he has executed a bond. If it were possible for him to give assignments on any other country he would not grant a bond. The friendship which the late Nawab [Shujā'u'd-Daulah] had for Nawab Muẓaffar Jang is well known. When the Afghans and others of his sect residing at Mau attempted to remove him from the government the late Nawab sent to his assistance ten or fifteen thousand horse and foot and repulsed and dispersed his enemies. Since the death of his father the writer also maintains a battalion with a large artillery for him in consideration of a small *naẓrāna*. In spite of all the assistance and protection the Nawab pays little attention to his affairs and all his ministers are incompetent. When the ministers failed to send money which the Nawab had engaged to pay and the writer's obligations to the Company became necessary to be discharged, a person was sent to Farrukhabad in order to receive the amount from the *'āmils*. Now that Mr Shee is stationed there neither the money is sent nor does he let the ministers of the Nawab come to adjust the accounts. Requests the Governor-General's leave to send as before to Farrukhabad an agent who may with the assistance of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang send the money of the Company's *tankẖwāhs*. The Nawab collects a large sum of money from the country belonging to the writer and it is therefore not very difficult for him to send a small amount due to this government. By altering the established custom of sending ministers Mr Shee has brought disgrace on the writer. Has fully represented the present state of affairs of his country and relies on the Governor-General for the preservation of his good name, honour and dignity. Raja Gobind Ram will submit to the Governor-General the letters to and from Nawab Muẓaffar Jang from the contents of which he will learn full particulars of the whole affair. (*TR 18, pp 17-24, no 3; AR 4, p 140.*)

Jan. 29 **39.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Nawab Muẓaffar Jang.* Says that the year 1187 *Faṣlī* [1779-80] is out and 1188 [1780-81] has begun. It is therefore necessary now to make the assignment for the Company's

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tankhwāhs. Desires the Nawab to send as early as possible his confidential agents to the writer for the adjustment of the accounts for those two years.

Note.—This letter was written with the knowledge and approbation of Mr Purling and the reply which Mr Shee made the Nawab to write was before this sent to Raja Gobind Ram who must have presented it to the Governor-General. (*TR 18, p 24, no 3a.*)

Jan. 29. **40.** *Nawab Muẓaffar Jang to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah*. Has received his letter directing him to send his agents to the Nawab. Says that he has always looked upon him as his protector and has never been remiss in carrying out his orders. But the Nawab cannot be unaware of his distressed situation. Hopes he will give it a favourable consideration. (*TR 18, p 25, no 3b.*)

Jan. 29. **41.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Muẓaffar Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad*. In response to his letter the addressee wrote that he had sent his *mutaṣaddīs* to Lucknow for the settlement of accounts. This proved untrue. To make a false statement like this is not the custom of his family. His agents used to come every year for the adjustment of accounts and on certain occasions he himself came for the purpose. But now that he makes excuses the writer is inclined to think that there is some one behind the scene. This is of course bad. Asks him therefore to send his ministers without further delay for the settlement of accounts and for fixing the Company's assignments.

Note.—This letter was written in consultation with Mr Purling after Muẓaffar Jang's reply had been received refusing to send his ministers. (*TR 18, pp 26-7, no 3c.*)

Jan. 29. **42.** *Muẓaffar Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad, to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah*. Has received his letter saying that the writer refused to send his *mutaṣaddīs* to Lucknow on the ground that such practice was not followed before, that this excuse proceeds from the advice of some other person, and that to avoid further delay the *mutaṣaddīs* be sent immediately for the adjustment of the accounts and for fixing the Company's assignments. Says that the delay in his reply was partly due to the indisposition of his *munshī* and partly to the departure of Mr Shee to the Nawab's districts. The *band-o-bast* of this place is in an unsettled condition and therefore the *mutaṣaddīs* cannot be spared now. Will despatch them later. (*TR 18, pp 27-8, no 3d.*)

Jan. 29. **43.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Muẓaffar Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad*. In spite of repeated orders, the addressee has not yet sent his agents for the adjustment of accounts. Asks him again immediately to send his *vakīl* and *mutaṣaddīs* to Lucknow.

Note.—A reply to this letter in which Muẓaffar Jang writes that he has no authority in the matter is sent in original. (*TR 18, pp 28-9, no 3e.*)

Jan. 29. **44.** *Muẓaffar Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad, to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah*. Has received his letter. Says that he is ready to send his *vakīl* and *mutaṣaddīs* to Ducknow in obedience to his orders. But Mr Shee, who has the management of this country, is gone to the *parganas* and until he seturns nothing can be done. (*TR 18, p 29, no 3f.*)

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Jan.— **45.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his two letters saying that by virtue of the agreement between him (the writer) and Nawab Faiẓullah Khān he is entitled to requisition the Khān for a body of 5,000 horse and desiring that the writer should accordingly ask him to send the troops to Col. Muir, Commander of the Fatehgarh detachment. Says that he has now despatched a letter to the Khān on this subject. Encloses a copy of the same for the Governor-General's information. It is incumbent on the Khān to comply with the requisition. If he fails to do so he will be guilty of the breach of faith. Has sent a man to the Khān in order to ascertain his views. If he attempts to evade his obligation, pressure will be put on him to supply the 5,000 horse demanded of him. If Faiẓullah Khān cannot serve the Company in the hour of need, what is the use of allowing him to govern the territory? (*OR 6.*)

Jan.— **46.** *Copy of a treaty*[1] *between Nawab Vazir Shujā'u'd-Daulah and Faiẓullah Khān concluded in 1774.* It secures the country of Rampur with some other districts yielding Rs 14,75,000 to the Khān who is also permitted to retain 5,000 troops in his service. The Khān on his part agrees to furnish a body of two or three thousand troops according to his ability to the Nawab Vazir when called upon to do so. (*OR 7.*)

Jan.— **47.** *Copy of an Engagement between Faizullah Khān and Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah concluded in 1774.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 8.*)

Jan.— **48.** *Copy of an Engagement between Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and Faiẓullah Khān. Dated the 16th March 1780.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 9.*)

Jan.— **49.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Faiẓullah Khān.* It is a matter of common knowledge that the Nawab is a great friend of the Company and the Governor-General and that their interests are identical. A similar relationship subsists between the Nawab and the Khān. Now as the Company's troops are engaged in various expeditions it is only proper that they should be helped with reinforcements. The Governor-General has requested the Nawab to ask the Khān for a body of 5,000 horse to be employed in the service of the Company under Col. Muir, the Commander of the Fategarh detachment. Desires therefore that the Khān should send the required number of cavalry to the said Colonel and put them under his command. As the Nawab is ever ready to assist the Company in their undertakings it is necessary that the Khān should also act likewise. The 5,000 horse must be despatched at once. Dated 20 *Zu'l-ḥijja,* 1194=17 December 1781. (*OR 10.*)

Jan.— **50.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Some men were sent to Falta in order to stop a German ship from proceeding up the river. As desired by the Governor-General its cargo has now been released on a *dastak* of the Custom Master. The vessel is lying there empty. At Khajuria another very big ship with German colours is lying at anchor. The river is very rough at that point and people cannot proceed there on small boats. They may therefore wait at Falta and stop the ship or

[1] *Vide* C. U. Aitchison's *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads,* (5th Ed.), Vol. 2, p. 25.

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its cargo from proceeding beyond that point towards Hooghly without proper passes. The four watchmen whom Capt. Grant had appointed at Serampore to prevent German goods from landing there have been withdrawn. Should the Governor-General think it advisable to strengthen the watch they will again be detailed there.

The enmity of M. Ross, the Dutch Director, towards the writer must have become manifest to the Governor-General. The cause of this is that the gentleman is wont to stretch his authority beyond the proper limits. For example, he killed some of the King's [Company's] subjects, imprisoned their heirs and forced them to sign *raẓināmas*. He appropriated to his own use the property of men who died intestate. It is well known that such property reverts to the Government. Complaints of a like nature are daily made to him. He overlooks many cases but he does write to M. Ross about some. That is why he has turned an enemy of the Khān and tries to poison the Governor-General's mind against him. The baselessness of his allegations will be fully proved if enquiries are made into them. If the Governor-General wishes that the excesses of the Dutch Director may be ignored the Khān will certainly take no notice of them and at once a friendship will spring up between him and M. Ross. Awaits orders on this head. (*OR 11.*)

Feb. 1. **51.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that all the officers stationed with the brigade at Cawnpore, Fatehgarh, Daranagar, Farrukhabad and other places demand the *'āmils* to supply them with grain. This conduct of theirs is likely to jeopardise the interests of the whole country. Requests the Governor-General therefore to write to those officers asking them to stop the practice. The officers may send their requisition direct to the Resident and the Nawab who will see that the required quantity of grain is supplied to them. The price of the grain supplied to them will be deducted from their *tankhwāhs*. This procedure will be advantageous both to the Nawab and the ryots.

Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Raja Gobind Ram. Says that the officers and gentlemen stationed at Cawnpore, Fatehgarh, Daranagar and other places are tyrannical and oppressive to the *'āmils*, ryots and other inhabitants. They issue *dastaks* under their own seals and punish the *'āmils* if they make any objections. The *beoپāris*, as a matter of course, from all quarters will bring their grain for sale. If they do not come then any quantity of grain required by the officers may be supplied to them every month through the *'āmils* if they send their requisition direct to the Nawab. These officers have established *ganjs* of their own called Colonelganj at Daranagar, Fatehgarh, etc. They have stopped the collection of customs in all quarters and collect them at their own *ganjs*. Each *ganj* is rented out at thirty or forty thousand rupees and the collections realised therefrom are paid to the officers. The old *ganjs* having been abolished new ones have been set up in places where there were none. Major Briscoe, who is at Daranagar, has established a *ganj* which he has rented out for Rs 45,000 and has stopped all the *ghāts* in the neighbourhood. The *beopārīs* and merchants coming from

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Kashmir, Shahjahanabad and other places are taken to this new *ganj* where the Major collects the duties. He gives the merchants a chit of exemption from levies and a guard who escorts them to about 500 *kos*. From such conduct at Cawnpore, Fatehgarh and Farrukhabad the Nawab has suffered a loss of about 3 *lākhs* of rupees in duties from Kora and Etawah. The losses sustained by the writer at Farrukhabad may be ascertained from Nawab Muẓaffar Jang to whom every day complaints are made not only by the *'āmils* and collectors but also by other aggrieved parties. By a similar stretch of authority the gentlemen issue *dastaks* and send sepoys to the *'āmils, chaudhrīs* and the general inhabitants for the collection of debts as old as 50 years on condition of receiving a quarter of the sum realised from the creditors on whose behalf the debts are recovered. In the same way they summon people and confine them on the pretence of administering justice. Asks him to request the Governor-General that Mr Middleton, who is coming to Lucknow, may be directed to settle these affairs. Desires him to represent these facts in detail to the Governor-General and communicate his sentiments in the matter. Dated 12 *u'l-q'ada* 1194=10 November 1780. (*OR 11A ; TR 18, pp 30-5, no 4 ; AR 4, p 140.*)

Feb. 1. **52.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. It appears that the Governor-General is so occupied with the numerous affairs of State that he finds neither time nor opportunity to meet the Nawab. But all the same an interview is very much needed and requests him therefore to fix this at an early date. The Nawab has to consult him and take his advice on many important affairs. If it is not possible for the Governor-General to leave Calcutta at the present moment requests that the Nawab may be permitted to proceed to him. Encloses a *shuqqa* received from His Majesty and desires him to suggest an answer to it. The Nawab will then send a reply to His Majesty accordingly. (*TR 18, pp 35-7, no 5 ; AR 4, p 140.*)

Feb. 1. **53.** *The King to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.* Says that it is not desirable to put down in writing all that he wants to say and therefore would like to confer with him personally. Asks the Nawab therefore to repair to the Presence at the earliest opportunity for a month or twenty days. (*TR 18, pp 37-8, no 5a.*)

Feb. 1. **54.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Raja Gobind Ram.* Says that Bahār 'Alī Khān's further stay at Calcutta is unnecessary and therefore he may be allowed to return. Let the Khān write to the Nawab's mother saying that he is shortly proceeding towards Fyzabad and that he will henceforth act agreeably to the bidding of the Nawab. (*TR 18, p 39, no 5b.*)

Feb. 1. **55.** To Ahalya Bai.———————[1] Acknowledges the receipt of her presents. Has learnt from her letter that she has appointed Mohani Raj Murar her agent at Bihar and Parsu Ram Mukund at Benares. Says that in accordance with her desire has written to the gentlemen

[1] This portion is worm-eaten.

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at Bihar and to the Raja of Benares to give proper attention and help to her agents. (*CI 10, pp 299-300, no 508.*)

Feb. 2. **56.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that for the last two years the Nawab has been longing for an interview with the Governor-General, and if this does not take place early some of his affairs might turn out to his disadvantage and loss. Requests him therefore either to come personally or to send for him or his confidential agent. Intimates that his mother without his knowledge and at the instance of the eunuchs sent Bahār 'Alī Khān and Muḥammad Yaqub to Calcutta. Asks the Governor-General to censure Bahār 'Alī for venturing to negotiate over the head of the Nawab and to dismiss him from his presence. Assures him that he would do nothing prejudicial to the interests of his mother. Is ever anxious to please her and fulfil her wishes. Requests him to write to Mr Middleton about his sentiments on this subject so that the Nawab may be guided by his advice and act in every respect conformably to the Governor-General's desire. Encloses his mother's letter.

[*'Ālia*] *Begam to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.* Has received his *'arẓī* accompanying the *tankhwāh* of Rs 1,20,000 for the younger [Bahu] Begam through Bhawani Singh. Says that the *qaulnāmas* were executed under the seal of Mr John Bristow, who at her request had promised to get the seal of Mr Hastings also affixed to them. Since the former is now arrived in Calcutta she has deputed Bahār 'Alī Khān to that place with the original *qaulnāmas* so that Mr Hastings' seal may also be put on them. Has written this for the Nawab's information. (*TR 18, pp 40-2, no 6 ; AR 4, p 140.*)

Feb. 6. **57.** From the King. A sum of 2,54,200 *dāms* in the villages of Fatuha and Deoria belonging to the *parganas* of Mah and Jhusi in the *subah* of Allahabad was granted as an *altamgha* to Saiyid Aẓīm 'Alī. Mīr Ashraf 'Alī, son of Saiyid 'Aẓīm 'Alī, is now proceeding to Calcutta. Desires him to write to Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah asking him to secure the said sum to Mīr Ashraf 'Alī. Has also written a *shuqqa* to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah on this account. (*TR 18, pp 43-4, no 7 ; AR 4, p 138.*)

Feb. 6. **58.** From Mirzā Najaf Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 18, pp 44-5, no 8 ; AR 4, p 140.*)

Feb. 6. **59.** From the King. Has received his letter saying that the news of the appointment of Mr John Mordaunt in the place of I'tiqādud-Daulah in the royal court was entirely false and that the Governor-General would never do anything which might be disagreeable to His Majesty. Says that he is well aware of the Governor-General's zeal and sincerity in the cause of His Majesty. When Faiyāẓ 'Alī Khān arrived at the Presence and said that he had come from the gentlemen at Lucknow, His Majesty suspected him to be an interloper and immediately sent information of this to the Governor-General. From the latter's *'arẓī* it now appears that His Majesty's suspicion was justified. (*TR 18, pp 45-7, no 9 ; AR 4, p 138.*)

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Feb. 6. **60.** From Mirzā Najaf Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 18, pp 47-8, no 10; AR 4, p 140.*)

Feb. 6. **61.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Says that his deceased grandfather purchased Gurbari, a rent-free *mauza*, in the neighbourhood of Chandernagore, in which there is a *ganj* known as Anandganj. He has also another piece of land called Jasaratganj in Chandernagore. There live the shopkeepers who supply everything necessary for the religious ceremonies of the Hindus and for the support of the *Ṭhākurs*. In addition to these the Khān has constructed near the garden of Dharampur a market which is held twice a week for the use of the people of the town and its neighbourhood. It has no *girdwār*; the *beopārīs* assemble there of their own accord and after transacting their business they retire. Now on the complaint of the renter of Azimganj, a place at a distance of 3 *kos* from Anandganj, the gentlemen of the Committee [of Revenue] are desirous of removing the *ganjs* mentioned above. This will be a great disgrace to the Khān. Requests the Governor-General therefore to send him a letter directing Mr Anderson not to make any alteration in the above places. (*TR 18, pp 48-50, no 11; AR 4, p 138.*)

Feb. 6. **62.** From Khān Jahān Khān. It was represented to the Governor-General that the removal of the *ganjs* of Anandganj and Jasaratganj and of the market of Dharampur would occasion a great loss to the Khān and he was pleased to say that he would consider this case. The time that he had obtained from the Committee for the purpose of an appeal to the Governor-General is now nearly expired and he is certain that unless they receive orders to the contrary they would proceed to break up the *ganjs*. If this happens he will be disgraced for ever in the eyes of the people. Requests him therefore to direct the gentlemen of the Committee to leave the said *ganjs* undisturbed. (*TR 18, p 50, no 12; AR 4, p 139.*)

Feb. 7. **63.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Has received his letters. Says in reply that he has unjustly accused the Company of breach of faith, for the latter have always exerted their utmost to fulfil their obligations to him and to preserve his rights. The Nawab wants Guntur to be delivered to him. The Company are unable to do so in view of their treaty with Basālat, though they know well that the Nawab is anxious to secure his own as well as their possessions against the invasion of Ḥaidar 'Alī by stationing troops in Guntur. They can only relinquish it in favour of Basālat and the Nawab can resume his authority over it whenever he may think proper.

The Nawab can see that in view of his own irregular observance of the treaty the Company's action in withholding the *peshkash* is not altogether unjustifiable. He cannot deny the fact that by his connivance and at his instigation the Mahrattas and Ḥaidar 'Alī are confederated against the Company and that Ḥaidar has invaded and laid waste the Carnatic. The Company have been involved in financial difficulties by mustering troops for checking the army sent by Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla, another confederate of his, for the invasion of Bengal as also

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for preserving their possessions in Hindustan and the Deccan. The Nawab alone is to blame for getting the Company into these troubles. If he had anything to complain of against the Government of Madras he could have informed the Government of Bengal. But he never did so. The Governor-General is inclined to discharge the rights and obligations that he owes to the Nawab but his first duty is to exert himself to preserve the interests of the Company and the English from the onslaughts of their enemies. No sooner has he succeeded in this than he will consider the Nawab's demands. If these are readily complied with what guarantee is there that the Nawab will refrain from further hostilities against the Company. Much has already been done on the part of the Company in order to maintain their friendship with the Nawab. When news reached 'here' that the Madras Government were holding negotiations with Basālat Jang regarding Guntur and that Mr Holland's deputation met with an opposition from the Nawab necessary instructions were at once sent to check the proceedings of that Government and the said gentleman was asked to suspend his commission. The Madras Government's negotiations with Basālat were declared null and void; the English forces were withdrawn from Guntur, and it was restored to him. Has the Nawab done anything on his part so far to give proof of his friendship towards the Company? The future rests on his decision, which, he (the Governor-General) trusts, will be directed by the principles of wisdom and justice. (*TI 24, pp 9-17, no 8; AI 4, p 135.*)

Feb. 8. **64.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Agreeably to the directions of the Council, has issued positive orders to all the *'amalas* to the effect that from January 1781 no one shall be allowed to import salt from Madras and other places and that any one importing it shall be obliged to return it. (*TR 18, pp 51-2, no 14; AR 4, p 139.*)

Feb. 8. **65.** From Raja Zālim Singh. Complimentary. (*TR 18, pp 50-1, no 13; AR 4, p 141.*)

Feb. 9. **66.** From the Raja of Kalpi. Has received his letter. Agreeably to his desire, has sent Mamde Rang Pandit to the Major [Camac]. The Pandit will explain everything to the latter. Refers him to Raja Gobind Ram for further particulars. (*TR 18, pp 52-3, no 15; AR 4, p 137.*)

Feb. 10. **67.** To Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, *Mustā'jir* of the Sarkars of Saran and Champaran. Has received his letter through Mīr Hidāyatullah requesting an interview with the Governor-General. Says that owing to much pressure of work he is unable to see him at the present moment but that he will do so later. Meanwhile he must attend to his duties diligently. (*CI 10, p 301, no 510.*)

Feb. 12. **68.** From Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor-General's letter stating that several battalions are being raised for the Company's service and desiring him to supply good and experienced men from his bodyguards and accordingly to order Capt. Plowden to draft from them as many men as can be spared. Says in reply that all his

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bodyguards are employed in the *maḥāls* where they were stationed last year in the place of the regular horse and foot which had been disbanded. These men are not well disciplined and since they have been employed in the *maḥāls* for two years they have forgotten what training they had received. Is quite ready to send them, such as they are, in compliance with the Company's wishes. Desires only to point out that he has no means to employ other troops in the *maḥāls* in place of the bodyguards. Will act in this matter according to the Governor-General's directions. (*TR 17, pp 145-8, no 9; AR 4, p 132.*)

Feb. 12. **69.** From Raja Kundoji Bhonsla, son of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received the Governor-General's letter together with one from Beniram Pandit intimating that a treaty with Poona has been sent to his father and that the latter's reply is anxiously awaited. Says that if a copy of the treaty had been enclosed in the Pandit's letter it would have enabled the writer to see it and to write his own sentiments thereon. It is understood that the Maharaja's reply has since been delivered to the Governor-General. The writer has communicated his views to Beniram Pandit who will acquaint the Governor-General with them. (*TR 17, pp 148-9, no 10.*)

Feb. 12. **70.** From Bhawani Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 17, pp 149-51, no 11; AR 4, p 129.*)

Feb. 12. **71.** *Bhawani Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* Has received his letters intimating that his brother, Bishambhar Pandit, is proceeding to 'this' quarter and also that the Governor-General having approved of the six points of the treaty it has been despatched to Nagpur. Says that the addressee has neither mentioned what those six points are nor anything respecting the treaty. It was believed that the Governor-General was steadfast in his friendship for the Maharaja and that he really wished for peace and alliance with the Peshwa. On this assumption the Maharaja spent about 16 months in a negotiation of peace between the parties concerned and even incurred an expense of 2 crores of rupees. The treaty which has been sent to Poona contains two or three points which are not proper. Has learnt all the particulars of the said treaty from the letters received from Nagpur. If the articles of the treaty were sent to him in the beginning he would have certainly communicated his advice and sentiments thereon. The Raja [Chimnaji Bhonsla] spent two months in the jungles readily submitting to the importunities and clamours of his army only in the hope that good understanding might be established between the English and the Peshwa otherwise the business of reducing and punishing the *garhdārs* could have been easily accomplished by the *nāib* of the *Ṣuba* [Cuttack]. Under the present circumstances war is neither advisable with the people of the Deccan and Hindustan nor with the French and Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān. Hopes that the Governor-General will act according to the needs of the times. The addressee will have learnt all particulars from the letters received from Nagpur. Is waiting for a reply regarding the plan determined on by the Governor-General so that he may be able to act accordingly.

In the Pandit's own hand. The addressee has taken great pains to raising the Maharaja's fame and promoting the friendship of the Governor-General and the Raja [Chimnaji Bhonsla] but after all affairs have taken a different turn. Hopes that he will continually write to him the particulars of his quarter. Dated 5 *Ṣafar*, 1195=1 Feb. 1781. *TR 17, pp 151-5, no 12 ; AR 4, p 129.*)

Feb. 12. **72.** *Rajaram Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* Requests him to send an immediate reply to the letters which are being despatched to him from Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla and says that the remainder of the money which was transmitted [towards the pay of the army] has been paid into the treasury by Bishambhar Pandit. Affairs will be adjusted conformable to the advice and opinion of both sides. Has represented to the Maharaja what the addressee had written to him respecting the strengthening of friendship and Bishambhar Pandit will be sent shortly to represent everything to the Governor-General. Has properly explained to the Maharaja all that the addressee wrote to him about the Governor-General's determination to send an army either in a friendly or hostile manner through Cuttack to Madras. The Maharaja has decided to send back Bishambhar Pandit, who, on his arrival there, will speak on this subject. Hopes that the Governor-General will be inclined to relieve the Maharaja from his present distress and that he should do what appears to him just. If the army is sent by this route then it is certain that the Maharaja will be exposed to reproaches and that his difficulties will be multiplied and the disputes prolonged. The addressee should also reflect how the present difficulties can be removed and the reproaches prevented. Refers him to Bishambhar Pandit for further particulars. Dated 5 *Ṣafar*, 1195=1 February 1781. (*TR 17, pp 155-7, no 13 ; AR 4, p 132.*)

Feb. 12. **73.** *Bishambhar Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* The addressee must have received his letter which was written to him from Dhenkanal. The army has moved from there and is now encamped at Hajipur and Rajaram Pandit has joined the army. Says that according to the addressee's directions and with the assistance of Rajaram Pandit he represented to the Raja [Chimnaji] everything that was thought advisable. The Raja replied that he could no longer submit to heavy expenses and difficulties for maintaining the Governor-General's friendship while the latter without paying any heed to the letters of the Maharaja [Mudhoji Bhonsla] adhered to his own views. He did not agree that the English troops should march to Madras by way of Cuttack in order to oppose Ḥaidar 'Alī because on a previous occasion when General Goddard marched to Surat through Hoshangabad the Maharaja was put to great expenses and difficulties on that account. Says that the Maharaja and Appa Sahib have ordered him to repair to the Governor-General and represent every particular to him. They have further expressed a desire that articles relating to the Rana of Gohad, Fath Singh Gaikwar and Raghunath Rao be amended and that the Rao should be delivered up to them as security. In answer they were told that no amendments were possible in the articles relating to the Rana and Fath Singh but that nothing

can be said about Raghunath Rao without consulting the Governor-General. Shall set out for Calcutta shortly with a present of two horses and some pieces of cloth from the Bhonslas for the Governor-General. The Maharaja and Appa Sahib have each written a *kharīṭa* and a letter to the Governor-General and they and Rajaram Pandit have also written to the addressee. As desired by the addressee he and Rajaram Pandit explained fully to the Maharaja the necessity of marching an army to Madras and his reply has already been written to him. 'Tomorrow' the army will march to Keonjhar. The Raja of this place is coming to pay his respects to the Maharaja and is ready to join the latter with 20,000 *Khandaits*. Both the Raja's *dīwān* and his *vakīl* are with the army. After an interview with the Raja the next step will be determined upon. Rajaram Pandit joined the army on 1 *Ṣafar*, 1195 [28 January 1781] but as his people and effects have not yet arrived he is staying in the writer's tent. Dated 5 *Ṣafar*, 1195=1 February 1781. (*TR 17, pp 157-63, no 14 ; AR 4, p 130.*)

Feb. 12. **74.** From the Raja of Kalpi. Has received his letter. As desired, he has sent his uncle, Gobind Raoji, to Major Camac. Refers him to Raja Gobind Ram for particulars. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*TR 18, p 53, no 16 ; AR 4, p 137.*)

Feb. 13. **75.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Mirzā Muḥammad ʿAlī and others, the sons of Ḥajī Karīm, accused the Khān of having extorted Rs 5,000 from them. The Governor-General then desired to know what the writer had to say about the matter and he accordingly submitted the true facts of the case. The Khān was assured that if the allegations against him were not proved the complainants would be punished. Meanwhile the case was referred to Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān for investigation. Says that the accusers have failed to substantiate the charges brought against him and have proved themselves liars. They however brought disgrace to the Khān and put him to great expenses. Hopes the Governor-General will now give them adequate punishment. (*OR 12 ; TR 18, p 56, no 18 ; AR 4, p 139.*)

Feb. 13. **76.** From the Raja of Burdwan. Is in receipt of the order of the Governor-General and Council directing that the sum allowed to him out of the collection of his *zamīndārī*, for maintaining a body of troops, should henceforth be applied to the support of a battalion to be stationed for the protection of his person and the management of the affairs of his *zamīndārī*. Says that he has reduced the number of his retainers to about one-fourth of what it used to be and that they now consist mostly of his relations and a few are persons of distinction who for several generations have shown due attachment to his house. Without the assistance of these adherents the Raja will not be able to manage his *zamīndārī* satisfactorily nor will he be able to depend upon his *chaukīs* or guards, unless composed of them. The gentlemen of the Council were pleased to allow him Rs 4,47,000, out of which a sum of Rs 1,03,000 was allotted for those of his retainers who receive a cash allowance. If they are

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now replaced by a regular battalion they would be thrown out of employment and in consequence die of starvation. Requests therefore that the present orders may kindly be revoked and that the existing arrangements may not be disturbed. (*TR 18, pp 53-6, no 17 ; AR 4, p 137.*)

Feb. 15. **77.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. To the same effect as letter no 7 above, adding that he has received Sir Eyre Coote's letter. (*TR 17, p 163, no 15 ; AR 4, p 131.*)

Feb. 15. **78.** From Devakar Pandit. To the same effect as letter no 8 above' adding the following postscript.

The Governor-General finds fault with the Maharaja [Mudhoji Bhonsla] for withholding a treaty with *kharīṭas* and letters addressed to Pandit Pardhan, Nana Farnavis and Mahadaji Sindhia and for observing that some of the articles in the treaty will not be acceptable to them until they are modified and says that he should have first given information to the addressees and written them such counsels and advice as he thought proper and that in case the proposals were rejected he could have written to the Governor-General as he had done. Acquaints the Governor-General in reply that immediately after the treaty was received information of it and its terms was sent to Mahadaji Sindhia but no reply has yet been received. Perhaps the Poona Ministers were entirely busy in their preparations for sending armies to Bassein and Borghat. The letters and the originals of the treaty have been therefore kept safely with the Maharaja. As only five months were allowed for the confirmation of the treaty, the Maharaja expeditiously wrote to the Governor-General what appeared just and proper to him, so that this business could be completed within the specified time. Now that Bassein has already been captured by General Goddard the Maharaja is waiting to see what reply he receives from the Poona Ministers to whom copies of the treaty have already been sent and the concerns of Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān and all other matters have been fully written. Will write again after a reply has been received from Poona. (*TR 17, pp 163-7, no 16 ; AR 4, p 130.*)

Feb. 15.[1] **79.** To the Vazīr [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Says that the Board have ordered all the scattered detachments of the Company's troops near the frontier to join their respective stations. Troops will therefore be required to fill their places. The Vazīr and the Resident have repeatedly represented to him that the *sihbandī* is not strong enough to realise the collections and that this can be done better by troops under English officers. Recommends therefore that the corps which was formerly commanded by Major Osborne be re-established and placed under Capt. Clark who is a highly efficient officer. (*CI 10, p 312, no 521 ; TI 23, p 4, no 6 ; AI 4, p 146.*)

Feb. 15. **80.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his two letters together with a copy of his letter to Faiẓullah Khān and the latter's reply thereto in original. It appears from Faiẓullah Khān's letter that he

[1] Mar. 3 according to the volume of Copies.

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is not willing to furnish the Nawab with the stipulated number of troops although he held his *jāgīr* from the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah on that condition alone and the Company stood guarantee for its due observance. Recommends that a representative of the Nawab and an agent from Mr Middleton on behalf of this government be sent to demand from Faiẓullah Khān 3,000 cavalry in fulfilment of the undermentioned clause of his agreement. If he however refuses to furnish the troops Mr Middleton will then be asked to report this breach of treaty on the part of Faiẓullah Khān to the Board.

The clause of the treaty referred to above. 'Faiẓullah Khān shall consider the Vazīr's friends and enemies as his own friends and enemies. He shall render military assistance to the Vazīr in time of war with 3,000 of his men. When the Vazīr marches in person against an enemy he shall join him with his whole army of 5,000 men. If more men are required he shall have to raise another 1,000 troops whose expenses shall be defrayed [by the Vazir].' (*TI 24, pp 17-19, no 9 ; AI 4, p 136.*)

Feb. 15. **81.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter representing the injuries done to his authority and revenues by the abuses of the agents of the commanding officers in the management of the Camp Bazars. In compliance with his request orders have been issued to the army serving in the Nawab's dominions for the suppression of these abuses. This will however deprive the officers of a long established perquisite in the shape of duties which had been collected on provisions and other necessaries voluntarily brought into their camps. Requests that the Nawab and Mr Middleton in mutual consultation will decide upon the amount of money to be granted to the commanding officers as compensation and refer the matter to the Board for their consideration. (*TI 24, pp 19-21, no 10 ; AI 4, p 136.*)

Feb. 21. **82.** *Bhawani Pandit Munshi to Beniram Pandit.* Has received his letters addressed to himself and to the Maharaja [Mudhoji Bhonsla) and his *dīwān*. The addressee writes that in reply to letters from the Maharaja and Dada Sahib *kharīṭas* and letters from the Governor-General and a treaty under the seal of the Council were despatched by him to Nagpur but as no reply has been received he wonders whether they have reached their destination safely. As desired by the Maharaja he represented to the Governor-General that to support war on all four sides would require the presence of an English army in every quarter and would therefore be attended with a heavy expense and that if he were unable to bear that expense he should suggest his own plan. The Governor-General has given serious consideration to the representations and he will settle the question of money after a reply from Nagpur has been received. He further intimates that the Governor-General has decided not to support the cause of Raghunath Rao for the sake of the Maharaja's friendship and has accordingly refused the offer of money made by Raghunath's trustworthy servant, Gesu Bhat, for placing his master on the throne. In short everything tended to a desire for friendship and alliance. But it appeared from a report of Bhawani Pandit

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Bakhshi that Raja Chimnaji having left his cantonments proposed to enter into the English territory. Col. Pearse was accordingly ordered to march towards him with eight battalions and if a reply was not received quickly from Nagpur hostilities might begin. The outbreak of such hostility will not only prevent the remittance of money from the Governor-General but will cause plunder and rapine and he therefore suggests that it is desirable for the Maharaja to remain friendly with the English and try to effect a reconciliation between them and Pandit Pardhan. He also adds that he has opened a negotiation for several *lākhs* of rupees and will communicate its result later as soon as it is known. In conclusion he requests to be informed if the Maharaja wants him to continue his stay in Calcutta ; in case he does not hear anything on this subject he will go to Benares. Has further learnt from the newspapers of the royal court how the affairs of His Majesty's government are conducted. Has also learnt how the English are collecting troops at Benares, Allahabad, Fyzabad, in the neighbourhood of Gwalior and in the Carnatic. Has fully explained the whole thing to the Maharaja and his ministers. Says that by promoting the interests of his master at the *darbār* of the English the addressee has gained the favour and affection of the Maharaja and his ministers and the advantages to result therefrom will manifest themselves shortly. The *kharīṭas* and treaties in duplicate accompanied by the addressee's letters were all received and in reply *kharīṭas* and letters were despatched at two different times first from Ramtek on 15 *Ẓu'l-ḥijjah* [12 December 1780] and then from Nagpur on 2 *Muḥarram* [29 December 1780]. Hopes that he has received them and been acquainted with their contents. Nawab Niẓām ' Alī Khān's letters which the addressee had sent back along with his own letter for Ẓafaru'd-Daulah have also safely arrived and he need not be anxious on that account. Two papers of news written by Kishan Rao Ballal are still with the addressee and they should be returned. Says that his letter of 6 *Muḥarram*, which was sent through *qāṣids*, was written conformably to the orders of the Maharaja and the directions of his *dīwān*. In the present letter too will be found the Maharaja's and his minister's reply to all the points raised by the Governor-General. The Maharaja says that the first opportunity of concluding a treaty with the Peshwa presented itself when General Goddard had arrived at Hoshangabad and accordingly suggestions were made but they were not approved of. Next came a similar chance when, after the defeat of the English at Bombay, Devakar Pandit personally went to Poona with a view to bringing about a reconciliation between the Peshwa and the English but this also was thrown away by the latter. Having no other alternative the Peshwa then made an alliance with Ḥaidar Nāik. Consequently the Maharaja had to raise an army and send it to Cuttack and thereby submit to the expense of crores of rupees. Again, it was solely for the sake of friendship of the English that when Devakar Pandit returned to Nagpur the army which had arrived at Cuttack was sent into the cantonments ; letters were then written to the Governor-General drawing his attention to the heavy expense which the prosecution of war would entail and

advising him therefore to effect peace. But the Governor-General paid no heed to the friendly suggestions of the Maharaja and rejected his proposal of peace having called him partial to Pandit Pardhan. Now that he asserts he has decided upon peace only to please the Maharaja he is taken at his word, but says that the treaty must be plain and undisguised and conformable to former engagements. Accordingly some alterations were made in the articles relating to the liberty for the choice of residence given to Raghunath Rao, the possession of Gujarat by Fath Singh Gaikwar and that of Gwalior by the Rana of Gohad for in them such variations were noticed as could not have been acceptable to the Poona Ministers. The treaty was then despatched along with *kharīṭas* and letters to the Governor-General for modification. Hopes that they have safely arrived. If the English earnestly long for peace and reconciliation they should modify their treaty on the lines suggested by the Maharaja.

The Maharaja and his *dīwān* have always the interests and advantages of the English foremost in their hearts, but bound as they are by their engagements with Pandit Pardhan they are helpless. They are now trying to extricate themselves from their engagements and have therefore evolved a scheme which was communicated to the addressee in a letter dated 6 *Muḥarram*. Says that if the dependencies of the English have suffered from the army at Cuttack, or if from the dread of the English battalions the province of Orissa has received any damage, or if any clash has happened between them, they should not be construed as acts of hostility. The sole object of the Maharaja is to separate himself from Pandit Pardhan so that he may act conjointly with the English gentlemen. But he depends upon the Governor-General for the expenses over the army at Cuttack and over any new troops which may hereafter be required to raise for the execution of the proposed scheme. Intimates that two months after Bassein had been lost and war had commenced in Borghat with the English, copies of the treaty were sent to the Poona Ministers but they said in reply that no reliance could be placed on the English who broke their engagements as often as they made them. They also asked the Maharaja to examine closely what lack of faith on their part made the English commence hostilities against them and support Raghunath Rao. They further added that the breach of treaty was first committed by the Chief of Bombay but after the defeat of his army the Governor-General in support of his cause led the present hostilities and devastations. In the end they insisted upon the Maharaja not to lose any more time but order the army at Cuttack to enter the English dependencies.

PS.—(1) While the proposed scheme is under consideration it is desirable that the addressee should remain with the Governor-General and fully exert himself in the service of his master in promoting the friendship between the two governments.

PS.—(2) This is the proper time that armies from all sides should be sent to the English dependencies and war commenced. If it is thought

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desirable to make peace let it be done by the intervention and with the knowledge of all concerned—Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān, Pandit Pardhan and the Maharaja. Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān in consequence of his connection with Pandit Pardhan has also joined in this negotiation but this has caused much displeasure to Niẓām 'Alī. Elated by the possession of a large army and by his small success over some English battalions Ḥaidar sent his *vakīl* to Najaf Khān with a view to obtaining royal *sanad* for the *Ṣūba* of the Deccan and intimated that if his request was granted he would lay at His Majesty's feet all that is required from his loyalty and obedience. The *vakīl* was admitted into the Presence and a *farmān* recognising his virtues and valour and promising to grant his request together with a turban and *khil'at* was sent to Ḥaidar. Nawab Niẓām 'Alī being enraged at these transactions is watching for an opportunity to revenge himself. It is therefore most desirable for the Governor-General to win over Niẓām 'Alī to his side and exert himself in achieving this end. If he can have his support along with that of the Maharaja and Nawab Ẓafaru'd-Daulah, who is sincerely attached to him, the Poona Chiefs will not dare to act hostilely against the English. On the contrary they will give assent to the proposed treaty. This being achieved Ḥaidar can be easily crushed by the combined forces and his country shared by the allies. But so long as this important point is not adjusted and finally effected seeming preparations on both sides to enter each other's dominions, some small hostilities and even a degree of plundering must be carried on in order to put a veil over the plan. Desires the addressee to treat the whole thing as strictly confidential and destroy this letter after he has fully represented to the Governor-General all the particulars written above. Dated 20 *Muharram* 1195=16 January 1781. (*TR 17, pp 167-203, no 17; AR 4, p 129.*)

Feb. 22.[1] **83.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Has received a letter from the Collector of Saran to the effect that Fateh Sahi with an armed force of about 1,200 men has invaded Husepur. Desires him to direct Col. Hannay to co-operate with the Collector in apprehending the invader. Requests him to expel the said Fateh Sahi if he ever enters his territories and to dispossess him of any lands which he may own there. Has also sent similar directions to Col. Hannay. (*CI 10, p 311, no 519; TI 23, p 5, no 7; AI 4, p 146.*)

Feb. 26. **84.** *Raja Sena Bahadur [Chimnaji Bhonsla] to Beniram Pandit.* Having committed many particulars verbally to Bishambhar Pandit he has despatched him to the addressee's quarter. The Pandit must have acquainted him with everything. Says that his friendship for the English has brought upon him and the Maharaja [Mudhoji Bhonsla] reproaches of the Peshwa and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān but in spite of that he did not oppose the marching of troops by Col. Pearse. According to the Maharaja's instructions he has hitherto consulted the Governor-General in every matter and acted agreeably to his advice. It is now

[1] Mar. 1 according to the volume of Copies.

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desirable for the Governor-General to make some plan by which the distresses of his army can be removed. This will of course be advantageous to nim also. Two *qāṣids* are going with this letter. They should return immediately with an answer.

In the Raja's own hand. Has committed to Bishambhar Sheo Bhadar all that was to be communicated to him. Desires the addressee to send him back immediately with a reply. Dated 2 *Ṣafar* 1195 [28 January 1781]. (*TR 17, pp 203-5, no 18; AR 4, p 130.*)

Feb. 26. **85.** *Bhawani Pandit Appa to Beniram Pandit.* To the same effect as the foregoing.

In the Pandit's own hand. Mr Anderson arrived but no opportunity offered for an interview. He sent the letter which he had brought with him. Says that all that the Governor-General required of the Bhonslas has been done. It is now desirable that he should give them relief by his contribution towards the pay of the army. This will also bring great advantages to himself. Dated 23 *Ṣafar* 1195=18 February 1781. (*TR 17, pp 205-7, no 19; AR 4, p 129.*)

Feb. 26. **86.** *Rajaram Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* Says that Bishambhar Pandit having obtained the Maharaja's [Mudhoji Bhonsla's] permission sent for him at Cuttack. Having arrived there he explained every particular to Bhawani Pandit Appa and to Raja Chimnaji Bhonsla. At the instance of Bishambhar Pandit a discussion was held respecting the march and halt of the army and it was decided upon that Col. Pearse should proceed without any molestation as far as he might choose. All the requests of Bishambhar Pandit having been agreed to he has now been despatched to the Governor-General and the addressee. The latter is requested to execute such plan as may bring things to an issue. The Raja's army, out of regard to the friendship of the Governor-General, was detained at Cuttack for ten months in order to prevent the smallest injury being done to the English at great personal inconvenience and heavy expenses. Bishambhar Pandit is well acquainted with the sentiments and views of this quarter and he will certainly have explained them to him. Says that in obtaining Appa Sahib's sanction, in accordance with the addressee's proposal, for a free passage for the battalions, he had to submit to a heavy reproach notwithstanding that it was done in the interests and advantages of both governments. The addressee is aware that the Governor-General during the last 20 years having made many conquests in India sent large sums of money to Europe but the Maharaja never raised arms against him nor did he demand the *chauth* from the English in view of their friendship. Again, there remained for a whole year an army of 30,000 horse at Cuttack [on the border of Bengal] but the Governor-General shared no expense of it. Further, at Hoshangabad it was mainly through the efforts of the writer that the English were able to go in safety to Surat where certain Frenchmen were delivered into their hands. Requests him to explain all these particulars to the Governor-General and communicate his sentiments to the writer. If the former is inclined to maintain and uphold his great-

ness let him remain firm in his friendship for the Maharaja [Mudhoji Bhonsla]. If the writer is satisfied as to the pay of the army he will do everything for promoting the Governor-General's interests. Dated 23 *Safar* 1195 A.H.=18 February 1781. (*TR 17, pp 207-12, no 20 ; AR 4, p 132.*)

Feb. 26. **87.** *Harihar Mahadeo to Beniram Pandit.* Has received his letter and as desired he is proceeding in the company of Mammaji Pandit to the army and on his arrival there he will represent all particulars to him. It is said that Bishambhar Pandit has arrived at Balasore and is waiting there to see Mr Anderson and that Col. Pearse has also reached there with his army and Bhagwant Rao Nana has had an interview with him. Dīwān Hirdai Ram and Mangur Chaudhri have just received letters from Raja Sena Bahadur (Chimnaji Bhonsla) and Rajaram Pandit saying that Col. Pearse is going with an army to oppose Ḥaidar Nāik and that as there exists a firm friendship between the Governor-General and Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla the writer must proceed immediately to Ganeshnagar Ghat with a view to preparing ferry boats for the army to cross the river [Gunjoory] and that Mangur Chaudhri and Nāndār Khān must accompany it to the borders of Ganjam. The writer has been further asked to quiet the inhabitants of the towns by giving them to understand that the battalions are going to Madras and they will do them no injury and to give positive orders to the same effect to Shahbāz Khān and Nawāz Khān, who are on the other side of the river Gunjoory. (*TR 17, pp 212-13, no 21 ; AR 4, p 131.*)

Feb. 26. **88.** *Rajaram Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* All that he and Bishambhar Pandit represented to Raja Chimnaji Bhonsla and Bhawani Pandit Appa will have been made known to the addressee by Bishambhar who has left Cuttack. Col. Pearse having obtained permission to march has proceeded southward from Cuttack and strict orders have been given to the *beoparīs* to furnish him with provisions. Bishambhar Pandit at the time of his departure begged Raja Chimnaji not to leave Cuttack till he had addressed an *'arẓī* to him after his arrival at Calcutta. The troops complained that they came in the hopes of enriching themselves in Bengal but they had been kept under a check. A free passage was given to Col. Pearse for the sake of friendship. They demanded therefore that either they must be told where to find money or they should be allowed to fight. Is anxiously expecting letters from the addressee's quarter. Says that he and the addressee have so far exerted themselves in representing all matters and pointing out the opportunities to the Governor-General and it now rests with the latter to do as he thinks best. (*TR 17, pp 214-15, no 22 ; AR 4, p 132.*)

Feb. 27. **89.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Commends to his favour Mr Simeon Droz who is proceeding as the Chief of the Cossimbazar factory. (*CI 10, pp 307-8, no 514 ; TI 23, p 5, no 8 ; AI 4, p 145.*)

Feb. 27. **90.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p 307, no 513 ; TI 23, p 5, no 9 ; AI 4, p 146.*)

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Feb. 27. **91.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Informs him that the title of Maharaja has been conferred by the Governor-General in Council on Radhanath, the *Zamīndār* of Pargana Pinjra [Dinajpur]. Requests him therefore to send one big and one small seal bearing his name and this title together with a *parwāna* to the said *Zamīndār* for his use. (*CI 10, pp 309-10, no 517.*)

Feb. 27. **92.** To Raghunath Rao. Has learnt from his letter that he sent an agent to Major Camac with a view to seeking the friendship of the English and that now Raja Gobind Ram is proceeding on his behalf to the writer with the same objective. Says that he is ever ready to extend his friendship to those who desire it and he remains firm to it when once it has been formed. Refers him for further particulars to the letter of Raja Gobind Ram. (*CI 10, pp 308-9, no 516.*)

Feb. 27. **93.** To Bala Rao. Has received his letter through Raja Gobind Ram. From it as well as from the representations of the said Raja has learnt that he (the addressee) has sent an agent to Major Çamac for the purpose of strengthening the bond of friendship with the English. Says that he is ever ready to maintain cordial relations desired by the addressee. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 10, p 310, no 518.*)

Feb. 27.[1] **94.** To Chimnaji Bapu. Has received his letter and the presents which he sent for him through Bishambhar Pandit. The presents are indeed a token of his affection and friendship. Says that on his arrival at Cuttack Mr Anderson learnt that the addressee had been away to the hills. He therefore despatched *harkāras* with letters to him and wanted to know where he could see him conveniently. They returned soon to inform him that all the roads leading to the hills were entirely blocked up and that they were almost impassable. It was also reported that he (Chimnaji) was advancing further into the mountains. Mr Anderson then wrote to him (the Governor-General) for directions. He was ordered to return to Calcutta after declaring his commission to Rajaram Pandit or in his absence to the highest authority at Cuttack. Immediately after this the Governor-General learnt that the addressee was at Jajpur and that he wrote to Mr Anderson to await his arrival at Cuttack. The said gentleman had however left the place by then and returned to Calcutta by a different route. Has now directed him to go to Cuttack once again. This time he will proceed by sea within two or three days on a sloop which will soon convey him to Balasore. From there he will go to Cuttack by land. Bishambhar Pandit will also leave for that place shortly. Refers the addressee to both of them for further particulars. (*TI 24, pp 21-3, no 11 ; AI 4, p 134.*)

Feb. 27. **95.** To Chimnaji Bapu.[2] To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 24, p 23, no 12 ; AI 4, p 134.*)

Feb. 28. **96.** From the Raja of Kalpi. Has not received any letter from the Governor-General for a long time. Agreeably to his desire has

[1] Feb. 29 according to vol. of Abstracts.
[2] This letter was delivered by Mr Anderson personally.

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sent confidential persons to Major Camac and is pleased to learn that they have been treated hospitably. The Major has sent a letter to the Governor-General concerning the Raja's business. Hopes that in accordance with that letter the Governor-General will send a treaty to the Raja. (*TR 18, p 57, no 19; AR 4, p 137.*)

Mar. 1. **97.** To Raja Ẓālim Singh. Has received his letter through Raja Gobind Ram who has also verbally acquainted him with other particulars. Hopes that he will write to him every now and then and inform him about the affairs of 'that' quarter. (*CI 10, pp 311-12, no 520.*)

Mar. 2.[1] **98.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah]. Commends to his favour Capt. John Mordaunt who is now proceeding to Lucknow. (*CI 10, p 308, no 515; TI 23, p 6, no 10; AI 4, p 146.*)

Mar. 3. **99.** *Devakar Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* Has received his letter saying that the Governor-General has despatched a treaty with *kharīṭas* addressed separately to the Peshwa, Nana Farnavis, Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla, Nawab Ẓafaru'd-Daulah, and the writer and a *kharīṭa* alone to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and that he has received no reply to them. Says that the treaty and the *kharīṭas* have been perused and the copies of the original treaty and *kharīṭas* having been retained their particulars have been communicated to the Peshwa. In his opinion this treaty will not be acceptable to the Peshwa as the article relating to Raghunath Rao is not quite clear while the articles respecting Gwalior, Gujarat, the Gaikwar and the forts are also vague. If these points were clear he would personally have gone to Poona and exerted himself to adjust them. Says that if General Goddard had interviewed the Peshwa as the writer during his stay at Poona had suggested to him all misunderstandings would have been cleared and both could unite to ruin Ḥaidar Nāik and conquer his country. This advice was, however, disregarded and General Goddard and Sindhia prepared for war and the Peshwa entered into an alliance with Ḥaidar Nāik to whom he gave a territory worth eighty *lākhs* of rupees on the other side of the Kistna for carrying desolation into the territories belonging to the English. Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān also entered into an engagement with the Peshwa and they mutually devised a plan by which the Maharaja was compelled to raise 30,000 horse and send them under the command of Raja Chimnaji Bhonsla towards Bengal. These troops passed about 18 months on the confines of the Maharaja's territories but they remained inactive and incurred the enormous expenditure of 1½ crores of rupees. It was thought that on the conclusion of peace the Peshwa, Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and the Governor-General would each contribute a share to this expense while the balance would be borne by the Maharaja. But as the chance of peace seems remote something must be done to relieve Raja Chimnaji from his present distress relating to the expenses of the army.

[1] Feb. 27 according to the volume of Copies which shows that similar letters were also written to Ḥaidar Beg Khān and Ḥasan Riẓā Khān.

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In the Dīwān's own hand. Appreciates the zeal which he has shown in promoting the friendship of the Maharaja with the English. The *Munshī* will now inform the addressee of what the Maharaja said in praise of his services. There is already one crore of rupees due to the army. The amount is daily increasing. The addressee should explain to the Governor-General the difficulties of the Maharaja who gave sufficient proof of his friendship by his hospitality to Gen. Goddard at Hoshangabad and by his readiness at the present moment to effect a peace between the English and the Peshwa.

Dated 20 *Muḥarram* 1195 A.H.=16 January 1781 A.D. (*TR 17, pp 216-24, no 23 ; AR 4, p 130.*)

Mar 3. **100.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has learnt that Baijnath Singh who held the post of a *munshī* in the *Niẓāmat* from the time of the late Nawab Mīr Muḥammad Ja'far 'Alī Khān on a salary of Rs. 100 per month died recently. Desires him to appoint Amar Singh, a son of the deceased, in the place of his father on the same pay, as he is both deserving and eligible for the post. (*CI 10, p 315, no 525.*)

Mar. 3. **101.** To Bahādur Zamān Khān, *Zamīndār* of Birbhum. It appears that the Khān has, at the instigation of interested persons, dismissed his *vakīl*, Shaikh Ghulām Rasūl, from his post. Says that the *vakīl* is a trustworthy person and a well-wisher of the Khān. Recommends therefore that he may be immediately reinstated in his former office and deputed to Calcutta for transacting business as formerly. (*CI 10, p 315, no 526.*)

Mar. 6. **102.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓa Khān]. Mr Cottrell, the Commercial Chief of Dacca, reports that a band of thieves broke into the house of a certain *rafūgar* in the Company's employ and decamped with five pieces of cloth belonging to the Company. He further adds that he wrote to the *Faujdār* of the place for the arrest of the thieves and the recovery of the stolen goods but to no effect. Desires the Nawab to reprimand the *Faujdār* for his neglect and to give peremptory orders to him for the capture of the robbers and the recovery of the stolen property. Says that he should also send a copy of his letter to the *Faujdār* to Mr Cottrell for his information. (*CI 10, p 313, no 522.*)

Mar. 13. **103.** From Mīr Ghulām 'Alī. Says that his distress cannot be described in words. As only the Governor-General can remove it he submits these few lines giving an account of his situation. May none ever experience the privations and misery that he is suffering for want of the bare necessities of life ! He cannot even procure his daily food with which to keep body and soul together. The Rajas of ' this ' quarter do not possess means to take him in their protection. There is no one in the world except God and the Governor-General to whom he can look for aid. Prays that favour may be shown to him. He may either be summoned to Calcutta or the gentlemen in this quarter may be instructed to grant him a subsistence. From the day Mīr Muḥammad Qāsim Khān died, he had a mind to represent his situation to the Governor-General but he found no one through whom he could communicate.

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Besides, he could not find courage to do so in view of the lamentable events in which his father was involved. As the relations and dependants of his grandfather, Mīr Muḥammad Ja'far Khān, are being cared for by the Governor-General it is hoped that the same generous treatment will be extended to him and his family who are also the descendants of Mīr Ja'far. Dated 13 December 1780. (*OR 13, TR 18, pp 57-8, no 20 ; AR 4, p 138.*)

Mar. 14. **104.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Hopes that the Governor-General will write to the Court of Directors in his favour. Says that if Tanjore had been in his possession the English would not have been distressed for troops and money ; on the contrary they would have got every assistance from him. Informs him that six French ships and five frigates reached Madras and caused great alarm among the inhabitants. They remained there for one day only and then sailed for Pondicherry. General Sir Eyre Coote with his army is arrived at Wandiwash and Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān remains at Arcot and is employed in collecting troops. The Nawab's brother with his family is a prisoner with Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān ; his attendants and women are confined in separate prisons and receive worse treatment. The Nawab's distress and difficulties are too great to be put down on paper.

PS.—The Governor-General knows well how he relies upon the Company for support. As he fully anticipated Ḥaidar's invasion he repeatedly warned the English gentlemen at Madras to prepare against it but they took no notice of his writing. He also promised them every assistance which he could afford and had accordingly laid up in his forts more stores than were necessary for the provision of the same. Says that he has been reimbursing the Company for the expenses which they incurred in helping him in the war against Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān and that he will also meet the present demands by instalments as soon as the collections have been realised. Hopes the Governor-General will not give credit to any reports which may be written to him against the writer. News has just arrived that the siege of Nellore was raised on the 22nd January 1781 A.D. Dated 5 *Ṣafar* 1195 A.H.=1 February 1781 A.D. (*TR 17, pp 224-9, no 24 ; AR 4, p 129.*)

Mar. 14. **105.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Has received the Governor-General's letter through his ambassador Mr Dighton, in which he desires the Nawab to discuss and settle certain articles of an agreement with the Dutch. Has also learnt from the ambassador the Governor-General's offers to the Mahrattas. Says that as it is not safe now to despatch letters either by land or by sea he has clearly explained to Mr Dighton the plan proposed by the Nawab and hopes it will receive the Governor-General's approbation. The Nawab sincerely desires to see the authority of the English established over the whole of Hindustan and this could have been accomplished if his plan had been acted upon. Is greatly obliged to the Governor-General for assisting him with money and troops against Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān and believes that the diversion of Gen. Goddard and Admiral Sir Edward Hughes on the side of

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Mangalore will be enough to drive away the Nawab's enemy from his dominions. So far Ḥaidar has left unmolested Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Nellore, Duncole, Chicacole and Rajahmundry and the revenues of all these places have been collected. The collections of Arcot will be made as soon as the enemy is driven out of it. In view of the King of England's proclamation last April declaring the Dutch to be a neutral power it is advisable that they should be precluded from gaining any great influence in the Carnatic. The Governor-General's prudence and authority are sufficient to oppose and destroy all their enemies and the Carnatic will supply resources. Is ready to act according to his directions. Is much concerned at the troubles which the Mahrattas are causing them. They (the Mahrattas) have written to him that they do not wish to continue war any further with the English and the Nawab has reasons to believe in their sincerity. Will exert himself to perform what the Governor-General has written to him and after Mr Dighton's departure will send a trustworthy agent who will explain to him the Nawab's sentiments on this subject as well as on other points. (*TR 17, pp 229-34, no 25 ; AR 4, p 129.*)

Mar. 14. **106.** From Amīrul Hind.[1] Mr Dighton has brought to the Nawab of Arcot and to the Governor and Council [of Madras] his letters saying that the *ta'alluqa* of Tinnevelly should be given to the Dutch and he has acquainted the Nawab with the peace negotiations with the Mahrattas. As it is not safe at present to despatch letters either by land or by sea the Nawab has explained every particular to Mr Dighton. Says that Tinnevelly has been disposed of in a different manner but as both the Nawab and the writer are desirous of carrying out the Governor-General's wishes they request instructions how to act in this particular instance. Dated 22 *Ṣafar* 1195 A.H.=18 February 1781 A.D. (*TR 17, pp 234-6, no 26 ; AR 4, p 129.*)

Mar. 14. **107.** From Raja Bahadur Sah. Has reached Patna with all his servants on his way to Gaya and Kashi (Benares), and learnt that the officers at Gaya levy a tax on visitors. This tax was never paid by his ancestors when they visited that place nor did he himself ever pay on the occasion of his former visits there. Requests the Governor-General therefore that as there is no specified expenditure to be met out of this tax the Chief of Patna may be directed to abolish it. (*TR 18, pp 59-60, no 21 ; AR 4, p 137.*)

Mar. 15. **108.** From Raja Mahi Bahadur Singh. Says that he is a descendant of Chandarji and that his ancestors were all men of rank and distinction and were the offsprings of the same house as the rulers of Jaipur. During the revolution in the Deccan, he refused to join the Deccan chiefs, such as Baji Rao, Raghunath Rao, Mulhar Rao and others and consequently they raided his territories and dispossessed him of all his country and *ta'allugas* with the exception of several places, such as the fort of Narwar and Pauri, etc. Says that Major Camac is staying near Narwar. The Raja had the pleasure of visiting the Major

[1] Apparently *Amīrul-Umara*, son of the Nawab of Arcot, is meant.

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and was much impressed with his good qualities and amiable manners. He is favourably inclined towards the protection of those places which are in the possession of the Raja. Hopes that the Governor-General will be similarly inclined towards him and that he will cause the restoration of the country and forts which at one time belonged to him but are now in the possession of the people of the Deccan. Requests him to send him a treaty by which the tie of friendship may be strengthened and his country may remain in his possession. Is ready to do all that is necessary for the maintenance of his friendship with the English. The Rajas of Udaipur, Rathor, Jodhpur, Kishangarh and Gundi are all his friends and relations and to them he has written all about the good qualities of the English in general and Major Camac in particular. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*TR 18, pp 60-66, no 22 ; AR 4, p 139.*)

Mar. 19. **109.** To Nawab Niẓam 'Alī Khān. Informs him that Mr Holland's resignation of his office at the Nawab's court has been accepted by the Board. Requests him to communicate his sentiments regarding the appointment of a successor to that gentleman. (*TI 24, p 24, no 13 ; AI 4, p 135.*)

Mar. 22. **110.** From Raja Chimnaji Bapu. Has received his two letters expressing his satisfaction at the help rendered by the writer to Col. Pearse and intimating that Mr Anderson will explain to him the views and plans of the Governor-General. Says that since the Governor-General is resolved to maintain his friendship with the Maharaja the latter heartily reciprocates the same sentiments. Has learnt certain things from Mr Anderson and as it is not advisable to commit them to writing he has sent Rajaram Pandit in the company of the said gentleman with a view to explaining them to the Governor-General in conjunction with Beniram Pandit in a private conference. Hopes that the Governor-General will approve of what the Pandit represents to him. Beniram Pandit will inform him of the affairs at 'this' quarter. (*TR 17, pp 236-8, no 27 ; AR 4, p 130.*)

Mar. 22. **111.** From Raja Chimnaji Bapu. Has learnt that the Governor-General is annoyed at the disturbances caused by some plunderers in Midnapore. Says that on receiving the first intelligence of this incident he sent a party of horse to seize the offenders who were captured and severely punished. Has since issued orders that in future such crime should be punished with death. Assures the Governor-General that there will be no repetition of such an occurrence in future and that he holds the protection of the confines of Bengal as obligatory on him as that of the borders of the Bhonsla's dominions. (*TR 17, pp 238-40, no 28 ; AR 4, p 130.*)

Mar. 24. **112.** To Raja Kalyān Singh. Mirzā Ghulām Ḥusain, a grandson of the late Nawab 'Aṭāullah Khān, is a trustworthy person and possesses character and ability. He has so far received from the Governor-General every support befitting his dignity. He is now proceeding to Azimabad for a change of air. Desires the Raja therefore to show him

every favour and look to his comfort and welfare. (*CI 10, pp 313-14, no 523.*)

Mar. 24. **113.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses a petition from Banarasi, a *qumashta* of Khwaja Petrus of Dacca, concerning the murder of Muḥammad Nāẓir and Pandhiram and desires him to investigate the case and take necessary action. (*CI 10, p 314, no 524.*)

Mar. 26. **114.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Has received the Governor-General's two letters dated 11 and 19 *Muḥarram* intimating the particulars of the war with the Mahrattas and of the departure of General Sir Eyre Coote to oppose Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān and defend the Carnatic. He further writes that on receiving the first news of Ḥaidar 'Alī's invasion he sent twelve battalions under the command of Col. Pearse by way of Cuttack and Ganjam in order to assist the Nawab and that a treaty with the Mahrattas is afoot. Says that the second letter was delivered to him by the Governor-General's ambassador, Mr Dighton, who verbally explained to him every other particular. Thanks the Governor-General for giving him assistance against Ḥaidar. Hopes that by the prudent counsels and plans of the Governor-General their common enemy [Ḥaidar 'Alī] will be totally destroyed. Has frequently written to the Mahrattas advising them to come to terms with the English and to join forces with them in order to effect the destruction of Ḥaidar. They now inform him that they are agreeable to the proposal. Is accordingly sending his *Dīwān*, Mubāriz Jang, in company with Mr Sulivan to the Governor-General with full powers to make peace with the Mahrattas. After they have discussed the matter with him it is requested that the Governor-General will authorise Mr Sulivan or some other capable person to go to Poona with Mubāriz Jang on the part of the Nawab and conclude a treaty. Is confident that by this means they will be able to bring the negotiations to a successful close. Dated 27 *Ṣafar* 1195 A.H. =21 February 1781 A.D. (*TR 17, pp 240-4, no 29; AR 4, p 129.*)

Mar. 26. **115.** From the Nawab of Arcot. The Governor-General has invariably afforded him protection and saved his dominions on all occasions of emergency. Has long cherished the desire that all authority were placed in the hands of the Governor-General so that there might be an end to the unnecessary troubles which each change in the government of Madras brings upon the writer. Is convinced that a treaty between him and the Nawab will have the desired effect. Is therefore sending his *Dīwān*, Mubāriz Jang, in the company of Mr Sulivan with full powers to conclude a treaty which while guaranteeing protection to the Nawab, his family and his dominions will at the same time secure the interests of the English and enhance their reputation. Dated 26 *Ṣafar* 1195 A.H.=23 February 1781 A.D. (*TR 17, pp 245-7, no 30; AR 4, p 129.*)

Mar. 26. **116.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Desires to conclude a permanent treaty with the English so that as a hereditary prince of the Carnatic and of Balaghat he may have the entire authority to manage all his domestic and political affairs without any outside interference. Has

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stationed ten battalions of well-disciplined troops with the Company to whom he will hand over their pay but requests that all the contingent expenses, the *baṭṭa* for their marches and the repairs of the forts be subjected to his sanction. The accounts of every three months should be delivered to him punctually within the sixth month. When peace is restored he shall discharge the amount regularly and take a full receipt from the Governor and Council of Madras. In times of peace these battalions should be employed in the settlement of his country. Many of his poligars in spite of favours shown to them have turned rebellious and joined Ḥaidar 'Alī in open war against him. Assistance is therefore required to punish these people in order to keep his subjects in awe. When the treaty is made between him and the English their interests would become common and the enemies of one will be regarded as the enemies of the other. Desires the English in India to make a treaty of peace with the French and it should be stipulated therein that the peace and security of the Carnatic will not be interfered with and that the Nawab shall have the power to appoint his successor. In the garrisons of his forts the commandants and paymasters at the advice of their *dobhashis* lend money to the ryots with a view to making money at a high rate of interest and afterwards press them for repayment and interfere in the government. Thus they cause great injury to the Nawab and his subjects. Requests the Governor-General to promulgate orders that no one shall lend money to his subjects without his permission, that on all past and future loans the interest will be twelve per cent per annum and that if any person is found to have acted contrary to this he shall be dismissed the service. Has always exerted himself to discharge the money due to the troops stationed by the Company and thus paid large sums of money on this account. On the day Ḥaidar invaded the Carnatic he owed to the Governor and Council of Madras about one *lākh* of pagodas which he wanted to discharge by receiving bills from the bankers; but since he had to spend large sums of money on provisions, such as rice, bullocks and sheep he failed to pay the arrear. If such obstacles had not come in his way he would have discharged his debt to the Company. There are several taluks in the Carnatic which are still secure from the invasion of Ḥaidar 'Alī and the collections of some of them are included in the accounts of the Company while some have been assigned to his creditors and on the security of the collections of some he has received money in advance. After Ḥaidar has left the Carnatic let the collections of the taluks assigned to his creditors be appropriated to the payment of their principals agreeable to his engagements with them. Is now greatly distressed for money and his subjects are ruined. Requests therefore that after Ḥaidar is driven out of the country the taluks of Cuddapah and certain *mahāls* in Balaghat which belong to him by right may be made over to him. From their collections he will maintain in his service 5,000 well-disciplined horse. Says that by dispossessing him of Tanjore the Company have done great harm to him, to his subjects and to his creditors most

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of whom are Englishmen. Ever since Tanjore has been given to a ryot of the Nawab [Raja Tuljaji] no advantage has accrued from it to the Company's concerns. On the contrary he (the Raja) is secretly in league with Ḥaidar 'Alī and the Mahrattas and so he has refused to supply the Company with stores and money. He keeps all his money in the Dutch settlement of Negapatam. If Tanjore is restored to the Nawab it will prove advantageous both to his affairs and to those of the Company. If this is not possible let the whole collections of Tanjore be appropriated to the payment of the Carnatic army, to public and private debts of the Nawab and to the expulsion of Ḥaidar 'Alī. As Tanjore is a taluk of the Carnatic let a part of it be assigned to his creditors so that they might be paçified in some degree till his case is finally decided by the Court of Directors. The great weight of his debts and the mortgage and sale of his jewels have brought much disgrace upon him. Besides other liabilities he owes about seventy *lākhs* of pagodas to his European creditors only. When he reflects on the payment of such large sums of money he is plunged into a sea of dismay and he can see no way out of it without the assistance of the English. Requests the Governor-General to devise such means of meeting these liabilities as may cause no injury to the Nawab's concerns, no detriment to the interest of his creditors and no monetary loss to the Company. (*TR 17, pp 247-58, no 31; AR 4, p 129.*)

Apr. 2. **117.** To Nawab Wālājah. Has received his letters through his *vakīls*, Saiyid 'Āsim Khān and Mr Sulivan, and heard all that they represented to him on behalf of the Nawab. Says that in his opinion strong and effective measures were necessary for the security of the Carnatic and the preservation of the Company's reputation. The Carnatic has for a long time past been overburdened with public and private debts and its revenues have so decreased that even twelve years of continued peace will not bring relief to the country. To extricate the Nawab from his predicament a plan has been evolved in the form of an agreement which has been ratified by him and duly executed by the Nawab's *vakīls* on his behalf. The particulars of the agreement need not be enumerated here, for his *vakīls* will fully explain them to him. But it may be mentioned that in forming the proposals, he has had three considerations in view: firstly, the stability of the Nawab and his family and their continuance in the *Ṣubadārī* of the Carnatic; secondly, the safeguarding of the Company's interests there and thirdly, affording the desired relief to the Nawab's creditors. If the Nawab and the Madras Government strictly adhere to the arrangement now made, it is sure to produce advantageous results to all concerned. As desired by the Nawab, Mr Sulivan has been appointed with proper credentials to represent the Company's government at his court. (*TI 24, pp 24-30, no 14; AI 4, p 133.*)

Apr. 19. **118.** To Nawab Wālājah. Says that his *Dīwān*, Saiyid 'Āsim Khān, and Mr Sulivan, whom the Governor-General had entrusted with letters for him as also with the copy of an engagement concluded by them with the Company on his behalf, have missed their passage by the *Shah*

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Alam and are consequently detained here. To avoid delay transmits to him a duplicate copy of his letter and of the aforesaid engagement. Informs him that he has also sent duplicates of both of these to the Select Committee of Madras urging them to abide by the terms of the engagement. Requests him to take necessary measures on his part for giving effect to the same without delay. For further particulars refers him to his letters. (*TI 24, pp 30-31, no 15 ; AI 4, p 133.*)

Apr. 24. **119.** To Chaudhri Saiyid Baqāullah. Has received his *'arẓī* praying for a *parwāna-i-istiqlālī* in respect of his eight-anna share in the *zamīndārī* of *pargana* Badaur (Purnea). Says that he is hereby confirmed in his possession of the said *pargana* and is asked to attend to the welfare of the ryots, to promote cultivation thereof and to pay regularly the revenues of the Government. (*CI 10, p 316, no 527.*)

Apr. 24. **120.** To Chaudhri Saiyid Baqāullah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp 320-1, no 532.*)

Apr. 26. **121.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Has received his letter saying that the allegations brought by Mirzā Muḥammad 'Alī against Qāẓī Muḥammad Lal, Khwāja Muḥammad Jān and the writer having been proved the case has been decreed against them by Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. The writer is accordingly directed to pay the amount of the decree together with costs to the complainant and to obtain from him a *rāẓīnāma* and submit it to the Governor-General. He is further asked to release Khwāja Muḥammad Ṣādiq whom he is said to have confined for his having deposed in favour of the complainant. Has also received from the Governor-General a copy of the complainant's *'arẓī* and that of the decree together with an account of the costs. Says that on receipt of the Mirzā's plaint the Governor-General desired the Khān to submit his explanation regarding the allegations made against him. In his statement the writer submitted that on a certain occasion the brothers of the Mirzā came to the fort to lodge a complaint against Ratan Chand, a banker, and there the two parties quarrelled and came to blows. They were therefore arrested and confined. When they settled their disputes later they were let off. As to the charge of extortion the Khān was assured that if the Mirzā failed to prove his allegation he would be adequately punished. The case was then referred to Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān for investigation. Among other accusations the Mirzā brought a charge of wrongful confinement before the Nawab. Has fully represented these facts to the Governor-General as also to the Nawab. Encloses two copies of his *'arẓīs* to the latter. They will give the Governor-General a clear insight into the allegations of the complainant. The Nawab in the present case has passed an adverse decision partly being influenced by his son, Dilāwar Jang, his *vakīl*, Mīr Saiyid 'Alī, and Saiyid Muḥammad Khān all of whom are staunch supporters of Mirzā Muḥammad 'Alī, and partly with a view to satisfying his grudge that he bore against the writer for his being honoured with the present appointment on the dismissal of his [Nawab's] brother, Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. The Nawab in order to injure the

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reputation of the writer unnecessarily prolonged the case for 9 months and the complainant even in this long space of time could not substantiate the charges brought by him. Subornation of prosecution witnesses was proved and brought to the notice of the Nawab who refused to listen to it. This is known to every one attached to the *Ṣadr 'Adālat*. The enquiry in this case has also been conducted contrary to law and established practice. For the last two months he has been writing about this affair in his *'arẓīs* to Mr Colebrooke and Munshī Shari'atullah Khān. It is believed that the Governor-General must have read those *'arẓīs* from which it would be clear that the decree of the Nawab is arbitrary and contrary to law. Requests the Governor-General therefore to hold a fresh enquiry into the case and place the decree before such learned men as Maulavī Majdu'd-Dīn, Maulavī Ghulām Aḥmad and Maulavī Dīnullah in order to elicit their impartial views on the same. The allegation that Qaẓī Muḥammad Ṣādiq was confined for giving evidence in the complainant's favour is wholly incorrect; he was on the other hand confined on charges of forgery and abduction after they had been proved against him by evidence. Copies of the *'arẓīs* submitted against him are enclosed. Since the decision of the Nawab against the writer is contrary to law and justice a refund of Rs 4,880, which he was compelled to pay in obedience to the decree, may be obtained for him. Sends a *vakīl* to wait on the Governor-General and to explain the case fully to him. The Mirzā has further accused the writer of exercising tyranny and oppression on the ryots and of mismanaging the affairs of the *'Adālat*. This is absolutely baseless and he will never be able to substantiate his allegation. The Mirzā's statement that some witnesses for fear of severity have fled from Hooghly to Chitpur is also far from true. Requests the Governor-General to institute an enquiry into the matter, for it will bring disgrace and dishonour upon the writer if he declines to interfere and upholds the decision of the Nawab.

Enclosures:—(1) *Mirzā Muḥammad 'Alī to the Governor-General.* The *Faujdār* of Hooghly wrongfully confined him and his brothers for five or six days in the garden house and subjected them to much humiliation. Qāẓī Muḥammad Jān, who was deputed to examine them, put them to unnecessary harassment and extorted money from them. This ill-treatment has greatly lowered them in the eyes of their confreres. Prays the Governor-General to institute an enquiry into the matter. Requests him also to see that the sum of Rs 5,153 extorted from the petitioner by Khwāja Muḥammad Jān at the instance of Khān Jahān Khān is refunded to him.

(2) *Mirzā Muḥammad 'Alī to Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān.* To the same effect as the foregoing.

(3) *Khwāja Jān to the Governor-General.* Khwāja Muḥammad Ṣādiq forged the seal of Maulavī 'Abdul 'Alī and Maulavī Muḥīud-Dīn in order to support Muḥammad 'Āsim's case against the writer. On the night of 14 *Rabī'* II 1194 [20 April 1780] Ṣādiq enticed away the petitioner's

wife and Motī, a slave girl, and took them to Calcutta. Requests the Governor-General therefore to have the offender apprehended and to inflict condign punishment on him.

(4) *The mother of Qāẓī Ghulām Ḥusain to the Governor-General.* Complains that Khwāja Muḥammad Ṣādiq carried away Motī, her slave girl, to Calcutta. In vain did she repeatedly ask Ṣādiq to send the girl back to her. Requests the Governor-General now to apprehend the culprit and to have the girl returned to her. (*TR 18, pp 72-82, no 25; AR 4, p 139.*)

Apr. 26.[1] **122.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that the *Faujdārs* and *Thānadārs* were appointed for the purpose of preserving peace and assisting the criminal courts in the exercise of their jurisdiction. Since this establishment has failed to produce the desired effect it has been decided to abolish it. Requests him accordingly to recall all these officers with the exception of the *Faujdār* of Hooghly, who, having a different nature of duty to perform, should continue at least for the present. The allowances of these officers will be paid until the end of the ensuing month of *Jumāda I 1195 A.H.* [15 May 1781 A.D.], when they are required to make over the charge of their office to those judges of the *Diwānī 'Adālats* who have been appointed for that purpose by the Governor-General and Council. The *Dāroghas* of the courts are however to continue as usual in their office. The *Nāib Nāẓim* is duly to notify these changes. Desires that a complete list of all such prisoners as are confined by the orders of the *Faujdārī 'Adālats* be regularly transmitted to him on the first day of every *Bengali* month. Separate lists should also be submitted showing the number of persons committed to the Sessions, the nature of their guilt and the authority that apprehended them and the sentence that was passed on them. The number of persons discharged from the prisons every month is also to be shown in the list. (*CI 10, pp 318-20, no 531; TI 23, pp 6-8, no 11; AI 4, p 145.*)

Apr. 26.[1] **123.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp 318-20, no 531; TI 23, p 8, no 12; AI 4, p 146.*)

May. 1. **124.** From Ẓahūrud-Dīn 'Alī Khān. During the lifetime of Nawab Ṣadrul Haq Khān, Makkhan, a slave girl, claimed that she was a wife of the Nawab and as such complained before the Chief Justice that her allowance was inadequate. After a due examination of the case, however, the claim was disallowed. Makkhan is again claiming on the same pretension a part of the inheritance and a dower of Rs 20,000 in Mr Ive's court. Mr Ives has consequently called upon the widow of Ṣadrul Haq Khān to furnish security to the amount claimed or else he would pass a decree in favour of the complainant. Requests the Governor-General therefore to direct Mr Ives to drop the proceedings in

[1] March 26 according to the vol. of Abstracts and Apr. 19 according to the vol. of Copies.

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accordance with the finding of the Chief Justice and to restrain her from instituting any further claim in future. (*TR 18, pp 82-3, no 26; AR 4, p 141.*)

May 4. **125.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as no 98 above. (*CI 10, pp 316-17, no 528.*)

May 4. **126.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p 317, no 529.*)

May 4. **127.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect. (*CI 10, pp 317-18, no 530.*)

May 5. **128.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. It was once before brought to the notice of the Governor-General that irregularities are being committed in the management of the province bordering upon Rampur through the carelessness and negligence of Faiẓullah Khān and that the Khān in direct violation of the treaty had refused to supply cavalry to the English when it was demanded from him. This refusal is now confirmed by a letter received from Mr Johnson who was sent to that quarter [Rampur] to verify the truth of the report. In these circumstances it seems only just that the grant of the Khān be resumed and that he should be left to take care of himself. Since the Company's seal is affixed to the treaty entered into between the writer and the Khān, it is proposed that the Khān's *jāgīr* be resumed and the amount stipulated in the treaty be paid to him through the Company after deducting the expenses that were granted to him for the upkeep of his troops. The amount thus deducted can be better utilised in defraying the expenses of the present war rather than maintaining troops of a worthless type at present in the employ of the Khān. The Khān has from the very outset been violating the fundamental clause of the treaty in employing an army of more than 5,000 men in his service. Says that it would be advantageous for the Khān too if his *jāgīr* is converted into pension, for he will then get the full stipulated amount of Rs 14,75,000 less the cost of maintaining an army. He cannot claim a *taufīr* on this amount as it can be proved that the increase in the income of the *jāgīr* is not due to increased cultivation but that his first valuation was a fraud. Hopes the Governor-General will give his consideration to this measure which will relieve the writer from constant apprehension, preserve the honour of the English as guarantor and yield an advantage to the Company in meeting their cost of the present war. (*TR 18, pp 111-13, no 33; AR 4, p 138.*)

May 6. **129.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter stating that the Board have ordered all the scattered detachments of the Company's troops to assemble at their respective stations and asking him to re-establish the corps lately commanded by Major Osborne as, according to the Nawab himself, his *sihbandī* establishment is not equal to the task of collecting the revenue. Says in reply that he never represented that the *sihbandī* was insufficient nor did he ever request that his troops should be commanded by British officers. By the grace of God his

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military establishment is sufficient for the protection of the country as well as for the business of the collections. An adequate number of troops is stationed in different parts of the country. If an important *zamīndār* becomes refractory, a reinforcement is sent to the *'āmils* in order to reduce him to obedience.

Last year three battalions from the [Company's] army were stationed at different parts of the country. Understanding that this year also they would be quartered according to the writer's desire he spoke to Mr Middleton and wrote to Col. Morgan to send one battalion to Ismā'īl Beg [at Allahabad]. But having learnt that it could not be detached from the central body he sent six companies of his bodyguards. As there were no disputes or commotion in Allāhabad this number was thought adequate for ordinary service. Still, for greater security, he wrote to the troops at Sultanpur that should the *'āmils* make a requisition upon them, one battalion was to march to their assistance. For a proper settlement of his affairs he depends on the Governor-General. He has no resources left for the upkeep of a fresh battalion which he is asked to raise and put under the command of Capt. Clark. The particulars of his affairs concerning Ismā'īl Beg, he has written to Raja Gobind Ram who will explain them to the addressee. (*OR 15, TR 18, pp 83-4, no 27; AR 4, p 140.*)

May 6. **130.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Raja Gobind Ram.* Has received through Capt. Clark a letter from Mr Hastings asking the writer to raise a battalion on the same footing as Major Osborne's and to put the same under the command of the Captain. The Governor-General and Council have made this recommendation, he understands, in consequence of the complaints of Ismā'īl Beg, the *'āmil* of Allahabad. The case is this. In the beginning of the year 1186 *Bengali* [1779 A.D.] the farm of Allahabad together with Arail and Bara was given to Ismā'īl Beg for a term of three years. At the same time, permission was accorded to him to raise a body of 1,200 well-disciplined troops under his command, although this consideration was not shown to the previous *'āmils*. Of such *mahāls* of Allahabad as were in the possession of Raja Ajit Singh, Major Osborne was sent to make the *band-o-bast*. As the Governor-General did not approve this measure the Major was recalled. Another reason why the Major was not continued in office was that he had made serious encroachments in the jurisdiction of Ismā'īl Beg so much so that General Sir Eyre Coote was obliged to send another officer to protect the *'amil* against his high-handedness. After this incident, the collection of Arail and Bara was entrusted to Ismā'īl Beg as formerly.

As the *ta'alluqdārs* who were oppressed by Major Osborne conceived the idea of rebellion the writer thought it necessary to station troops in their districts. Accordingly he spoke to Mr Middleton about the matter and wrote to Col. Morgan repeatedly to send one battalion for a short period. He was confident that the request would meet with compliance, for last year, by the permission of General Sir Eyre Coote, the services of three battalions were placed at his disposal, one

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for punishing the refractory *zamīndār* at Khairabad, another for the use of Ismā'īl Beg and a third for the preservation of Bahraich. However, he was told that no battalion could be detached from the English brigade this year. Accordingly he sent six companies of bodyguards to Allahabad and, for greater security, wrote to the troops at Sultanpur that one battalion was to march from there in case the *'āmil* should requisition it.

Ismā'īl Beg is a refractory agent and by giving the farm to him for three years the Nawab has suffered a loss of five *lākhs* of rupees to his revenues, for this man deducts Rs 15,000 annually on account of the forces of Arail and Bara. But the fact is that he does not keep the troops. Besides, he is always making excuses and delays for the purpose of procuring larger deductions. Accordingly when the six companies of his bodyguards were stationed in his jurisdiction he protested that troops need not be sent. He would himself raise them and maintain them if he was allowed a deduction out of the revenues. However this year ends his three years' lease and the Nawab will get rid of him. There is no cause for anxiety regarding the discharge of the Company's *tankhwāhs* on Allahabad as Ismā'īl Beg has paid his *qists* up to *Phagun* and in case he does not receive protection anywhere the Nawab will put it out of his power to make excuses with respect to the last instalment for *Chait*.

The Nawab's ancestors have long possessed authority in this country and have always kept an adequate number of cavalry and infantry for the management of its affairs. The same arrangements have been continued to the present day as indeed they ought to be. A number of troops are stationed in different stations as formerly and in case of disobedience on the part of the principal *zamīndārs* or *'āmils* a reinforcement is sent from the headquarters. It is clear therefore that an additional battalion is hardly necessary.

Desires the addressee to explain these particulars to the Governor-General and get the orders regarding Capt. Clark's battalion revoked. Is already finding it difficult to meet his unavoidable expenses and support his family. If he raises a new battalion he will not be able to maintain it. Dated 14 *Rabī'*II 1195 A.H.=9 April 1781 A.D.[1] (*OR 16 ; TR 18, pp 85-90, no 28 ; AR 4, p 140.*)

May 6. **131.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Dauldh to Raja Gobind Ram.* A copy of the foregoing. (*OR 17 ; TR 18, pp 85-90, no 28 ; AR 4, p 140.*)

May 6. **132.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that according to the Governor-General's request he wrote to Nawab Faiẓullah Khān to send 5,000 cavalry to Col. Morgan. Is now enclosing for his perusal the original of the reply which he received from the Khān. Has already written to the Governor-General that he is ready to do anything for him as well as for the Company. Awaits his instructions with respect

[1] 14 *Rabī'*II is given in the original Persian letter. 12 *Rabī'*II in the volume of Translations is obviously a mistake.

to the reply to be sent to Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Hopes to be acquainted with his views as early as possible. (*OR 18.*)

May 8. **133.** From Lala Majlis Rāy. Maharaja Kalyan Singh has always been communicating to the writer how affairs are moving in Bihar but the latter for want of time could not represent them to the Governor-General. The Maharaja has now given up all his vain pursuits and is applying himself most assiduously to the management of the business entrusted to him and is making all possible endeavours to remove the idea of his negligence and carelessness from the mind of the Governor-General. The truth of his statement may well be verified from Mr Ramus and other gentlemen who have lately returned to Calcutta from that quarter [Bihar]. An *'arẓī* from the Maharaja to the Governor-General is enclosed. It will reveal to him the real state of affairs in Bihar and the difficulties in which the Maharaja is fallen. (*TR 18, pp 90-2, no 29 ; AR 4, p 139.*)

May 8. **134.** From Mahaaja Kalyān Singh. The settlement of the *ṣuba* of Bihar was made with him in his name for the year 1188 [1780-81] for thirty-four *lākhs* and odd thousand rupees and Raja Khayali Ram was appointed his *nāib*. Agreeably to the instructions of the Governor-General the writer permitted the Raja to settle the *band-o-bast* of all the *maḥāls* with a few exceptions. He further desired the Raja to transact all business in consultation with him because he feared loss if it was entirely left in his hand. But the Raja did not comply with his request and dealt with the whole affair all by himself. The writer is therefore totally in the dark about the receipts and disbursements of the Raja and has his suspicion about the faithfulness of the account. Is unable to explain his suspicions lest the Governor-General should think that they proceeded from enmity. Now offers a few suggestions for the Governor-General's consideration.

It will be to the advantage of the Company, the ryots and the writer if Raja Khayali Ram is asked to settle himself the *band-o-bast* of Chainpur and Sasaram, which have been granted to him, and pay the money to the *sarkār* agreeably to the *band-o-bast* and abide by any loss or profit that may accrue therefrom. Let the *band-o-bast* of other *maḥāls* remain with the writer and the Raja act under him and agreeably to his direction or let the Raja himself manage the *khās maḥāls* along with other *maḥāls* till the end of the year so that he may be held responsible for the arrears of revenue. A rumour is afloat at Patna that the *sanad* appointing Raja Khayali Ram to be his *nāib* during the coming year is being prepared in the Council and that it will shortly be given to him. The Governor-General is well acquainted with the custom of Hindustan and can therefore easily foresee the loss which this will cause to the writer. Of late the Raja has lost all respect for the writer's position and defies his orders. In case the rumour is true the writer's position will be greatly lowered. Another four months will bring the current year to a close and if during this period the Raja pays the money to the *sarkār* agreeably to the *band-o-bast* and maintains the prosperity

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and happiness of the ryots he will be undoubtedly worthy of all favours. It is therefore advisable to defer the grant of the *sanad* to the end of the year. It was specified in the writer's agreement that some of the *maḥāls* would be granted to his dependants and relations for their maintenance. They now claim the transfer of those *maḥāls* to their own names. The writer sees no justification for such transfer at the present stage and therefore requests the Governor-General not to grant *sanads* to them but to leave the *maḥāls* as heretofore under his authority. This request may also be recorded in the book of the Council in order to prevent them from putting any claim in future. Will grant those *maḥāls* to such persons whom he can trust. Is awaiting the orders of the Governor-General. (*TR 18, pp 92-8, no 30; AR 4, p 137.*)

May 9. **135.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Nawab Faiẓullah Khān*[1]. Says that some time ago when he wrote to him for supplying troops to the Company he had promised to help them with 2,000 cavalry. Mr Johnson is now proceeding to the Khān on behalf of the Governor-General and the writer to settle this affair. Hopes that the Khān will give his consent to what may be represented to him by that gentleman. Dated 18 *Rabī'*I 1195 A.H.=14 March. (*OR 19; TR 18, p 98, no 31a; AR 4, p 138.*)

May 9. **136.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Mr Johnson*[1]. Says that Nawab Faiẓullah Khān, who was asked to supply a number of horsemen to the Company, has promised to send a body of 2,000 cavalry. According to the treaty the Khān is allowed to keep a force of 5,000 men out of which he is bound to send two to three thousand men to the writer when required. The present circumstances demand that the full strength of the cavalry should be sent out to him. The addressee is therefore requested to visit the Khān and represent the situation to him on behalf of the writer and the Governor-General and call upon him to furnish 3,000 cavalry that may be employed anywhere in the Company's service. Dated 18 *Rabī'*I 1195 A.H.=14 March. (*OR 20; TR 18, pp 98-9, no 31b; AR 4, p 138.*)

May 9. **137.** *Mr Middleton to Nawab Faiẓullah Khān*[1]. At the request of the Governor-General a letter was written to him by Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah requisitioning 5,000 cavalry for the service of the Company. In reply, the Khān said that he could supply only 2,000 men. This, however, appeared to the Governor-General to be contrary to the terms of the treaty. The Governor-General and Council have therefore decided to send a trustworthy agent to the Khān in order to explain the position to him. Accordingly Mr Richard Johnson is proceeding to him on behalf of the Governor-General to discuss this question with him and to find out his sentiments thereon. Dated 30 *Rabī'*I 1195 A.H.=26 March. (*OR 21; TR 18, pp 99-100, no 31c; AR 4, p 138.*)

May 9. **138.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Col. Morgan*[1]. The Colonel will have received orders from the Governor-General and the gentlemen of the Council not to send parties of sepoys into his country for procuring

[1] Enclosure to a letter from Mr Middleton.

provisions and other necessaries for the English brigade. Henceforth the Nawab will himself make necessary arrangements for the supply of provisions. The Colonel should therefore remove his *kotwāl* from the Nawab's territory and desist from sending parties of sepoys there. The Nawab will send his own *kotwāl* with the flag of the *ganj* which he will fix near the Company's flag within the limits of the brigade, and he will collect provisions and other requisites for the army from all quarters and sell them at the bazar rates. The Nawab's men will collect duties from the bazar and the *ganj* and in lieu thereof the Colonel or whoever else may be in command of the brigade will receive an annual sum of one *lākh* of rupees payable by monthly instalments commencing from 5 *Rabī'*II or 1 April. Hopes that the Colonel will assist the *kotwāl* in the execution of his duties. Dated 10 *Rabī'*II 1195 A.H.=5 April. (*OR 22; TR 18, pp 100-1, no 31d; AR 4, p 138.*)

May 9. **139.** *Col. Morgan to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah*[1]. Has received his letter. Will act according to the instructions contained therein and render every assistance to his *kotwāl* when he arrives for the purpose of hoisting a flag and establishing a *ganj*. (*OR 23; TR 18, p 101, no 31e; AR 4, p 138.*)

May 9. **140.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Col. Morgan*[1]. It has been an old practice that when his troops or those of the Company have occasion to march the *banjārās* and *beopārīs* come from all quarters in order to supply them with provisions and necessaries. Has therefore sent his agent, Mīr 'Abdullah, to him with flags of Rikabganj and Fathganj so that he may, with the Colonel's permission, hoist them in the camp of the English brigade beside the Company's flag and take charge of the bazar and receive the duties collected there on behalf of the Nawab. Requests him to give his agent every assistance in this matter so that there may be no delay in the supply of provisions and the *beopārīs* may be encouraged to bring their articles for sale in the camp. Dated 4 *Rabī'*II 1195 A.H.=30 March. (*OR 24; TR 18, pp 101-2, no 31f; AR 4, p 138.*)

May 9. **141.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Major Briscoe*[1]. The Governor-General and Council have ordered that no *dastaks* or parties of sepoys be sent from the army to procure provisions. Has written this matter to Mr Middleton from whose letters the Major will learn all the particulars. It is necessary that he should act conformably thereto, so that no mutual suspicions may arise. Dated 18 *Rabī'*I 1195 A.H.=14 March. (*OR 25; TR 18, pp 102-3, no 31g; AR 4, p 138.*)

May 9. **142.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Major Briscoe*[1]. The Governor-General and Council must have communicated their orders to the Major that no *dastaks* or parties of sepoys be sent out from the army to procure provisions but that the Nawab's men will be stationed with the bazar and *ganj* of the army at Daranagar and they will collect the duties for him and supply all kinds of provisions necessary for the troops at the fixed bazar rates. Requests the Major therefore to give charge of the

[1] Enclosure to a letter from Mr Middleton.

ganj and bazar of the army to Khwāja 'Ainu'd-Dīn and remove his own people. The Khwāja has been directed to take charge of the *ganj* and the bazar and to supply to the troops the provisions, etc., required by them. He will also collect for the Vazir's government the bazar and *ganj* duties. In lieu of his emoluments from them the Nawab will pay Rs 3,000 a month to the Major or whoever else shall have command of the troops stationed at Daranagar. It is necessary that the Major should assist the men of Khwāja 'Ainu'd-Dīn who may be stationed in the *ganj* and in the camp bazar so that the provisions may regularly be supplied to the troops. Dated 12 *Rabī*'II 1195 A.H.=7 April. (*OR 26; TR 18, pp 103-4, no 31h; AR 4, p 138.*)

May 9. **143.** *Mr Middleton to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.* Two days ago he wrote to the Nawab a letter agreeable to the directions of the Governor-General in Council requesting his permission for Major Clark to raise a battalion. The Nawab sent word through Hulasi Ray that a reply would be given by the next day. Two days have since elapsed but no reply has yet been received. Requests the Nawab to communicate his views early so that a definite report may be forwarded to the Governor-General in Council without the least delay. Dated 10 *Rabī*'II 1195 A.H.=5 April. (*OR 27; TR 18, p 104, no 31i; AR 4, p 138.*)

May 9. **144.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Mr Middleton.*[1] Has received his letter in which at the request of Ismā'īl Beg, the *'āmil* of Allahabad, the Governor-General in Council calls upon the Nawab to appoint a battalion of sepoys under the command of Major Clark similar to the one that was formerly employed under Major Osborne. Says in reply that in the beginning of 1186 *Faṣlī* [1779 A.D.] Allahabad with Arail and Bara was farmed out to Ismā'īl Beg for a term of three years and that he was allowed to station his troops there. He accordingly collected 1,200 new levies, a number which was not allowed to the *'āmil* of that place in the year 1185. This was however not objected to so that he might manage the country well and pay the revenue to government regularly. Besides this, the Nawab sent out Major Osborne to take up the management of those *maḥāls* of Allahabad which were in the possession of Raja Ajit Singh. The Major accordingly assumed the charge of Chawkhandi and Beopara but in obedience to the Governor-General's orders he was recalled and the *maḥāls* were restored to the Raja. The Major during his stay at Allahabad committed depredations within Ismā'īl Beg's jurisdiction and when the latter complained about his conduct to General Sir Eyre Coote and Mr Purling, an English battalion was sent last year to secure his possessions against the encroachments of the Major. This year too the collections of Arail and Bara remain in the hands of Ismā'īl Beg. In these places however, some of the *ta'lluqdārs* and *zamīndārs*, who had been oppressed and ill-treated by Major Osborne, had conceived ideas of rebellion and the Nawab therefore spoke to the addressee and wrote to Col. Morgan requesting

[1] Enclosure to a letter from Mr Middleton.

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him to despatch a battalion to Allahabad for a short time. But as the Colonel at the command of the Governor-General and Council had collected all his army in one station he could not comply with his request. The addressee knows well that in spite of all his financial difficulties the Nawab gives to the Company assignments for money. Lacking in funds he requested a battalion from the brigade in the same manner as General Coote, at his request, had granted him three battalions last year, one each for Bahraich, Khairabad and Ismā'īl Beg's farm. But when it was not forthcoming he sent six companies from his own bodyguards to Allahabad and further passed orders that if the *'āmil* required more aid he should be provided with a battalion from the army at Sultanpur. This is a matter relating to the internal administration of the country. According to the established practice troops both foot and horse are stationed in different places and they are enough to chastise rebellious *zamīndārs*. It is therefore unnecessary to raise new battalions on the complaints of the *'āmils*. The Nawab will see that no excuses or delays are made by the *'āmils* in the payment of dues. Ismā'īl Beg has discharged all the *qisṭs* due from him to the end of *Phāgun* and will pay in a few days those due from *Chait*. There are enough troops in the country to be employed on the work of collection. As Ismā'īl Beg is refractory he deducts from the *sarkār's* money the pay of 1,200 peons and all his excuses and complaints are made only to obtain further deductions. For instance, when the companies of the Burke battalion were sent to Allahabad, Ismā'īl Beg said that there was no occasion to send troops and that if he were only allowed a remission he could raise and entertain troops in order to protect the country. However, as the term of his lease will expire this year there will be an end to Ismā'īl Beg's excuses. It appears that the addressee has not written to the Governor-General and Council the full particulars of the Nawab's situation. Being unable to meet even his household expenses he cannot possibly raise a new battalion. The addressee need not be anxious about the collections from Allahabad nor should he give any help to Ismā'īl Beg. The Nawab with the help of his own men will collect the government dues from him. The burden of the Company's *tankhwāhs* has fallen so heavy on the Nawab that he is unable to maintain a fresh battalion under Capt. Clark if it is raised. (*OR 28; TR 18, pp 105-9, no 31j; AR 4, p 138.*)

May 9. **145.** From Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Has received his letter. Is glad to learn from the *'arẓī* of Ray Bakhtawar Singh about the victories which Sir Eyre Coote has recently gained over his enemies in the Deccan. Says that the foremost object of his heart has always been to fulfil the wishes of the English and consequently at their request he stationed his cavalry for the last two years at Daranagar where it is engaged in one or two skirmishes every month with the Sikhs and the Gujars on the bank of the Ganges. Encloses for his perusal a copy of the letter which he received from Mirzā Ḥaidar Beg Khān from Lucknow as also a copy of his own reply thereto. The *jagīr* which he holds yields an income of 11½ *lākhs* of rupees by the sicca of the Company. With

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this he has to maintain 2,000 cavalry and 3,000 foot according to the treaty between him and Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and to meet his own expenses. Now he is asked to furnish another 3,000 cavalry. This will increase his annual expenditure to 18 *lākhs* whereas 11½ *lākhs* of rupees only is the income of his *jāgīr*. Mr Barwell, who came recently to the writer's country, enquired into every particular of the amount of the collections and the expenses and he knows fully well the state of his revenues. The Governor-General, if he so desires, may recall the cavalry stationed at Daranagar and employ it wherever he pleases in the Company's service. Hopes that he will write to Mr Middleton and Mr Johnson asking them not to force the writer to raise new levies. (*OR 29 ; TR 17, pp 258-63, no 32 ; AR 4, p 130.*)

May 9. **146.** *Nawab Faiẓullah Khān to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.* Has received his letter stating that as their interests are identical with those of the Company it is advisable that both of them should offer military aid to them when necessary and that the Governor-General desires the writer to send a company of his troops to serve under Col. Muir who is commanding the Company's army at Fatehgarh. Says in reply that according to the treaty he has in his service only 5,000 troops, 2,000 cavalry and 3,000 infantry. Of the cavalry 1,000 troops have already been stationed at Daranagar under Col. Briscoe. Is ready to place the remaining 1,000 in the service of the Company. But if the full strength of his cavalry is required then his men stationed at Daranagar should be recalled. Is however unable to spare the services of his infantry which is employed in the management of his country, for quite recently it was sent to put down the rebellion of the Ahirs and Bhuksas of Kashipur and Rodarpur, two of the addressee's *maḥāls* which are situated in a hilly tract. Is always prepared to act up to the wishes of the Governor-General. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. Refers him for further particulars to his *rakīl*, Alif Khān. (*OR 30.*)

May 9. **147.** *Nawab Faiẓullah Khān to Ray Bakhtawar Singh.* Directs him to inform the Governor-General that the Nawab maintains a body of 5,000 troops—2,000 cavalry and 3,000 infantry. Half of the cavalry is stationed at Daranagar ; the other half is with him. If the Governor-General desires he can send the entire cavalry either to Daranagar or to Fatehgarh. The infantry must be left with the Nawab for the purpose of the collection and for the chastisement of certain hill-tribes who frequently commit depredations in his territory. (*OR 31.*)

May 9. **148.** *Nawab Faiẓullah Khān to Ray Bakhtawar Singh.* Has received a letter from the Vazir intimating that the Governor-General desires the Nawab to station his cavalry at Fatehgarh. Is sending that letter and the copy of his reply thereto and asks the addressee to present them to the Governor-General and explain to him his real situation. [The remaining portion is the same as the foregoing letter]. (*OR 32.*)

May 9. **149.** *Nawab Faiẓullah Khān to Mirzā Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* Has received his letter and learnt all the particulars from it as well as from the representations of Alif Khān. Regrets that he cannot afford to

supply the 3,000 cavalry demanded of him. The income of his *jāgīr* amounts to Rs 11,50,000 by the sicca of the Company and with this income he has not only to support his own family but also to maintain 5,000 troops. It is therefore not possible for him to raise and maintain another 3,000 cavalry. Mr Batwell, who lately visited his territory and made a thorough enquiry into the particulars of his collections and expenditure, is fully acquainted with the real state of affairs. At the command of the Governor-General his cavalry has been stationed for the last two years at Daranagar where it is having frequent skirmishes with the Sikhs and the Gujars on the bank of the Ganges. Requests him to write to Mr Middleton and Mr Johnson whatever he may think proper and advantageous to the Nawab. Hopes that he will write to him frequently. (*OR 33.*)

May 9. **150.** *Mirzā Ḥaidar Beg Khān to Nawab Faizullah Khān.* At the instance of the Governor-General, the Nawab was asked to supply 5,000 horse for the service of the Company. The Nawab's reply offering 2,000 horse was forwarded to the Governor-General as soon as it was received. The latter has now decided to raise 3,000 horse at the expense of the Nawab and directed Mr Middleton to depute one gentleman in order to obtain from him the *tankhwāh* for its upkeep. The orders of the Supreme Council must be carried out and hence the gentleman who has been appointed to wait upon the Nawab is making his preparations and will set out as soon as the arrangements for the *dāk* have been completed. On his arrival there he will make the necessry demand. If the Nawab prevaricates it will cause a breach of friendship between him and the Governor-General. The Supreme Council always carry out what they resolve. Has written all this for his information and it is now for him to use his discretion in the matter. Hopes the Nawab will soon acquaint him with his views. Refers him for further particulars to the letter written to Alif Khān. Dated 21 *Rabī'*I 1195 A.H.=17 March. (*OR 34 ; TR 17, pp 263-4, no 31a ; AR 4, p 138.*)

May 11. **151.** From Kumar Bhup Bahadur Sen. Says that his father, Darak Bahadur Sen, was the hereditary Maharaja of the hill-tracts of Makwanpur. Sixteen years ago Prithwi Narayan Gurkha, a servant of his, rebelled against him, usurped his territory and the large treasures and confined him and his family including the writer. Prithwi and his son died soon after and were succeeded by Ran Bahadur, a minor grandson of Prithwi. The country is now managed by his ministers. A few months ago the writer escaped from his confinement and is now staying at Azimabad (Patna). Seeks the Governor-General's permission to collect a well-disciplined army in order to secure the release of his parents and relations and to wrest back his ancestral possession from the hands of the usurpers either by treaty or war. He will reduce the entire hill-tract in the name of the Company and will regularly pay them revenue that may be assessed on the same. Besides, he will always be prepared to render military aid whenever it may be required of him. Proposes to enter into a treaty with the Company containing these stipulations

and they on their part shall engage never to assist his enemies in any way.

Mr. Peacock having resided for some time in the neighbourhood and being well acquainted with the writer's situation will inform the Governor-General of further particulars. (*OR 35 ; TR 18, pp 109-11, no 32 ; AR 4, p 138.*)

May 13.[1] **152.** From Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Says that some time ago on a complaint against the conduct of Mr Campbell for interference in the writer's business the Governor-General directed him to refrain from doing so and ordered the writer to carry on his duties as usual. But Mr Campbell in defiance of the Governor-General's order continues to interfere in the writer's affairs and is bent on insulting him. He has imprisoned several of the *piādas* of the *Diwānī 'Adālat* who went into the villages belonging to Hooghly in order to serve summons. On a petty complaint lodged before him he sent 30 peons and a *jam'adār* to the village of Gharbari, which is a piece of rent-free land belonging to the writer, and had Mirza Husainī Beg, the *Darogha* of that place, disgraced and carried away. This has greatly lowered him in the estimation of others. Hopes the Governor-General will reprimand Mr Campbell for his high-handedness and order him not to meddle with the affairs of the *Diwānī* and the *Faujdārī 'Adālats*. (*OR 36 ; TR 18, pp 114-15, no 35 ; AR 4, p 139.*)

May 13. **153.** From Sheo Deo and Kashi Nath, *ta'lluqdārs* of *tappa* Nazirpur in the district of Dacca. An order from the Governor-General in Council to the gentlemen of the Dacca Council was issued to the effect that the writer's taluks as also those of the *muharrirs* of the *khāliṣa Sharīfa* should be separated from the district of Dacca and that papers relating to them should be sent to the *khāliṣa*. The gentlemen of the Dacca Council accordingly separated their respective taluks and appointed a person to manage them. Hari Ram Mullick, the *Dīwān* of the said Council, through mischief did not submit the papers to the *khālisa*. He has made matters worse by putting their taluks under a *sazāwal* who has ruined them and has also driven away the ryots from there. The *zamīndārs* on the other hand taking advantage of this opportunity have robbed them and plundered their houses. The writers brought this to the notice of the chief officer of the *khāliṣa* and took a letter from him in the name of the gentlemen of the Dacca Council regarding the submission of the papers to the *Khāliṣa* but to no avail. They said that they would not submit the papers till they had received another letter from the Supreme Council to this effect. Pray therefore that the Dacca Council may be instructed to separate their taluk from the district of Dacca in the manner detailed below with effect from 1187 *Bengalī* and to send the papers of *Jama'wāṣil Bāqī* concerning their taluks to the Governor-General himself so that they may be freed

[1] May 15 according to the vol. of Abstracts.

from the oppressions of the *zamīndārs* and they may pay their revenue to the *khāliṣa*.

Taluks of—	Rs.	A.	G.	C.
Sheo Deo Sen	1,020	14	19	3
Kashi Nath Sen	454	6	1	3
Dugu Ram Sen	142	14	4	1
Rajballabh	1,198	4	1	3
Ramaballabh Sarma	27	9	11	0
Rs	2,844	0	18	2

(*OR 37 ; TR 18, pp 115-17, no 36 ; AR 4, p 140.*)

May 13. **154.** From Raja Kalyan Singh. Says that after the death of Raja Shitab Ray the honour of forwarding *'arẓīs* and *nazrs* to the King were bestowed upon the writer but he was deprived of it since Raja Dayaram Pandit arrived in Calcutta. A hope, however, was given to him in a letter, which is enclosed, that in case Raja Dayaram left Calcutta the duty would again be entrusted to the writer. As the Pandit has now departed requests the Governor-General to allow him to perform this duty.

The Governor-General to Raja Kalyān Singh. Received his letter. Since the demise of Raja Shitab Ray *'arẓīs* and *nazrs* were forwarded to the King by the addressee. But now that Raja Dayaram Pandit has been deputed to Calcutta by the King, he alone can perform this duty. In case the Pandit leaves Calcutta this duty will again revert to the addressee. (*TR 18, pp 113-14, no 34 ; AR 4, p 137.*)

May 14. **155.** *Nawab Fai ullah Khān to Ray Bakhtawar Singh.* It is said that Maḥabbat Khān, son of Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, has sent his *vakīl* to Calcutta. The sons of Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān are under a wrong impression that the *parganas* of Kabar, Ajaon and Rajpur, which were bestowed upon the writer by Nawab Shujā'ud-Daulah, formerly belonged to their father, and hence they claim a share in the said *parganas* and are soliciting the Governor-General's help to secure it. They know it well that the whole country of Katehr or Rohilkhand has been in his or his ancestors' possession for years. Both Ḥāfiẓ Rahmat Khān and Dūndī Khān were employed as servants by the writer's father, the late Nawab 'Ali Muḥammad Khān. It so happened that the writer and his brother, Nawab 'Abdullah Khān, had to accompany Aḥmad Shah Abdālī to Kandahar and during their absence their younger brother, Sa'dullah Khān, was placed on the throne. Since the latter was a minor, Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān was appointed his regent but he rebelled against his master and made himself independent. When the writer and his brother, returned to Aonla, Raḥmat Khān and Dūndī Khān through their fear divided the whole country into three parts. According to the distribution Moradabad and some other *maḥāls* fell to the share of Sa'dullah Khān, and Aonla, etc., to that of Nawab 'Abdullah Khān while Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Shahabad, Ajaon, Rajpur, Kabar and

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Jahanabad were given to the writer. Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, who during his regency had acquired complete control over the troops and the treasury, took from the writer the farm of all his *maḥāls* in consideration of a lump sum of money which he paid annually. Has still got with him the *qabūliat* bearing the seal and signature of Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. In short Raḥmat Khān and Dūndī Khān were mere servants. It is strange how the sons of Raḥmat Khān can claim his *maḥāls* as their hereditary possessions. They must not forget the kindnesses shown to them in procuring their release from their confinement at Allahabad for a sum of three *lākhs* of rupees nor must they prove themselves perfidious like their father. The addressee is asked to take an English translation of this letter to Mr Clark and request him to represent this case fully to the Governor-General. He is further desired to communicate to him the latter's reply. (*OR 38.*)

May 14.[1] **156.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. After receiving the Governor-General's letter with the draft of a treaty he wrote to him four letters intimating that the treaty would not be acceptable to the Poona Ministers unless certain modifications were made in it and that if the Ministers rejected the treaty even after it had been amended in the manner pointed out the Governor-General might continue the war. Did not receive any reply though he anxiously awaited one for the past four months. He attributed the delay to the fact that the Governor-General was busy making preparations for war against his enemies and in sending reinforcements to different quarters. Is aware that despite their small number the English have shown conspicuous valour in their war against Ḥaidar Nāik in Madras, the Peshwa in Poona and Sindhia in Malwa. The whole situation was fully discussed with his minister, Devakar Pandit, who wanted to go to Calcutta and consult the views of the Governor-General in order to effect a reconciliation between the English and the Poona Ministers but his chronic ailment prevented him from doing so. Has sent the Governor-General two letters separately by way of Cuttack and Benares. Requests him to give his consent to the Maharaja's proposal in view of the fact that Chimnaji Bhonsla took his army to Cuttack under so many hardships only for the sake of the Governor-General's friendship. Has written in full detail to Beniram Pandit on this head and has asked him to represent everything to the Governor-General.

P.S.—It appears from the letters of the Poona Ministers that they have nothing in view but friendship, fidelity and the fulfilment of their word and this is confirmed by the report of the Maharaja's *vakīl* at Poona. The Ministers say that they showed no favour to the French *vakīl* who visited Poona in order to establish a commercial relation but still the English sent troops to Chhatarpur with a view to plundering their *ta'lluqa*, a measure which clearly shows that they had a mind to cut off their friendly relations. It is incumbent on them therefore to be on their guard. The troops of Sindhia and Hulkar are already

[1] Aug. 6 according to the vol. of Abstracts.

preparing to set out towards Malwa but until the English become aggressive they will remain inactive. Such is the general feeling of the people at Poona according to the report of the Maharaja's *vakīl* whose information has always proved correct and reliable. (*OR 40 ; AR 4, p 131.*)

May 14. **157.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter intimating that the Governor-General is prepared to conclude a treaty with all the other chiefs through the Maharaja's mediation. Has already sent a reply which will be presented to him by Tejram Pandit and Beniram Pandit. Has fully communicated to the latter his own views on the turn the affairs have taken and its reactions in different quarters. Hopes that the Governor-General will give them his serious consideration and acquaint him with his own sentiments. (*OR 42.*)

May 14. **158.** From Devakar Pandit. Has sent him four letters one after another suggesting certain amendments in the proposed treaty between the English and the Poona Ministers. Is anxious not to have received any replies thereto, as formerly he used to receive two *kharīṭas* every month. Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla is alike expressing solicitude at not receiving letters from him but the writer explains to him that this must be due to the pressure of urgent public work which is particularly heavy at the present time on account of the impudence and treachery of Ḥaidar Nāik in the Carnatic. The territory, the forts and the wealth of the Peshwa and his Chiefs throughout Hindustan and the Deccan are well known to all. The record of their courage and bravery and of the many wars that they fought in various theatres is imprinted on the pages of Time. A thousand praises are due to the Governor-General's administration of war and his measures for upholding the national honour. It is he who amidst the vicissitudes of time remains firm and unshaken like a mountain ; nay, his courage and perseverance increase a hundred-fold when a bad situation takes a turn for the worse.. He deserves all the credit for his far-sighted policy and his prompt measures in despatching Col. Leslie at the head of an army towards the Deccan as soon as he heard of a French intrigue at the court of the Peshwa. The deputation of Mr Elliot to Nagpur, the appointment of Col. Goddard to the command of the army after the death of Col. Leslie, the instructions to the former to make an offer to the Poona Ministers to renew the treaty concluded by Col. Upton. The Commanding Officer of the English forces acquitted himself well of his charge. After the discomfiture of the Bombay Chiefs [at Talegaon] he went to Surat, captured Gujarat, helped Fath Singh Gaikwar and opened a negotiation with the Poona authorities. Unfortunately a peace could not be established and the war continued on the plans of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and spread to all quarters. The heroism and bravery that the English forces displayed on this occasion cannot be described adequately. The skill and tact with which Col. Goddard fought the invincible troops of Sindhia and Hulkar for a period of six months would do credit to Rustam and Isfandyār. Similarly, although in Madras and Arcot the number of the English forces is small yet they have held their own against the

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vast and powerful army of Ḥaidar Nāik. And the Governor-General's latest measure, that is, the appointment of Col. Coote to conduct the war there will give them additional strength and confidence. Possibly as this is being written a fierce engagement has already taken place in that quarter. Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla is always praising this exhibition of daring, courage and perseverance on the part of the English. The writer is very desirous of seeing the Governor-General personally in order to exchange views with him. But his chronic illness stands in the way. As a matter of fact he has been suffering for the last six months but lately the pain has become so acute in the right hand and the right leg that he is unable to move them. Will deem it a favour if the Governor-General will recommend to him a doctor who may come 'here' with his medicines and liniment to undertake his treatment. Will pay a visit to Calcutta as soon as he recovers.

In the meantime he writes to him the best advice that he can give and hopes that it will receive his approval. The honour of the English arms which had been sullied by the discomfiture at Talegaon has now been fully retrieved. It is hardly necessary therefore to pursue the war any further. Peace should be sought with the Mahrattas and every attempt should be made to root out Ḥaidar Nāik and the French. The draft treaty which the Governor-General had sent contained such stipulations about Raghunath Rao, Fath Singh Gaikwar and the fort of Gwalior as were objectionable to the Poona Ministers. It was therefore pointed out what amendments were necessary. When the copies of the treaty were received the English forces were reducing different places in the Konkan and General Goddard had with great rapidity invested the chief fortress there. In the midst of such conflagration it was not likely that any negotiation would be received favourably. On the contrary there would be an inclination to attribute the move to some treacherous motive. If a man lays his hand on the head of another with a view to snatching away his turban and thereby a struggle ensues between them and a third man admonishes them to live in peace the aggrieved party will never listen to such counsel. The Governor-General's proposal of the treaty arrived exactly amidst such a situation. That is why it could not be proceeded with. Besides, no replies were received from Calcutta to the representations made by Mudhoji Bhonsla. The past is past. Just now the scales of war are even. This is the time to work for peace. Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and Nawab Mubārizu'l-Mulk should be approached to form a strong alliance against Ḥaidar 'Alī and the French. A treaty of peace should also be concluded with Pandit Pardhan through the two Nawabs and Mudhoji Bhonsla. This step should be taken immediately. General Goddard has climbed the Ghat. How long will he remain there? It is not advisable to retreat so he must get down and attack Poona. The Ministers becoming desperate will set fire to the town, reduce it to ashes and abandoning all hope of saving their country, property and families will plunge into the warfare for a fight to the finish. People so determined might accomplish anything and the opponent will not be able to get lightly

over them. Niẓām 'Alī will not be an idle spectator of this. Ḥaidar Nāik with his vast army and his French allies will not sit quiet. Sindhia with his 50,000 horse and numerous chiefs will do all that lies in his power and he wields a great influence at the Court of Delhi. God knows what will come out of all this. Every effort should be made to establish peace and cultivate good understanding. Has explained his sentiments at some length in view of the Governor-General's friendly exhortation that he should not allow his grief at his wife's death to make him forgetful of his duties to the people. Hopes the advice here offered will be approved and carried into execution. (*OR 41.*)

May 14. **159.** *Devakar Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* Says that Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla has not received any letters from the Governor-General for some time and is therefore anxious on that account. The writer explained to him that the Governor-General was very busy just then sending troops to quell rebellions and fight in the war; that he had to attend to multifarious duties personally; and that as he was satisfied that, at any rate, the Maharaja was his staunch friend he could write to him at his convenience without giving rise to misunderstandings. The draft of the proposed treaty [with Poona Ministers] was duly received from Calcutta but it was thought that as some of the stipulations, specially the one relating to Raghunath Rao, would not be acceptable to the Ministers, it was not forwarded to Poona. Instead, the Governor-General was informed that certain modifications were necessary. But a reply to this representation was never received. Meanwhile General Goddard advancing towards the Konkan captured all the forts of that district and even took Bassein. He further climbed up Borghat and descending from the hills to the plain occupied the fort of Gwalior and sent detachments to Malwa. On another side General Coote is ready to fight Ḥaidar Nāik. On the Mahratta side, Sindhia with 50,000 cavalry, Hari Panth Tantia with the Peshwa's own troops and Hulkar with a body of 50,000 troops are prepared to fight General Goddard. Ḥaidar Nāik with a large army and his French allies, Niẓām 'Alī with 40,000 troops and a large number of artillery and Zafaru'd-Daulah with his own men are all ready for a grim struggle on the plans proposed by Nawab Niẓām 'Alī. The English have so far coped successfully with all the forces arrayed against them. In fact General Goddard's heroism, courage and bravery excite the greatest admiration. He has fully avenged the war of Bombay [surrender of Wargaon]. He is now only ten *kos* from Poona. The Poona Ministers fearing the worst have piled dry hay in the houses of the town and will set fire to it and reduce it to ashes if they cannot defend it. If this does happen it will be a great catastrophe. At least 75,000 houses and invaluable property will be destroyed. Besides, in that case all hopes of a good understanding and peaceful relations will have been shattered. The writer has all along been advising the Governor-General to make peace with the Poona authorities and he firmly believes that such an alliance will be productive of immense advantages on both sides. Maharaja Mudhoji and the writer are sincere friends of the Governor-General and they

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always tender such counsel to him as in their opinion will increase the prestige and prosperity of his government. True it is that the Maharaja acting on the plan of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī directed his forces under Chimnaji to march towards Bengal. But as his chief aim is to re-establish friendly relations between the Poona Government and the English these troops have all along kept within the limits of their own territory. They have never set foot outside the Bhonsla's dominion. This policy has cost the Maharaja crores of rupees and has involved the troops in unnecessary distress. But his resolve to bring about a friendship between the English and the Peshwa's government has remained unshaken. In spite of all the developments that have since taken place the Bhonsla is still hopeful that good counsels will prevail and peace will be established. There is still time. After Poona is reduced to ashes it will have gone for ever. The value of an alliance between the Poona Ministers and the English cannot be fully described by the pen. The Governor-General, far-sighted as he is, must be aware of that. The writer intends to visit Calcutta and see the Governor-General personally but his chronic illness stands in the way. If the addressee knows of any medicine that is available there he should send it to the writer. As soon as he is better he will, without consulting Nana Farnavīs and others, set out for Calcutta on palanquin, see the Governor-General and explain to him the situation and his sentiments. Then he will go to Poona and arrange a meeting between the Peshwa and General Goddard and will finally settle all differences. The addressee should represent all that has been written here to the Governor-General. The Maharaja has sacrificed a good deal for the sake of his friendship with the English and has involved himself in financial difficulties. His army is broken, the horses of his cavalry are dying and his good name is sullied. Such things are however easily bearable where friendship exists. It is now for the Governor-General to respond to that sentiment.

PS.—As Nawab Niẓām 'Alī's plan was formed in the interest of the Peshwa's government it was incumbent on the Bhonsla to signify his acquiescence in it. The Governor-General is far away from Nagpur so he could not be readily consulted and the consent had to be given. But this made no difference to their friendship. And although Raja Sahib Sena duly set out on the day of *Dasahra*, collected an army and spent huge sums in maintaining them, yet nothing was done contrary to the rules of friendship. Chimnaji spent the winter in the neighbourhood of Nagpur and loitered all his way to Sambalpur during the summer taking up as much time as possible. Had it been the intention of the Maharaja to act upon the plan of Niẓām 'Alī such procrastination would not have taken place. The troops had absolutely no work to do, no service to render, yet they were despatched at great expense and the province of Orissa was ruined in maintaining them. All this was done in order to keep the friendship with the English intact. The Maharaja is a sincere friend of the Governor-General. He has assumed the title of 'Imādu'd-Daulah after his name and in a sense Chimnaji is

the Governor-General's nephew. He should accordingly receive as much help as possible.

When Chimnaji was at Dhenkanal there was a serious shortage of food in his army. Grain became so dear that even four seers could not be procured for a rupee. Then through the good offices of the Governor-General the supplies became regular and the prices fell. Grain was once again available from ten to twelve seers for the rupee. During the last fourteen months the whole of Orissa has gone to ruin and choice men and horses have lost their lives. The survivors had perforce to walk their way on foot and suffered for want of food and clothes. They became so weak that they fell an easy prey to some hillmen called the Chhuaras who robbed them of whatever they had. In short, their suffering was acute and prolonged. At this juncture the Governor-General helped Chimnaji with some funds but he also imposed two conditions. Firstly, that the English troops should be allowed to march through Cuttack and some of the Bhonsla's forces should accompany them. Secondly, that Chimnaji's army should retire from Cuttack. The terms are rather surprising. The Governor-General should consider the fact that there are 200,000 horse just now in Cuttack. All of them cannot be paid off because there are no funds. Besides though outwardly they appear to be the Bhonsla's army yet at heart they are the Governor-General's own men. Again, if these forces are united with the English army going towards Madras it will become evident to all that the Bhonsla and the English are firmly allied together. This will further complicate matters and the Maharaja will be faced with an ambiguous situation. It is prudent therefore that the Maharaja's troops should continue to stay in Sambalpur and other places for keeping the *zamīndārs* in subjugation and the Governor-General should afford them every facility in the matter of supplies. The addressee should fully explain these particulars to the Governor-General and should do everything in his power to strengthen the friendship between the two states. Dated 30 *Rabī'*I 1195 A.H.=26 March 1781. (*OR 39.*)

May 14. **160.** *Bishambhar Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* Raja Sena received letters from Nagpur last evening. On hearing this the writer went to the Raja's *darbār* just at the time when the letters were being perused in the presence of Bhawani Pandit Appa and Rajaram Pandit. The Maharaja in his letter to Bhawani Pandit and Devakar Pandit in his *'arẓī* to Raja Sena had both written that they had entire confidence in the abilities of Beniram Pandit and would appoint him to negotiate with the Poona authorities. Raja Sena and Bhawani Pandit were further advised to write this to the addressee and transact all their business through him and after this had been accomplished they should proceed to Nagpur. A packet containing several letters for the addressee and a *kharīṭa* for the Governor-General has also been received and it will be despatched to him soon. Raja Sena has detached a body of 2,000 horse from the main body in order to send them to Col. Pearse. This body is composed of Rajputs, Mahrattas and Afghans—all choice

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men—who have always shown bravery and loyalty since the days of the late Maharaja Januji Bhonsla. The Colonel should be informed of this without delay. The names of the *jam'adārs* who have been appointed to this cavalry will be communicated later. Dated 30 *Rabī'II* 1195 A.H.=25 April 1781. (*OR 43.*)

May 14. **161.** *Rajaram Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* Says that he and Bishambhar Pandit had an interview with Raja Sena and during the course of the conversation he told the Raja and Bhawani Pandit all about the negotiations of the addressee with the Governor-General. They had already been acquainted with the facts by the letter which the addressee had sent them and they had written to Nagpur accordingly. However they again wrote to Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla an account of the events as related by the writer. Has received letters from the Maharaja directing him to strengthen the friendship between the two states and to remove the financial embarrassments caused by the excessive army expenses. As the friendship between the Governor-General and the Maharaja is now firmly established there is every reason to believe that the pecuniary distress will be relieved. As settled between the writer and the addressee, some one should now be appointed to adjust the demands of the Governor-General and Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. It must give satisfaction to the Governor-General to be able to help the Maharaja with funds. Requests that the money may be remitted without delay. Encloses copies of the correspondence that passed between him and the authorities at Nagpur for the addressee's information. If the affairs are settled through Devakar Pandit in the manner proposed it will bring credit to the addressee. The writer may also visit Nagpur in that case. (*OR 44.*)

May 14. **162.** From Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. The *Faujdārs* of Hooghly, by a long established custom, are empowered to decide cases of the *Diwānī 'Adālat.* Accordingly the Khān has been carrying on this work ever since he has been appointed *Faujdār.* He is now finding it difficult to pull on with Mr Campbell, Superintendent of *Dīwānī 'Adālats,* who is at present staying at Farasdanga (Chandarnagore). This gentleman even in petty cases does not hesitate to send him *parwānas* couched in offensive and insulting languages under the seal of the *Dīwānī 'Adālat.* This is not all. He sends to the Khān's court his *piādas* who seize the litigants there and take them away along with the papers relating to their cases. This is very humiliating to the Khān. Requests that the gentleman may be directed to let him exercise his power as heretofore. He may also be expressly told that he can only hear appeals from the decisions of the Khān and that when he finds it necessary to issue a *parwāna* he can do so but in proper language. (*OR 45.*)

May 15. **163.** From Muḥammad Dāūd. It is long since he received any letters from the Governor-General. Had sent him a letter through Sir John D'oyly stating his miserable condition on account of the non-payment of his monthly stipend. On his return from Calcutta Sir

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John gave him to understand that the writer would receive a reply direct from the Governor-General. A whole year has since elapsed but no reply came from him. Requests him therefore to direct Sir John to pay him the stipend together with arrears amounting to Rs 20,388-6-6. This will greatly relieve him from the importunities of his creditors. (*TR 18, pp 117-18, no 37; AR 4, p 139.*)

May 15. **164.** *Bhavani Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* Has received his letter accompanying an *'arẓī* for Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla and a letter for Dīwān Devakar Pandit. Says that his reply to the Governor-General respecting the arrival of their army at Cuttack has been very proper and both the Maharaja and the Dīwān have greatly approved it. Bijairam Pandit has set out for Calcutta and will deliver him the *khil'at* and *sarpech* for the *Dasahra*. He will also be able to inform him about the bill of exchange for 1,000 rupees which he had sent to Rambhadar Pandit at Surat. As the Maharaja and the *Dīwān* trust the addressee with confidence he should continue to exert himself to the utmost in giving them satisfaction. Will, as the best friend of the addressee, write to him everything which he sees with his own eyes or which may be communicated to him either in public or in private. Has fully explained in the *kharīṭas* to the Governor-General that the army at Cuttack was sent in pursuance of a plan of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and on the advice of the Poona Ministers. He cannot therefore conceive what could be his meaning in telling the addressee that so large an army was not necessary for the settlement of Cuttack. The army after its departure from [Nagpur] arrived at Cuttack[1] in six months and such a long time was taken over the march only in the interest of the English. If the Maharaja's friendship for the English, the reception of General Goddard at Hoshangabad, the arrival of Mr Watherston at Nagpur and the payment of the bills of exchange of the *mahājans* by him had not become known to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and the Poona Ministers they could not have forced him to levy an army and send it to Cuttack at an enormous cost. Asks the addressee to explain it to the Governor-General that all such difficulties and expenses can be borne by one friend for the other. He will learn more particulars from the Hindi letter of the *Dīwān Sāhib*. On his arrival at Calcutta Bijairam Dube will further communicate to him the views and designs of this quarter [Nagpur] and he should represent and explain them fully to the Governor-General.

When the Maharaja is made mediator and guarantee by both parties in the intended peace and reconciliation between the English and the Peshwa and when he gets into his hands written powers from the Governor-General his authority will be complete and be productive of great advantages. After the terms of the treaty have been settled it will be advisable for the *Dīwān* to have an interview with the Governor-General. The addressee is therefore desired to act with a view to effecting a true and perfect reconciliation between the Peshwa and the

[1] Calcutta in the volume of Translations is evidently a mistake.

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English through the mediation of the Maharaja. Hopes that he will also keep up a correspondence with Raja Chimnaji Bapu and Bhawani Pandit and write to them frequently the state of affairs in that quarter [Calcutta] giving his advice on all matters. (*TR 17, pp 265-74, no 33*; *AR 4, p 129.*)

May 20. **165.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Raja Gobind Ram.* Has frequently written to the Governor-General requesting him to recall Mr Bristow but in spite of promises from him orders have not yet been issued to that effect. Mr Bristow paid him a visit twice but the Nawab has not yet returned it nor is he inclined to do so. He says that he is expecting orders from England giving him sole authority over the Nawab's administrative affairs. The Raja should confidentially represent this to the Governor-General and tell him that the delay in Mr Bristow's recall is a disgrace to both of them. The delay is perhaps due to the fact that the Governor-General wants to act with great prudence in this affair so that once the order is passed it may never be revoked in spite of Mr Bristow's intrigues in England. Since the Governor-General is vested with full administrative powers he should recall this gentleman appointing Mr Middleton in his place on a permanent basis. The Nawab will write to the King, the Prime Minister [of England] and the high officials of the Company requesting them to pay no heed to the representations of Mr Bristow, and the Governor-General, if the proposal appeals to him, may be asked to send to the Nawab requisite drafts. Should any further delay arise in this matter the Nawab will hasten to Calcutta and see the Governor-General personally.

Bahār 'Alī should not be allowed to stay in Calcutta any longer but with the Governor-General's permission he should return to Fyzabad. The latter may be further requested to write to the Nawab's mother intimating that when he happens to visit this quarter [Lucknow] he will do whatever the nature of affairs shall then demand. Dated 6 *Jumāda I* 1195 A.H.=30 April 1781. (*OR 46; TR 18, pp 118-20, no 38; AR 4, p 140.*)

May 20. **166.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 47; TR 18, pp 120-1 no 39; AR 4, p 140.*)

May 21[1]. **167.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.] Has received his two letters. In the one he advises him to leave Calcutta during the present unhealthy season and in the other he requests the recall of Mr Bristow who is said to have publicly announced that orders from the Court of Directors giving him the sole authority in the Vazir's country were shortly expected. Says in reply that Mr Bristow was sent to his court by the orders of the Court of Directors. Now that he has written to Raja Gobind Ram and to the Governor-General that any delay in Mr Bristow's recall will bring disgrace to him, an order has been sent to that gentleman to return to Calcutta immediately.

It is three years since Raja Gobind Ram has been trying to effect an interview between the Governor-General and the Vazir. Besides

[1] May 26 according to the vol. of Copies.

the latter himself has repeatedly offered to come and see him at Calcutta personally. He set forth the same desire by his own pen in a letter from Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah that was delivered to him (the Governor-General) by Mr Vansittart. As this would have put him (the Vazir) to great inconvenience and as he himself had no leisure from the pressure of public affairs he promised to have an interview with him at the first opportunity. Since from his letter to Raja Gobind Ram it appears that the Vazir is determined to come to Calcutta in person without the knowledge or permission of anyone, the Governor-General, in order to save him that trouble, has himself resolved to proceed to Lucknow. The necessary preparations for his departure will take about a month. Requests him therefore not to leave for Calcutta. Agreeably to his wishes, Bahār 'Alī Khān has been given permission to return to Lucknow. (*CI 10, pp 321-24, no 533; TI 23, pp 8-10, no 13; AI 4, p 146.*)

May 24. **168.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. The mountains and forests in his dominions produce certain articles which can be used as dye and medicine. The Nawab therefore requires the services of an expert who can collect them and develop their trade. This will prove advantageous to him as also to the local inhabitants and the merchants from far and near will flock there. The people of this country are not capable of doing this business. Requests him therefore to grant permission to Dr Thomas, who is an old friend of the Nawab and is now arrived at Lucknow, to continue his stay there till this work has been accomplished. (*OR 48; TR 18, p 123, no 41; AR 4, p 140.*)

May 24. **169.** From Bahū Begam. Is much concerned at not receiving any letters for a long time either from the Governor-General or from Bahār 'Alī Khān who was sent to make certain representations to him on her behalf. Suspects that this is due to the machinations of Muḥammad Akbar Khān who in order to frustrate her object must have reported to the Nawab Vazir about Bahar 'Alī's deputation. Such a malicious person ought to be turned out from the Governor-General's presence. Hopes that he will grant her requests made through Bahār 'Alī and send him back speedily in order that her affairs which are entrusted to him may not suffer through his absence. (*TR 18, pp 121-23, no 40; AR 4, p 137.*)

May 26. **170.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Says that out of regard for the friendship of his late father he at the request of the Nawab sent Major Osborne to him. The Nawab then appointed him to the command of his battalions for the purpose of protecting his country and collecting its revenues. Later the Nawab became displeased with the Major and urged his recall. Accordingly he sent for the Major although he knew that the work of the collection would suffer by his removal. The Nawab again wrote to him that the *sihbandī* was insufficient either to keep a watch over the country or to exercise proper control over the *'āmils* and hence desired the despatch of two English battalions under the command of an English officer. In compliance with this request Capt. Clark was sent to him, as Major

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Osborne had left for England. Is now surprised to learn that the Nawab denies having asked for an officer and that consequently he does not like to employ the Captain in his service. Requests him to appoint the Captain to the command of Major Osborne's battalions. If this is not done it will bring disgrace both upon the Governor-General and the Nawab. (*CI 10, pp 324-6, no 534.*)

May 28. **171.** To Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Mr Ross, the Dutch Director at Hooghly, reports that the Khān sent fifty of his men to the Dutch *Thāna* and arrested a *thānadār* and two *paiks* and that when he deputed a *chobdār* to find out the cause of arrest the Khān did not even care to return any answer to him. Says that he is astonished to hear this report and orders him to release the *thānadār* and the *paiks* at once and despatch them to Mr Ross. Further, calls upon him to acquaint the Governor-General with the cause of their arrest. (*CI 10, pp 332-33, no 543.*)

May 29. **172.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. It is well known to the Governor-General and the gentlemen of the Council that the Nawab's deceased father had always been a firm friend of the Company and that he also from the beginning of his administration maintained the same relation. It is therefore expected that the Governor-General will see to the removal of everything which is likely to give him trouble and uneasiness. Mr Middleton during his stay at Lucknow managed the Company's concerns in the most advantageous manner. He gave every satisfaction to the Nawab and by his admirable conduct endeared himself to all the inhabitants of the country. The Governor-General sent for him twice and on both occasions the Nawab kept silent and said not a word. He experienced not a little trouble at the hands of Mr Middleton's successors. Is pleased therefore to learn that the gentleman has been deputed to Lucknow again. A report is now in circulation that Mr Bristow is also coming to Lucknow. Is unable to see what led the Governor-General in Council to adopt the policy of having two gentlemen in authority in the same place. If the Governor-General is inclined to preserve the Nawab's honour and affection he is requested to countermand the other gentleman. Since his country and all his possessions are at the service of the Company what occasion can there be for loading him with unnecessary vexations? The change of Residents has always given him trouble and inconvenience. Requests him therefore to let Mr Middleton continue to manage the whole affairs of his country and to give him an assurance that he will not be changed. Hopes that the Governor-General will relieve him from his anxiety by giving an explicit answer and will also write to him frequently in future. (*TR 17, pp 274-9, no 34; AR 4, p 132.*)

May 29. **173.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 17, pp 280-1, no 35; AR 4, p 132.*)

May 29. **174.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. As desired by the Governor-General has sent a *parwāna* and one great and one small seal with suitable

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inscriptions to Radhanath, *Zamīndār* of Pinjra [Dinajpur], on whom the Council have conferred the title of Maharaja.

Copy of the parwāna to Raja Radhanath. The Council have honoured the addressee with the title of Maharaja. As desired by the Governor-General is sending two seals, one great and the other small, with the said title engraved on them. In return for this mark of favour the Maharaja is expected to perform his duty of collecting revenues with greater efforts. (*TR 18, pp 126-7, no 43 ; AR 4, p 139.*)

May 29. **175.** From Lajja Ram. Has received his letter and in reply congratulates him on the capture of Gwalior. Encloses some verses which he has composed in commemoration of this victory.

Maharaja Raj Rajindar, who is now at Jaipur, is full of praises for the Governor-General. He has received the latter's *kharīṭa* intimating the capture of Gwalior and is very happy. He has given orders for a suitable answer to be written.

Maharaja Bijay Singh is greatly attached to the Governor-General. He is at present staying in Jodhpur. Letty, a *sardār* of Sindhia, was erecting a big fort on the borders of the Maharaja's territory in spite of the latter's remonstrations. The Maharaja stationed his troops there and his people went to discuss the matter with the Commander of Letty's forces. The latter received them coldly and even used improper language towards them. One of the Maharaja's men could not stand this insult and immediately slew him. Whereupon Letty's troops fell into confusion and he fled and fortified himself in a fort. Seeing that they might lose the State of Umaria the followers of Letty placed another person of the same clan on the *masnad* and swore allegiance to him. They then sent a detachment to fight the Maharaja's troops.

Raja Ranjit Deo was leading an expedition for the conquest of Kashmir when the *vakīls* from the *Ṣūbadār* of that place came to negotiate for peace. Winter being very severe the Raja suspended operations till a favourable season. The Raja has sent a *kharīṭa* to the Governor-General. The reply when it is received will be forwarded to him.

Tīmūr Shah Durrānī is staying on the borders of his country.

The King [Shah 'Ālam] is in the fort and Mirzā Najaf Khān is in the house of the late Nawab Qamaru'd-Dīn Khān. The Mirzā's nephew has defeated the Sikhs in the neighbourhood of Panipat and has taken four of their men prisoners. This has enraged the Sikhs and they are up in arms. The result should now be watched.

Having no instructions from the Governor-General for transmitting news to him has written only a brief account. Will, in future, write to him fully if he so desires. (*OR 49, 50 ; TR 18, pp 123-26, no 42a ; AR 4, p 139.*)

May 31. **176.** To Raja Chait Singh. A *fārighkhāṭī* declaring that the Raja has paid into the treasury all the dues in respect of the *sarkārs* of Benares, Chunar and other places for the year 1779-80. (*CI 10, pp 334-5, no 545.*)

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Jun 9. **177.** To the King. Has received His Majesty's *shuqqa* asking him to pay off the debt due to Lalji Mal Sahu. Says in reply that he has written about it both to Raja Chait Singh and the Resident of Benares. Hopes that the payment has been made to the Sahu by this time. Is ever ready to carry out His Majesty's orders. Raja Gobind Ram will have represented to His Majesty how peremptory orders were sent to the Raja and the Resident of Benares on this head. Commends Raja Gobind Ram to His Majesty's favour. *(CI 10, pp 333-4, no 544.)*

Jun. 10. **178.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter intimating that the *Faujdārs* of the *mufaṣṣal* should cease to work from the beginning of *Jumāda* II and that they should make over the charge of the prison, *mālkhānas* and records to those persons who may be appointed to the *Dīwānī 'Adālats*. This order was communicated to the *Faujdārs* concerned. Now that *Jumāda* II has begun and no officers have yet arrived the affairs of the *Faujdārī Adālats* have fallen into a chaotic condition. *'Arẓīs* from the *Faujdārs* are coming in daily; they are anxious to know their position. They will demand their salary for the period they are retained in office during *Jumāda* II. Solicits orders for necessary action. *(TR 18, pp 128-9, no 44; AR 4, p 139.)*

Jun. 14.[1] **179.** *Notification.* Whereas the borrowing of money by granting annuities upon lives has been frequently adopted by almost every European State not only as most expedient for the public but for the great accommodation which it affords to individuals who by such means are enabled to secure to themselves and families a certain permanent income for the remainder of their lives.

The Governor-General and Council, taking into their most serious consideration the peculiar benefit which the Company's servants and other British subjects would derive by the establishment of such a plan at this time in Bengal and being further desirous of allowing the Indians residing under the Honourable Company's jurisdiction within the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa an equal opportunity to participate in the advantages and conveniences which it will afford, have resolved accordingly to accept of loans for the public service from individuals whether they be British subjects residing in India or their children in Europe or Indians residing within the three provinces and to grant an equitable annuity for the life of each respective subscriber, payable at Fort William upon the several days of each succeeding year upon which such subscriptions were made provided the annuitant shall be then living, but the annuity to cease on the death of the annuitant.

Annuities for absent annuitants to be paid to their representatives at Fort William on producing certificates that they were living on the respective days on which the last payments were due either by the testimony of a Magistrate or otherwise with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. from the day on which the payment was regularly due to the day of actual payment.

[1] I. R. D., Home Dept. Pub. Proc., Jun.-Jul., 1781, Vol. 48, pp 168-80.

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And in order to establish the most perfect and the most satisfactory security for the payment of several annuitants, the Governor-General and Council have further resolved to assign over the nett revenues of all the Company's lands at present known and commonly called by the name of the Twenty-four Parganas and also the nett revenue of all the Company's land contained within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the *dihīs* contiguous thereto from the beginning of the current year of the Bengal era or from the 11th April last, by a formal deed of conveyance, which assignment shall be lodged as a record in His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature and in order that such assignment of the revenue of the before-mentioned lands may be sufficient to satisfy all the demands of the several annuitants it is hereby declared that the subscriptions or loans shall cease wherever the total yearly amount of the annuities to be granted thereon shall become equal to the present nett amount arising from the revenue of the lands so to be assigned, being eleven *lākhs* or thereabouts.

And in order to obviate all doubts which might arise in the minds of such persons as are desirous of subscribing in respect of the appropriation of the revenues collected from the before-mentioned lands to the sole purpose of satisfying the claims of the annuitants only in conformity to the spirit and letter of the intended deed of assignment, it is hereby further declared that a new and distinct office shall be established for the purpose only of receiving the nett revenues mentioned above and for the regular payment of the several annuities as they may become due; and that no part of the above revenue arising from the assigned lands shall be paid into the Company's treasury except the respective balances which may remain in the hands of the Superintendent of such office after the yearly demands of all the annuitants have been fully satisfied or allowed for.

It is likewise declared that although these several balances are to be paid into the Company's treasury to answer the current services of this Government they shall nevertheless and are hereby declared to belong to and constitute a part of the fund established for the more effectual security and certain payment of the several annuitants and also that the principal sums or amounts of these several yearly balances to be paid into the Company's treasury shall be made and taken to be received in trust for that purpose and the Honourable Company shall continue to be responsible for them to the subscribers whilst any of them remain in being.

And the Governor-General and Council do promise and hereby engage to have such clauses inserted in the deed of assignment as may be fully competent for the effectual security of every individual subscriber as mentioned above and for the execution of every part of the intentions of Government declared or contained in this public notification which deed shall be executed and lodged in His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature on or before the first day of October next.

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As the practice of granting annuities upon the lives of individuals is entirely unknown to the Indian population of these provinces, and the observations made upon the duration of life either little attended to or totally neglected by them, the Governor-General and Council have thought it proper to subjoin the following table which expresses the number of years that each individual has an equal chance of living as determined from the most correct observations made on the London bills of mortality and published by the most acknowledged authority.

Age of the person.	Equal chance of living.	Age of the person.	Equal chance of living
years.	years.	years.	years.
2	31·9	25	23·8
3	34·5	26	23·3
4	35·4	27	22·8
5	35·4	28	22·3
6	35·3	29	21·8
7	35·3	30	21·4
8	34·3	31	21
9	33·8	32	20·5
10	33·2	33	20·1
11	32·6	34	19·7
12	32	35	19·3
13	31·6	36	18·9
14	30·6	37	18·5
15	30	38	18·2
16	29·3	39	17·8
17	28·6	40	17·5
18	28	41	17·3
19	27·3	42	17
20	26·6	43	16·7
21	26	44	16·3
22	25·5	45	16
23	24·	46	15·7
24	24·2	47	15·5

Age of the person.	Equal chance of living.	Age of the person.	Equal chance of living.
years.	years.	years.	years.
48	15·1	61	10·5
49	14·8	62	10·1
50	14·5	63	9·7
51	14·1	64	9·3
52	13·8	65	8·9
53	13·5	66	8·6
54	13·1	67	8·3
55	12·8	68	8·1
56	12·3	69	8·1
57	11·9	70	8·1
58	11·5	71	8
59	11·1	72	7·8
60	10·8	73	7·8

It is from such established and correct observations that the Governor-General and Council have formed the following equitable table supposing the interest of money to be ten per cent. per annum in which the sums corresponding to the several ages shew by inspection the respective proportional amounts that each subscriber is required to pay into the treasury in order to become entitled to an annuity of one thousand rupees per annum either on his own behalf or on the behalf of any other person on whose life the annuity may be purchased.

Table showing the several amounts which are to be paid into the treasury of Fort William according to the respective ages of the different persons on whose lives annuities are granted and which are to entitle the subscribers or their assigns to an annuity of one thousand rupees per annum.

Age.	Rupees.	Age.	Rupees.
2	7,350	31	7,460
3	7,920	32	7,400
	8,220	33	7,350
5	8,550	34	7,290
6	8,440	35	7,230
7	8,510	36	7,170
8	8,530	37	7,110
9	8,540	38	7,040
10	8,540	39	6,980
11	8,520	40	6,940
12	8,500	41	6,900
13	8,470	42	6,870
14	8,430	43	6,840
15	8,380	44	6,790
16	8,330	45	6,750
17	8,280	46	6,700
18	8,220	47	6,660
19	8,160	48	6,600
20	8,100	49	6,530
21	8,040	50	6,460
22	7,980	51	6,400
23	7,920	52	6,340
24	7,860	53	6,280
25	7,800	54	6,230
26	7,750	55	6,150
27	7,690	56	6,060
28	7,620	57	5,980
29	7,560	58	5,890
30	7,510	59	5,810

Age.	Rupees.	Age.	Rupees.
60	5,740	73	4,540
61	5,670	74	4,500
62	5,560	75	4,400
63	5,450	76	4,300
64	5,340	77	4,100
65	5,230	78	3,900
66	5,120	79	3,700
67	5,020	80	3,500
68	4,930	81	3,300
69	4,860	82	3,100
70	4,800	83	2,900
71	4,700	84	2,600
72	4,610	85	2,300

Every subscriber shall receive a certificate according to the nature of the subscription signed by the Governor-General and Council in the following form, *viz.* :—

Fort William ————————

Received of A————B————aged————————

years, now residing————————————————the sum of————————————current rupees for the use of the English East India Company, by which————————————————————————————or————————————assigns are declared to be entitled to receive yearly the sum of————————————current rupees during the term of————————————natural life which sum will become due and be paid to————————————or————————————assigns on the————————day of————————————in each succeeding year of that term at the annuitant's office of Fort William from the fund established and secured by a deed of assignment dated the———————— of————————in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and————————————and lodged in His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the purposes therein mentioned. (*CI 10, pp 434-39, no 691.*)

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Jun. 14. **180.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Asks him immediately to send a list of the *faujdārs* and *thānadārs* who have been dismissed specifying the names of the *thānas* and *chaukīs* to which they were attached. (*CI 10, p 335, no 546.*)

Jun.— **181.** To Lala Lajjaram. Raja Gobind Ram has delivered the Lala's two letters and verbally represented the latter's friendly sentiments for the writer.....[1] (*CI 10, pp 328-9, no 537.*)

Jun.— **182.** To Naṣrullah Beg Khān. Has received his three letters congratulating him on the fall of certain forts[2] to the English arms and informing him of other particulars of that quarter [Shahjahanabad] together with a *shuqqa* from His Majesty and a letter from Nawab Zulfaqāru'd-Daulah [Najaf Khān] concerning Lalji Sahu. Has learnt full details from the verbal representations of Raja Gobind Ram. May this victory prove an occasion of rejoicing both for him and his friends! (*CI 10, p 329, no 538.*)

Jun.— **183.** To Nawab Zulfaqāru'd-Daulah [Najaf Khān]. In compliance with his request letters have again been sent to the Resident of Benares for the liquidation of the Nawab's debt to Lalji Mal Sahu. Has also written to Raja Chait Singh to exert his influence in the matter. The Nawab must not think that the Governor-General is slow to help him. Refers him to Raja Gobind Ram for further particulars. (*CI 10, p 330, no 539.*)

Jun.— **184.** To Nawab [Mubāraku'd-Daulah] Firoz Jang. Says that some time ago the addressee and Nawab Muẓaffar Jang were asked to give an appointment to Mirza Muḥib 'Alī Beg which they did. The Mirza now writes that since the date of his appointment he has not received a single farthing towards his pay. Requests him to settle the Mirza's claim which seems to be just and legitimate. (*CI 10, p 331, no 540.*)

Jun.— **185.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p 331, no 541.*)

Jun.— **186.** To Bishan Sharma Bhat. Has received his letter through Raja Gobind Ram. Says that his congratulations on the capture of Gwalior give adequate proof of his attachment to the English. The news of the victory of the English has undoubtedly brought joy to all their friends. May this victory be equally an occasion of rejoicing for the addressee and other friends of the Governor-General! Refers him to Raja Gobind Ram for further particulars. (*CI 10, pp 331-2, no 542.*)

Jun.— **187.** To Maharaja Kishor Singh. Says that Raja Gobind Ram has brought his letter and verbally represented every particular relating to the Maharaja's present anxieties. Has also learnt that he has sent a *vakīl* to stay with Major Camac with a view to giving him every help which he might require and that he desires the Governor-General to write to the Major for maintaining friendly relations in his dealings. In compliance with his request necessary instructions have been sent to the Major on this point. (*CI 10, pp 327-28, no 535.*)

[1] The last sentence of this letter is badly worm-eaten.
[2] Perhaps the forts of Gwalior and Bassein are referred to.

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Jun. —. **188.** To Nawab Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān. Has received his three letters together with a paper of news congratulating the writer on the occasion of the capture of certain forts[1] by the English and informing him about the affairs of that quarter [Shahjahanabad]. Has learnt other particulars through the verbal representations of Raja Gobind Ram. May these victories equally be a source of joy to him and to his friends! (*CI 10, p 328, no 536.*)

Jul. 1. **189.** To Rajaram Pandit. Has directed the Collector of Midnapore to summon the Raja of Mayurbhanj and ask him to explain why he forcibly took possession of the Company's *pargana* of Belorachour and why he seized the three *ghāṭs*, Ranisarai, Mastanny and Rajghat in Jaleswar. Has also asked the Collector to take immediate possession of and sequester those *parganas* of the Raja which lie within and appertain to the Company's provinces on both sides of the Subarnarekha. To effect this purpose he has been instructed to call upon Major Macpherson for military assistance if necessary. Requests that the Pandit will co-operate with the Company in bringing the Raja to book.

The Board have learnt that the disturbances on the frontiers of the Jaleswar district between the inhabitants of the English territory and those of the Mahratta country have for the most part been caused by the mutual seizing of cattle. In this, however, Bashārat Khān on the part of Nana Rao, the *Faujdār* of Balasore, seems to have been the aggressor by carrying off 404 head of cattle about the month of April 1779. This allegation was afterwards satisfactorily proved by the joint enquiry of Parmeshwari as *amīn* on the part of the Mahratta Government and Imāmu'd-Dīn on behalf of the Company. Parmeshwari immediately restored 91 of the cattle and gave a written undertaking to render back within eight days the remaining 313; yet neither he nor the *Faujdār* of Balasore fulfilled the obligation. Consequently the subjects of the English territory retaliated on those of the Mahratta Government by seizing some of their cattle and particularly some buffaloes belonging to one Sagar Dat, an inhabitant of Balasore. The Collector is ready to restore the same immediately if the *Faujdār* complies with the terms of the engagement of his own agent, Parmeshwari. The Collector of Midnapore has repeatedly written to the said *Faujdār* on this head but to no effect. Requests him therefore to give positive directions to the *Faujdār* for the restoration of the remaining 313 head of cattle. Has written to the Collector of Midnapore that on getting back these cattle he should immediately restore to the subjects of the Mahratta Government any of theirs which the inhabitants of Jaleswar may have seized by way of retaliation. Desires the Pandit to issue instructions to all his subordinates asking them to avoid cautiously the recurrence of such disputes in future. (*TI 23, pp 10-14, no 14; AI 4, p 146.*)

Jul. 2. **190.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Is pleased to learn that Dr Thomas has safely returned from Europe.

[1] Perhaps the forts of Gwalior and Bassein are referred to.

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The Nawab has a great regard for the Doctor having derived much benefit from his medical treatment when he was with him. Requests the Governor-General therefore to let the Doctor proceed to Lucknow immediately. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*TR 18, pp 129-30, no 45 ; AR 4, p 140.*)

Jul. 2. **191.** *Credentials granted to Mr James Grant.* The Governor-General and Council do fully authorise Mr James Grant to represent them at the court of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān as the successor of Mr Holland. Dated Fort William, 2 July. (*TI 24, pp 31-33, no 16 ; AI 4, p 134.*)

Jul. 3. **192.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter saying that he has recalled Mr Bristow and that he has dismissed Bahāẓur 'Alī Khān and adding that he proposes to visit this quarter [Lucknow]. Is now anxiously awaiting the Governor-General's arrival in Lucknow, for it will give great happiness to the Nawab and will fulfil the long-cherished desire of the latter. (*TR 18, pp 130-2, no 46 ; AR 4, p 140.*)

Jul. 4. **193.** *Saiyid Farīdu'd-Dīn Khān to Mr John Holland.* Says that he was formerly in the service of Nawab Faiẓ Muḥammad Khān Faiẓu'd-Daulah, the Chief of Bhopal, and was deputed to Poona as his *vakīl* where he discharged his mission creditably. He was held in great respect by the chiefs and nobles of Poona. At this time Mr Mostyn arrived there as a *vakīl* of Governor Hornby. The *Munshī* of the former was his fast friend. Mr Mostyn called on him one evening and said that as several battalions were coming from Calcutta he should write to his master (the Nawab) to supply them with necessary provisions when they reach his country and to see them safely escorted out of it. Now his old master having died Nawab Ḥayāt Muḥammad Khān had succeeded him. He therefore wrote to the latter who rendered every help to General Goddard. When the Poona Chiefs heard of this affair they were very much annoyed with the writer and made the place too hot for him. Accordingly he had to give up the service of Nawab Ḥayāt Muḥammad Khān and quitted Poona leaving behind his property worth forty to fifty thousand rupees. Since then the writer has been frequently corresponding with Mr Mostyn and General Goddard and acting agreeably to their wishes. Longs to have an interview with the addressee. Says that whatever letters he might desire to send to those two gentlemen he may give them to the writer's *qāṣids* who will carry them quickly and bring back their answers. Whenever he writes news to Bombay or elsewhere a copy of the same will be despatched to the addressee and in the like manner he will expect to receive from him the news from Calcutta so that he may transmit the same to Bombay. There are several particulars to communicate to him but as they cannot be put in writing he will send a confidential person to explain them to him. (*TR 17, pp 281-5, no 36 ; AR 4, p 131.*)

Jul. 5. **194.** From Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Has already sent three letters to the Governor-General enclosing copies of those received by him from Lucknow. Says that Mr Johnson has arrived and he calls upon him to

supply 3,000 horse. The Governor-General is well aware that the Nawab is living on the income of a small piece of land granted by him. Is prepared to supply 3,000 men, that is 2,000 horse and 1,000 foot. For the last two years he has stationed 1,000 horse at Daranagar and he always keeps 1,000 horse and 1,000 foot ready to be sent wherever their services may be requisitioned. Mr Johnson demands of him to defray the expenses of the troops which he requires and which he wants to station at a distant place. The Nawab assured him that the troops would be paid in advance wherever they might be detailed and in case of delay they would be paid at their stations so that no loss might be occasioned to the Company. The Nawab further showed the treaties present and former in proof of his fidelity towards the Company and requested the gentleman to make thorough enquiry regarding his collections but he refused to do so. The collections from the *maḥāls* of his *jāgīr* amount to 15,00,000 sicca rupees which are inadequate to meet the expenses of his household and to maintain a force of 5,000 men. Is therefore unable to defray the expenses of highly paid officers. If the 3,000 troops—2,000 horse and 1,000 foot—are required the Governor-General is requested to remove those stationed at Daranagar and send them all to places where the Sikhs and Gujars are continually giving trouble. The remaining 1,000 horse and 1,000 foot will be in readiness to march towards Lucknow whenever they shall be ordered. Hopes the Governor-General will direct the gentlemen at Lucknow not to put the Nawab into any difficulty through an increase of expenditure. Refers him to Bakhtawar Singh for further particulars. (*TR 18, pp 132-5, no 47 ; AR 4, p 138.*)

Jul. 5. **195.** From Raghunath Rao. The Governor-General's views are still obscure to him on account of the silence of Rajaram Dinkar and Trimbak Dadaji who are engaged in the writer's concerns at Calcutta. Is therefore sending Baluram and Jagdish who will fully explain matters to him. Says that in affording him assistance whatever money is spent by the Governor-General will be reimbursed to him after his affairs have been satisfactorily settled. Any order of the Governor-General that is conveyed to him through his messengers will be acted upon. (*TR 17, pp 286-7, no 37 ; AR 4, p 132.*)

Jul. 5. **196.** From Raghunath Rao Hari, *Ṣūbadār* of Jhansi. Has received his two letters and in accordance with his order has sent Munshī Dal Chand to Col. Camac. The *Munshī* stays with the Colonel, gives his advice and writes letters for him. Col. Camac has returned to Gwalior and Col. Muir has taken his place. Informs him that Rajdar Gujar, on the advice of Raja Datunia, with 2,000 horse and foot having left his country joined Sindhia and from there he has been despatched to an outpost in order to attack the English. His uncle having taken his leave of Sindhia has returned to his home in order to see his family. He had a conversation with the writer and said that on account of the latter's friendship and alliance with the English Sindhia had given the writer's country to him. Accordingly two or three days later he assembled troops and took possession of his country. Munshi Dal Chand in

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Gwalior informed Col. Camac of this incident but the latter replied that he had no power to negotiate in this matter and that it rested entirely with Col. Muir to do so. On hearing this he was much surprised and deeply concerned. It seems that he cannot expect any assistance from any gentleman, for it is quite likely that every six months one will be replaced by another. Under the circumstances he says that until he receives from the Governor-General a treaty and a settlement of the country over his own signature he will neither be happy nor satisfied. Will act according to the directions of the Governor-General in this respect. (*TR 17, pp 287-91, no 38 ; AR 4, p 132.*)

Jul. 7. **197.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah.[1] Informs him that he has placed his letter together with the representations of Mirzā Masīta before the Board. They have resolved to take from Muḥammad Riẓā Khān the control of the Nawab's stipend and other household expenses and to leave it in the hands of the latter. As he lacks in experience, the Board desire that the Nawab will submit to the plan which shall be agreed upon for the regulation of his expenses in an interview between him and the Governor-General at the city [Murshidabad]. (*TI 24, pp 33-4, no 17 ; AI 4, p 135.*)

Jul. 19. **198.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Mr Middleton.* Capt. Clark has entertained two battalions at the monthly pay of Rs 25,650. It is well known to the addressee that the Nawab is labouring under great hardship and with much difficulty he meets even the expenses of his household. Notwithstanding that in deference to the wishes of the Governor-General the Nawab has given orders to maintain the battalions. Is unable to pay the money at present and requests him therefore to defray the amount monthly from the Company's treasury after deducting the sum for clothing from the beginning of June [*Jumāda II* 1195 A. H.]. The Nawab will give an assignment for the battalions' pay next year. (*TR 18, p 136, no 48 ; AR 4, p 141.*)

Jul. 19. **199.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 18, p 137, no 49 ; AR 4, p 141.*)

Jul. 25. **200.** *Mr Wheler*[2] *to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah.* Informs him that Sir Elijah Impey left Calcutta on 23 July and that he will pass Murshidabad on his way to Patna. Requests him to pay the usual compliments to that gentleman. (*TI 23, p 14, no 15 ; AI 4, p 145.*)

Jul. 26. **201.** *Bhao, a prisoner at Chunar, to Col. Blair.* Has been confined in the fort of Chunar for the last two years. His crime is not known to him. Says that prisoners like him get a subsistence allowance from the Company but to him this even has been denied. In order to maintain himself he had to sell out all that he possessed and now nothing is left

[1] According to a note in the volume of Translations this letter was issued by Mr Wheler. But this fact is not borne out by the wording of the letter.

[2] On 7 July 1781 Hastings set out for Benares and Lucknow, leaving Mr Wheler in charge of the Presidency. The latter was authorised to transact all business of the Government except those specially entrusted to the Governor-General. Accordingly letters were issued from Calcutta in Mr Wheler's name during Hastings' absence up-country. (*See* I. R. D., For. Dept. Proc., dated 3 July 1781.)

to him. Requests the Colonel therefore to do something for him with a view to relieving him from his present distress. (*TR 18, p 138, no 50; AR 4, p 137.*)

Aug. 4. **202.** To Raja Kalyan Singh. Has learnt that the Raja's *'āmils, mustājirs* and *nāibs* have dispossessed most of the *qānūngos* in the *mufaṣṣal* of their lands, put them in confinement and snatched away from them their account books. Desires that he should direct his men to set the *qānūngos* free, return their registers and pay them their customary dues. (*CI 13, p 2, no 1.*)

Aug. 6. **203.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his two letters. In one he wrote that he had despatched Dr Thomas to Nagpur for the medical treatment of Devakar Pandit. In the other he praised the prudence, political knowledge and the sincere friendship of the Maharaja for the English. He further expressed his resolution of proceeding to Lucknow by water for the purpose of an interview with Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and desired that Devakar Pandit should immediately set out to meet him at Benares for properly explaining to him the Maharaja's views and secret designs. Says that since the Governor-General is himself endowed with prudence, wisdom and sincerity he has rightly discerned the same in the Maharaja and that he is indeed a true friend as he conceals nothing from the latter. Accordingly all the Maharaja's letters during these four years were dictated by the most sincere friendship and in future also they will be similarly written. Has long been very anxious to send Devakar Pandit to the Governor-General but his illness is so severe that he is bed-ridden. His strength of mind and his great knowledge of politics however remain still the same and everything which he says or writes is founded on a mature deliberation and advice. Hopes therefore that whatever the Pandit has written in answer to the Governor-General's letter in a full and explicit manner with the Maharaja's advice and assistance will meet with his approbation. Is working from the bottom of his heart for the accomplishment of the Governor-General's wishes. Requests him to send an expeditious reply. (*TR 17, pp 291-7, no 39; AR 4, p 131.*)

Aug. 7. **204.** *Mr Wheler to Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān.* Desires him to send Udaimant Sahu, who harboured the dacoits concerned in the robbery at Naraingolah, to the Collector of Bhagalpur informing the latter of the progress of any enquiry that may have been made into the case. (*TI 23, pp 14, 15, no 16; AI 4, p 146.*)

Aug. 9. **205.** *Mr Wheler to Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān.* Has learnt that he misinterpreted the recent orders of the Governor-General and Council and wrcte to Maulavī Muḥammad Amīr, *Dārogha* of the *Niẓāmat 'Adālat* of Hooghly, asking him to take charge of the store-house, the jail and prisoners from the *Faujdār* thereof and keep them under his own authority. Says that such an order ought to have been sent to the *dāroghas* of only those places where the *Faujdārī 'Adālats* have altogether been abolished. The *Faujdār* of Hooghly has been exempted from the

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operation of this order and he may therefore be allowed to continue in office as heretofore. (*TI 23, p 15, no 17 ; AI 4, p 146.*)

Aug. 14. **206.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has written to Col. Morgan asking him to despatch a battalion of sepoys from Cawnpore in order to serve as the Governor-General's bodyguard on his arrival at Lucknow. Hopes the Nawab will issue the necessary *parwāna* to the Colonel. (*CI 13, p 4, no 4.*)

Aug. 15. **207.** From Raja Chait Singh. Has received his letter through Mr Markham. Says that he carried out all the orders of the Governor-General communicated to him by the deceased Shaikh 'Alī Naqī and that in a letter brought by the latter he was assured of the Governor-General's full attention as was given to him formerly. Accordingly he sent repeated letters representing to the Governor-General's consideration his unhappy circumstances but he was not favoured with any reply. He then sent his *Bakhshī*, Sadanand, to lay before him the particulars of his situation. Has never deviated in the least from his obedience and attachment to him and readily complied with his order and paid five *lākhs* of rupees on account of the expenses of the war. With an answer to the Governor-General's letter he sent one *lākh* of rupees and then through Mr Fowke he remitted one *lākh* and seventy thousand rupees. After this he requested the Governor-General to give him a little time for the payment of the balance. But as there was no time for delay he was not one moment inattentive to this business and as soon as his *Bakhshī* returned from Calcutta he paid the remaining amount. He is not to blame for the delay caused in remitting this money to the army, for this business did not rest with him. Has enclosed in this letter a paper specifying the dates on which the money was advanced. In answer to the Governor-General's enquiry he wrote that he had in all 1,300 horse in his service and in obedience to his order for the supply of 1,000 horse received through Mr Markham he at once collected 500 horse and as a substitute for the remainder he raised 500 *barqandāzes*. He gave information of this to the Governor-General and told Mr Markham that they were ready to go to whatever place they should be sent. But he received no instruction from the Governor-General on this head nor could an enquiry from Mr Markham elicit the reason of his silence. The Raja was then asked to station two companies of sepoys and to grant a *tankhwāh* for the disbursement of their pay and he complied with this demand. Says that excepting 'Abdullah Beg and his attendants none of the Raja's people ever went to Calcutta. His enemies with a view to his ruin have made false representations to him. Now that the Governor-General has himself arrived at Benares he will be able to verify the truth of the representations made to him by the Raja. Has given strict orders to his *'āmils* and taken a penalty bond from them that they shall not harbour thieves in their districts and consequently they have now no power to act otherwise. If ever a murder or robbery is committed in his country the Raja has been careful to punish the culprit. But if a criminal escapes to some other place he is helpless. He endeavours his utmost to carry out the Governor-General's orders and he was

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never lacking in the performance of his duties. In the end he assures the Governor-General that all that he has represented so far is perfectly just and true. An account of the five *lākhs* of rupees advanced for the expenses of the war is herein enclosed :—

	Rs.
1 *Sh'abān* (23 July)	1,00,000
29 *Ramaẓān* (19 September)	1,70,000
7 *Shawwāl* (26 September)	1,30,000
18 *Shawwāl* (7 October)	1,00,000
	5,00,000

(*TR 17, pp 297-307, no 40 ; AR 4, p 130.*)

Aug. 15. **208.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that he reached Benares on 23 *Sh'abān* 1195 A. H. [14 August 1781]. Will proceed to Lucknow and see the Nawab as soon as possible. At present he is detained at Benares as his baggage and the men of his retinue are left behind. Hopes to arrive at Lucknow in a week's time. (*CI 13, pp 2, 3, no 2.*)

Aug. 15.[1] **209.** To Raja Chait Singh. Says that long ago Lala Sadanand, the Raja's *Bakhshī* and confidant, came to Calcutta with assurances of his fidelity to the Company. To test his sincerity the Governor-General and the Supreme Council demanded from him a subsidy of 5 *lākhs* of rupees for the expenses of the war [with the Mahrattas]. The *Bakhshī* forthwith promised this sum and the Raja confirmed this in writing. Trusting upon their word the Governor-General gave orders to Mr Fowke, the Resident at Benares, to receive the money and remit it to Col. Camac for meeting the expenses of the army that had been ordered towards Malwa. The Raja paid a small sum as a first instalment and withheld the remainder. The result was that the army could not be paid in time and was completely disorganised. Similarly when under instructions from the Governor-General, Mr Fowke asked him to furnish a body of horse to assist and act with the Company's army the Raja failed to comply. When Mr Markham, the successor of Mr Fowke, repeated the demand asking him for 1,500 horse and later reducing the number to 1,000 the Raja still remained indifferent. The Governor-General passes over the other instances of his infidelity to the Company, his secret intrigues at Calcutta and his misrule and calls for an immediate explanation of his conduct in the two instances just cited. (*CI 13, pp 5-8, no 5 ; TI 24, pp 35-9, no 18 ; AI 4, p 134.*)

Aug. 18. **210.** *Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Mr Wheler.* Has received his letter saying that the writer has wrongly directed Maulavī Muḥammad Amīr, the *Dārogha* of the *Niẓāmat 'Adālat* at Hooghly, to take charge of the store-house, the jail and the prisoners from the *Faujdār* of Hooghly and intimating him that the orders of the Governor-General and Council were for the *Faujdārs* of only those places where the *Faujdārī 'Adālats* have been abolished and asking him therefore to reinstate the *Faujdār*

[1] Aug. 14 according to the volume of Copies.

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of Hooghly in his former authority. Says that the orders of the Governor-General and Council for the recall of all the *Faujdārs* with the exception of the *Faujdār* of Hooghly were immediately communicated to all the officers concerned. Shortly afterwards another order from the Council asking all the *Dārogẖas* to take charge of the prisons and the papers of the *Faujdārī 'Adālats* were circulated among all the *Dārogẖas* including that of Hooghly. In compliance with the present order has directed the *Dārogẖa* at Hooghly to relinquish the charge of the jail and the prisoners into the hands of the *Faujdār* of that place. (*TR 18, pp 138-40, no 51 ; AR 4, p 139.*)

Aug. 18. **211.** *Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Mr Wheler.* Has received his letter desiring him to send Udaimant Sahu to the Collector of Bhagalpur along with the report of investigation made into his conduct on the occasion of the robbery which was at one time committed at Naraingolah. Says that once during the time of Sardul Haq Khān the dacoits of Naraingolah were caught and properly punished and the booty was restored to the owner. The Sahu was maliciously involved by Sunatan Bakhshi, an employee of the *Zamīndār* of Dinajpur. He was however later released on his furnishing two sureties, Anupram and Kharak Singh. One of the sureties, Kharak Singh, has now been called upon to produce the Sahu. When he is brought down information will be sent to the addressee and his orders, whatever they may be, will be acted upon. (*TR 18, pp 140-2, no 52 ; AR 4, p 139.*)

Aug. 18. **212.** *Proclamation issued at Benares.* Whereas Raja Chait Singh by his rebellion against the Company and his treacherous murder of their officers has forfeited all claims to Benares, Ghazipur and Jaunpur which were first settled on him by the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and afterwards confirmed by a *sanad* from the Company, it is hereby notified that Babu Ausan Singh has been appointed to superintend the affairs of the *rāj* for the time being. The question of the succession to the *gaddī* will shortly be decided according to the customs and religion of the Hindus. The *zamīndārs* and *'āmils* are therefore directed to obey the orders of the said Babu and to see that the ryots pay their revenues to him alone. The *zamīndārs* and the *'āmils* should break off all connections with Chait Singh. Any one holding the least connection with him or his dependants will be considered equally guilty with him. (*CI 13, pp 3, 4, no 3 ; TI 24, pp 39-41, no 19 ; AI 4, p 133.*)

Aug. 23. **213.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that the rebellious and treacherous conduct of Chait Singh about which he must have heard from other quarters has delayed his departure towards Lucknow. Has now arrived at Chunar with a view to punishing that rebel and shall remain there for some time. Requests the Nawab therefore to return to Lucknow where he will meet him after he has settled issues with Chait Singh. Informs him that at this emergency he has written to Lieut. Polhill, who is stationed at Allahabad with some of the Nawab's sepoys, to come down to Chunar, assuring him that the Nawab will approve of this action. (*TI 24, pp 41-2, no 20 ; AI 4, p 136.*)

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Aug. 29. **214.** To Raja Gobindjit. Babu Ausan Singh represented to him that the Raja had been dispossessed of his ancestral *zamīndārī* of Bijaigarh and other *parganas*. He is therefore asked to report himself immediately to the Governor-General at Chunar where his case will be considered. (*CI 13, pp 13, 14, no 16.*)

Aug. 29. **215.** *Credentials granted to Col. Muir.* The Governor-General and Council do fully authorise Col. Muir to carry on peace negotiations with Mahadaji Sindhia or his accredited representative. Dated Chunar, 29 August. (*TI 24, p 43, no 21 ; AI 4, p 134.*)

Aug. 30. **216.** To Riẓā Qulī Khān, *Faujdār* of Mirzapur. A *parwāna* was sent to him but no reply has yet been received. Has learnt that the Khān has fourteen European soldiers in his protection. Asks him now to send them in safety to the Governor-General at Benares as also report himself to the latter without the least delay. (*CI 13, p 14, no 17.*)

Aug. 31. **217.** To Partipat, Daljit Singh and Dunya Singh. Understands that they have claims on certain hereditary *zamīndarīs* in *pargana* Bijaigarh. Says that Major Crawford is coming to this quarter [Chunar] in order to chastise Chait Singh for his rebellious conduct. Asks them to join him and afford him every assistance and assures them that they will be restored to their hereditary rights. Encloses a letter of introduction in the Major's name. (*CI 13, p 14, no 18.*)

(Aug. —.) **218.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter complaining that the writer did not give a cordial reception to Sir Elijah Impey when he passed through Murshidabad and pointing out the means by which he could make amends. Says that as soon as he heard of the gentleman's approach he sent out tents to be pitched for his reception. But he was told that the gentleman was travelling by water and would not land at all. Besides, the writer's boats are not plying now as the river is dry. That is why a warm welcome could not be given to him. The writer however did everything to appease him and the Governor-General must have learnt about it before now. (*OR 14.*)

Sep. 5. **219.** (*a*) From Raja Chait Singh.[1] Says that when he waited upon the Governor-General in his pinnace he fully represented his situation to him. He performed all the duties of obedience and explained to him the needs of the present time, for he feared that as soon as Ausan Singh would be introduced to the Governor-General through Mr Markham and the *maulavīs* he would poison his mind against the Raja. The Governor-General replied that he had no designs on his life or property, that he had not met Ausan Singh or any of his people and that he had no connection with any of the Raja's relations. Is unable to understand then for what crime he was subsequently disgraced and confined. He remained in confinement till evening and conducted himself with the greatest humility. He addressed several *'arẓīs* to the Governor-General expressing his readiness to obey his orders in every way. Meanwhile Chait Ram, *Chobdār*, came and abused him

[1] According to a note in the volume of Translations these letters were sent by Tek Chand to Gobind Ram Pandit at Benares and were delivered to the Governor-General by Beniram Pandit.

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and his people filthily. This enraged his men and they flew to arms. The tumult then arose and notwithstanding his most earnest request to them to desist no one would listen to him. He himself being wounded by a sword retired to a corner. If the Governor-General will examine his case dispassionately he will find him not guilty. Has received no reply to his *'arẓīs* yet. Ausan Singh has ruined his affairs. If the Raja's life and honour are now spared he will ever remain dutiful to the Governor-General. Hopes that Beniram Pandit will have represented the Raja's situation to him and that he will always continue to do so.

(*b*) *Raja Chait Singh to Beniram Pandit.* Says that he formerly wrote all particulars of his situation to the Pandit at Calcutta in order that he might explain them fully to the Governor-General. When the latter came to ' this ' quarter, the Raja repeated everything to him on board his pinnace and gave him assurances of his loyalty and fidelity. He placed his life, country and property at the disposal of the Governor-General and declared that he was ready to carry out his orders whatever they might be. To this the Governor-General replied that he had nothing to do with his life, country or property. A day or two after he sent a battalion and guns to Shivala with Mr Markham and three other gentlemen and put the Raja under arrest. The latter remained confined till evening but made no opposition. On the contrary he wrote to the Governor-General offering submission and saying that he might do with him as he liked. This however did not meet with his approbation. Presently Chait Ram, *Chobdār*, came and gave the vilest abuse to the Raja and his people. The troops opened fire though the Raja earnestly pleaded with them to desist. And upon the Captain [of the battalion] striking the Raja with his sword, a tumult broke out. The Raja withdrew to a corner. When battalions and guns sent from the fort of Chunar arrived at the fort of Ramnagar his people fought in self-defence. Is enclosing an *'arẓī* addressed to the Governor-General and requests him to deliver it to him. Asks him to represent his case in the most proper manner and procure a speedy reply. (*TR 17, pp 307-15, no 41 ; AR 4, p 130.*)

Sep. 6. **220.** *News from Cuttack.* A few days ago it was reported that Raja Chimnaji Bapu was coming with an army from Nagpur to Cuttack. On 26 August a pair of *qāṣids* arrived from the court of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to call Rajaram Pandit. It is said that the Maharaja being perfectly satisfied with his conduct will appoint him his *Dīwān* in the room of Devakar Pandit. The *qāṣids* stayed for the night and in the following morning went to the army which was sent by the command of Devakar Pandit. Will write further particulars later. Dated 29 August 1781 A. D. (*TR 17, pp 315-17, no 42 ; AR 4, p 131.*)

Sep. 6. **221.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd Daulah. Says that he has received his two letters accompanied by one from Mr Middleton. From these he learns that the Nawab has advanced a considerable distance from Lucknow and that now he intends to proceed to ' this ' place [Chunar]. Has already written him to return to Lucknow in order to avoid suffer-

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ing inconvenience on the road from the rebellious disposition of Chait Singh's men. Has also mentioned in the same letter that having settled the business in hand will personally go to the Nawab and meet him. In spite of all this he learns that the Nawab is resolved to come to his assistance and he cannot but be grateful to him for this mark of friendship. If he is determined to come he should advance with the greatest circumspection in order to avoid a clash with Chait Singh's men. He, on his part, being informed of the Nawab's approach to Chunar, will cross the river [Ganges] with all his troops and proceed to meet him. Informs him that it is three days since Major Popham with a small number of his troops attacked a large army of Chait Singh which was entrenched near the fort of Patita and completely defeated it. He then captured four guns, several tumbrels of ammunition and a considerable quantity of all sorts of military stores. Congratulates the Nawab on this signal success. (*TI 24, pp 44-6, no 22 ; AI 4, p 136.*)

Sep. 15. **222.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has already sent a reply to his letter and is now anxiously awaiting his arrival. The Khān will be pleased to learn that this morning a detachment of Major Popham's army attacked and defeated a large party of the insurgents who had assembled at Patita. They killed a good many of them and captured four pieces of cannon, four barrels of gun-powder and a large baggage. Is awaiting the Khān's arrival. If anything prevents him from coming he is asked to inform the Governor-General of it. (*CI 13, p 15, no 19.*)

Sep. 18. **223.** *Credentials granted to Col. Muir.* To the same effect as no 215 above. (*TI 24, pp 46-7, no 23 ; AI 4, p 134.*)

Sep. 21. **224.** From the learned and the noble men of Calcutta. State that Maulavī Majdu'd-Dīn has come to Calcutta from Hindustan (Upper India). He is a very learned man and a skilful teacher. It is well known to the Governor-General that formerly in the days of Nawab Mahābat Jang [Nawab 'Alī Vardī Khān] and Nawab Sirāju'd-Daulah, the former *Nāẓims* of Murshidabad, there existed two *madrasahs*—one in Motijhil and the other in Mansurganj. Now that Murshidabad and its neighbouring cities have become subordinate to Calcutta, it is essential that the latter should have a decent *madrasah*. Pray therefore that an emolument and a house-allowance may be fixed for the maintenance of the said Maulavī so that he may be able to settle down in Calcutta and earnestly start the work of teaching. If this is done it will not only be a source of gratification to them but it will also earn a good name for the Governor-General. (*OR 51.*)

Sep. 22. **225.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. Has received an *'arẓī* from Raja Bikramajit complaining that he has been dispossessed of certain villages in Zamania, Kunda and Muhammadabad which belonged to him by right of purchase. Transmits the complainant's title-deeds for the addressee's inspection so that he may at once see the validity of his claim and accordingly restore the said possessions to him. (*CI 13, p 8, no 7.*)

Sep. 22. **226.** To Babu Bhagat Singh. In reply to his *'arẓī* stating that the late Raja Balwant Singh had unjustly dispossessed him of his hereditary

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zamīndārī of *pargana* Chaunsa in Ghazipur, says that his claims having been found legitimate the *zamīndārī* is now restored to him. He should manage its affairs efficiently in consultation with the *'āmil* of Raja Mahip Narayan. (*CI 13, p 8, no 6.*)

Sep. 23. **227.** To the Vazīr [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Congratulates him on the reduction of the fort of Latifpur by the English. (*CI 13, pp 8, 9, no 8.*)

Sep. 25. **228.** To Manohar Das, son of Gopal Das Sahu. Has received his *'arẓī* requesting that the English army may be sent to rescue him and his father, Gopal Das Sahu, from the hands of the men of the Raja [Chait Singh]. Says that before the receipt of his petition the English troops had been sent to Latifgarh and they would have certainly freed the Sahu, had he not left for Bijaigarh a few days previously. (*CI 13, pp 10, 11, no 10.*)

Sep. 26. **229.** To Bandhū Khān. The village of Jalalpur in the *pargana* of Patita is granted to him as an *altamgha* in recognition of his meritorious services to the Company. (*CI 13, p 11, no 11.*)

Sep. 28. **230.** To the Vazīr [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Intimates that he left the fort of Chunar on the night of the 26th September and arrived at Ramnagar the following day. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 13, pp 11, 12, no 12.*)

Sep. 28. **231.** *Parwāna*, calling upon the *zamīndārs*, *rāhdārs*, *pāsbāns* and *guzarbāns* immediately to re-establish the *ḍāks* which had been suspended on account of the recent disturbances [in Benares]. (*CI 13, p 37, no 46.*)

Sep. 29.[1] **232.** (1) *Nawab of Arcot to Lord Macartney.* Professes his friendship for the English. Says that he communicated his sentiments to them long ago that he does not wish that any power except his own and that of the English should remain in the Carnatic. The Nawab has no grievance against the Dutch. On the contrary his country has derived great benefit from their trade, especially in Tinnevelly where they exchanged bullion for cloths. But since his ally, the King of Great Britain, has thought it proper to declare war against the United Provinces [Netherlands] he will give every assistance in his power to the English and exert all his efforts conjointly with the addressee upon this occasion. Has accordingly sent orders to his servants at Ramnandporam (Ramnad) and Tinnevelly to cut off the Dutch trade and to take possession of all the places held by them in those parts. A few years ago the Raja of Kandy deputed one of his servants to the Nawab's *darbār* for obtaining his assistance in order to expel the Dutch from the Island of Ceylon. The Raja offered a suitable *peshkash* and agreed always to remain subordinate to his government. The Raja's servant remained a whole year at the Nawab's *darbār* but as friendship subsisted between the English and the Dutch at that time he did not think it proper to enter into any connexion with him. Will now write to the

[1] Enclosures to a letter from the Nawab of Arcot.

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Raja asking him to unite with them against the Dutch. Since his troops acted in conjunction with those of the Company at the capture of Pulicat the country people knew that he was united with the English in this war. When the English make a peace with the Dutch or the French it is hoped that they will include the Nawab in the treaty so that no body may interfere with his right and authority in the Carnatic. As he is allied with the English in the present war he ought in justice to be associated with them in peace. The King of Great Britain for the same reason caused him to be included in the last treaty of Paris as his friend and ally. And after the Dutch have been dispossessed of Kandy, the English will permit the Nawab's men to bring away from there as many elephants as they can without any molestation. Lastly it is desired that the business of the pearl-fisheries should be allowed to run without loss or hindrance agreeably to the custom of the former *Ṣubadārs* of the Carnatic. Dated the 22nd July 1781..

(2) *Nawab of Arcot to Col. Manuel Marting, Commander at Ramnad, Fidvī 'Alī Khān, nāib at Tinnevelly and Amīnu'd-Dīn Aḥmad Khān, nāib at Ramnad.* Information has been received that his friend and ally the King of Great Britain has declared war against the Dutch in Europe. Accordingly orders are issued to the addressees to stop the Dutch altogether from trading in any part of his dominions and to prevent any thing from being carried from his country to any seaports belonging to them. They should keep strong guards in the vicinity of Ramnad and intercept all the Dutch boats which may pass that way. They are further directed to capture such seaports and factories of the Dutch as are situated within or on the boundaries of the Nawab's dominions and to submit a just account of the stores which may be found in them. They should treat every prisoner who may fall into their hands in a manner suitable to his rank.

Similar orders have been issued to all the *nāibs*, servants and dependants of the Nawab.

(3) *Nawab ofArcot to the Raja of Kandy.* The Raja at one time wanted to expel the Dutch from his dominions on account of their oppressive conduct and he had sent a trustworthy servant to the Nawab soliciting his assistance in the accomplishment of his object. At that time his friends, the English, being upon amicable terms with the Dutch he could not help the Raja. Now that hostilities have commenced in Europe between the King of England and the Dutch he thought it proper to declare war against the latter. Has accordingly sent warships to every quarter with forces to reduce their possessions. Has received from the King of England and the Company through Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, a letter desiring the Nawab to co-operate with the English against the Dutch. The King of England has employed a large land force to reduce the Cape of Good Hope and other places belonging to the Dutch and the Nawab daily expects to receive the happy news of their capture. In this part of the country Iḥtishāmu'l-Mulk Fakhru'd-Daulah Bahadur Shamsher Jang Lord Macartney, the Governor

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of Madras, reduced Sadras and Pulicat in no time. The Governor and the Nawab have issued orders for the reduction of all the Dutch possessions. Hopes the Dutch will soon be extirpated from every quarter and Negapatam will fall shortly.

(4) *Nawab of Arcot to Lord Macartney.* The addressee had suggested to him that if it was not agreeable to assign the revenues of his country to the Company during the war in the manner desired by him the Nawab should advance 5 *lākhs* of pagodas for the public service. He replied that before the addressee's arrival at Madras he had voluntarily assigned the revenues of two large provinces, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly, to the Company during the invasion of the Carnatic by Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān and that owing to various causes there was no money left in his treasury to meet his demand. Thereupon the addressee said that if the Nawab was unable to furnish him with five or even three *lākhs* of pagodas he should then give up the *jāgīr* which he had formerly given to the Company and let it remain under their management and the addressee to draw money from it. Says that he is ever ready to assist his friends to the utmost of his power and so far as money is concerned he always did so in the past. His people will give more for the Company's *jāgīr* than any others will at this time. The Nawab has already paid up the current expenses of the present troubles and also cleared the whole rent for the Company's *jāgīr* agreeable to his engagements without any outstanding balance. Since the invasion of Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān the revenues of the Company's *jāgīr* have been plundered by the enemy but a part of those from Karunguli, Chingleput and Poonamallee was with great difficulty collected by his *'āmildārs* and given for the expenses of the garrisons of these places and for those of the army. There is even now one month's provisions for the whole army at Karunguli and his *'āmildārs* have the accounts of these in their possession. Although the Nawab sustained a certain amount of loss every year during the long time he held the Company's *jāgīr* yet there was no balance outstanding against him. If the Company's servants would supply money to them in the same manner as the Nawab did the Company would not experience such difficulties on that head. To corroborate his statement refers the addressee to the balance due from the Circars [Northern Circars] and other places. By holding the Company's *jāgīr* the Nawab has nothing else in view but to prevent disputes about the boundaries and water courses so that he and his family may not be troubled on such matters during their residence at Madras. There is a large balance due to him from the inhabitants in the Company's *jāgīr* nor has he ever received as much from it as he has actually paid to the Company. Once some Europeans in the Company's service lent so much money to the inhabitants of the Company's *jāgīr* at an exorbitant interest that they were unable to discharge their claims and the Nawab had to advance a large sum of money to release the inhabitants out of the hands of their creditors. Now that the addressee wishes to take the management of this *jāgīr* in his hands the Nawab hopes that he will do him the favour to prevent any dispute about the water courses

and boundaries and that at the end of the war it will be put under his management again agreeable to promise. With regard to the re-transfer of this *jāgīr* to him it is believed that the addressee will cause the same conditions to be observed as were entered into between the Nawab and the Governor and Council of Madras when it was made over to the Company once before. It is certain that the Company will reap the same advantages as they did during the time this *jāgīr* had been under the management of the Nawab's people. Dated the 26th July 1781 A. D. (*TR 17, pp 317-40, no 43; AR 4, p 129.*)

Sep. 29.[1] **233.** *Proclamation issued at Benares.* Whereas Raja Chait Singh by murdering some English officers, sepoys and other dependants of the Company has been guilty of treason and rebellion it is proclaimed that he and his brother, Sujan Singh, and their descendants have forfeited all claims to Benares. The *zamīndārs*, *'āmils*, ryots and other inhabitants of the place should have nothing to do with him or his descendants or else they shall be punished. They are asked to return to their homes and resume their avocations, as peace has now been established in the country. A general amnesty is granted to the inhabitants of Benares and the same shall be extended to the *zamīndārs* and *'āmils* provided within one month of the issue of this proclamation they appear in person or through agents and offer their submission either to the Governor-General or to Major Popham, the commander of the English forces. Chait Singh and his brother, Sujan Singh, are however excluded from the benefit of this amnesty. Gopiganj, the centre of the recent disturbances, shall be destroyed. A thorough enquiry shall be instituted into the guilt of its inhabitants, who took a leading part in this rebellion and bloodshed, and condign punishment shall be meted out to them. Such other persons as have plundered and oppressed the inhabitants of Benares or have murdered innocent people shall likewise be punished. Dated 5 *Shawwāl* 1195 A. H.=24 September. (*CI 13, pp 9, 10, no 9; TI 24, pp 50-3, no 25; AI 4, p 133.*)

Oct. 3. **234.** *Proclamation.* The treacherous conduct of Raja Chait Singh and his outrageous cruelty to the officers and sepoys of the Company who fell under his power are now too well known to be recapitulated. But it is the duty of the Government to declare to all those who are dependent upon or connected with their administration that they are unanimously and firmly resolved to punish in the most exemplary manner such acts of rebellion toward the Company and of such insult to the honour of the whole English nation. From the time of Lord Clive when the English took upon them the administration of these provinces the English Company and the whole English nation have had but one wish, that is, to act with justice in their dealings with every rank of people in this country. In 1773 Mr Hastings with the utmost difficulty obtained from Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah the *sanad* that constituted Chait Singh Raja of Benares. When in 1776 the *zamīndārī* of Benares was ceded to the Company all the rights enjoyed by Chait Singh under

[1] Sep. 24 according to the volume of Copies.

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the Nawab were continued to him by the Governor-General. Over and above these, the fort of Jaunpur and the privilege of the Mint and the *Kotwālī* were conferred on him. Yet the Raja attempted the life and cut off the followers of that very Governor-General who had heaped such favours on him and trusted himself in his country unattended. Not only this, he also fomented disaffection by promises and presents among the other *zamīndārs* dependent upon the Company. If Chait Singh had any grievances he could have peaceably represented them to the Company and got redress just as the present Raja of Tanjore had done. It is hereby declared in the most solemn manner to all the Rajas, *zamīndārs*, landholders and others that the Government shall not sheath the sword till justice is done to the honour of the Company and that of all England. Such examples of ingratitude and disaffection must be punished in the severest manner and at the same time those who show steadiness and attachment upon the present occasion will be rewarded with the fullest favour. The Government shall never permit the faith of the Company to be broken with any person nor will they suffer any of their servants and agents to commit oppression or make unjust exactions of revenue. (*CI 10, pp 371-5, no 616.*)

Oct. 6. **235.** ———————to [Raja Chait Singh][1]. Says that on reaching Benares he went to Ghat Shivala early on Thursday morning with a view to waiting on the Raja and acquainting him with certain particulars which he had learnt about the designs of the enemy [the English]. But as the latter's men had already reached there he could not meet the Raja. He was however present at the place where his people had assembled and saw the Raja safely board a vessel and embark for Ramnagar. He was asked by the Raja's men to take a boat immediately and join him but he could not find an opportunity to do so. The next day all boats were forbidden to ply and every communication was completely cut off. He wanted to acquaint the Raja with the state of affairs prevailing there but he could not do so for fear lest his message or messenger should be intercepted. For four days the number of the English forces there was so small that they could easily have been overpowered. Even now it is hoped that everything may turn out according to the Raja's wishes and that the English may be made to regret for what they have done. They sent two of their *harkāras* twice to investigate whether the writer had any connection with the Raja but they found nothing against him. Now the Raja should act with firm resolution in the accomplishment of the task he has set before him. He must secure the alliance of some of the chiefs and this can be had without much difficulty. But care should be taken that his ally does not interfere in his business and that the measures to be taken are proposed by him or have his approval. As the writer has no business in hand now he is anxious to meet the Raja in order to lay before him his personal views and sentiments on the present situation.

[1] Bears the following endorsement in English: 'Found in Luttifpore 6 October and forwarded to the Governor-General by Thos. Blair.'

Balwant Rao has asked him to find out and inform the Raja where Mirzā Ḥaidar Beg Khān and Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah are now staying. Has accordingly sent his agents to make enquiries about them. The Raja should not expect friendship or alliance from the Khān who holds his position solely through the influence of the English and is therefore naturally inclined towards them. The Nawab's views and intentions should however be ascertained and he should be requested to take the Raja under his protection. If he does not agree to this proposal the writer will then think out some other plan. The Raja should always consider him his true friend. Has received news that Major Hannay has left Gorakhpur and is proceeding to this quarter [Benares]. Steps should now be taken to stop his progress. Should Ḥaidar Beg Khān intend to join the English without the Nawab's assent it would be advisable to send a sufficient number of troops to Chunar with a view to preventing him from crossing the river by boat and reaching Benares. Raja Gobind Ram and Lala Bhimraj have gone to meet the Khān. *(OR 52.)*

Oct. 6. **236.** To 'Alī 'Aẓīm Khān, *Faujdār* of Ghazipur. Has received his two *'arẓīs* and is glad to learn that he has had a proclamation issued promising safety to the people of Ghazipur. The *Faujdār* should engage himself in giving every possible encouragement to the people and stay on there for a few days. He will be sent for shortly. Meanwhile he is asked to acquaint the Governor-General now and then with the affairs of that quarter. *(CI 13, p 12, no 13.)*

Oct. 8. **237.** To Lal Udit Singh, *Zamīndār* of Banda. Says that Raja Chait Singh and his brother Sujan Singh having assassinated some English *sardārs* and other dependants of the Company proved themselves rebels and traitors, and as such they and their descendants have forfeited all claims to Benares. Raja Mahip Narayan has now formally been installed to the *Rāj* with full powers to exercise his authority over all the territories held by the deposed Raja. The addressee is, therefore, directed to pay all revenues to him in future. *(CI 13, pp 15, 16, no 20.)*

Oct. 9. **238.** *Dastak* granted to Bijaji Panth who is returning to Benares from his pilgrimage to Gaya accompanied by forty men. He has with him 1 palanquin, 4 litters, 1 mare and other travelling requisites. *(CI 13, p 16, no 21.)*

Oct. 10. **239.** To 'Alī 'Aẓīm Khān, *Faujdār* of Ghazipur. Now that the former *'āmils* are being confirmed in their offices at Ghazipur, asks the Khān to see the Governor-General personally so that the question of his confirmation may also be considered. *(CI 13, pp 16, 17, no 22.)*

Oct. 10. **240.** To Mahtanain Pal Deo, *Zamīndār* of Loniya. Informs him that Chait Singh and his brother, Sujan Singh, have proved themselves rebels and traitors to the Company. They and their descendants have consequently forfeited all claims to Benares. Now Raja Mahip Narayan has formally been installed to manage the affairs of the said territory. Hopes that the *Zamīndār*, by acting in harmony with the new Raja, will give proof of his loyalty to the Company. *(CI 13, p 17, no 23)*

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Oct. 10. **241.** To Idal Singh. Has received his *'arẓī* on the subject of his ancestral *zamīndārī* which had been forcibly seized by Raja Balwant Singh a few years ago. Says in reply that in view of his ancient rights thereto the *zamīndārī* is hereby restored to him. He should manage its affairs under the direction of the *'āmil* and Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. (*CI 13, pp 17, 18, no 24.*)

Oct. 10. **242.** To Khalīfa Muḥammad Ismā'il. Has learnt that the village of Begpur in Chunar was granted to him rent-free for the upkeep of a mosque and a mausoleum to the memory of Shah Qāsim Sulaimānī and that the present *'āmil* of Begpur has now fixed a sum of Rs 500 as the revenue of that village. Says in reply that the grant of the said village is hereby confirmed on him rent-free and that he is exempted from paying revenue. (*CI 13, p 18, no 25.*)

Oct. 13.[1] **243.** To the Rana of Gohad. The Rana must have heard how the Governor-General arrived at Benares for settling some affairs of the Company. Here Chait Singh, forgetful of the Company's many kindnesses to his father and to himself, rebelled against them. As the Governor-General had not the least intention of hurting Chait Singh he came to Benares unattended. When he rebelled, the English troops stationed in different parts were hurriedly summoned and they immediately assembled. The command of this body was given to Major Popham. In one day two forts, including the one in which Chait Singh had fortified himself, were captured. On 1 *Shawwāl* 1195 A. H. [20 September] Chait Singh evacuated Latifgarh and set out for Bijaigarh where he was pursued by the Major. The fort was besieged. Being surprised and confused he did not stay there and fled again. It is hoped that in a day or two he will be captured and expelled from his *zamīndārī*. On 7 *Shawwāl* 1195 A. H. [26 September] the Governor-General arrived at Ramnagar and Benares and settled the *band-o-bast* of these places. As a rule the English Government do not deprive any one of his property or punish one for the guilt of another or withhold forgiveness where it should be shown. Raja Mahip Narayan, a descendant of Raja Balwant Singh, has accordingly been given the *rāj* and the *zamīndārī* and the same ministers and officers as were in office during the time of Chait Singh have been allowed to continue. Has also settled in a peaceful manner the affairs of the *ta'lluqdārs, zamīndārs* and the inhabitants of Benares. Is writing all this for his information knowing him to be a well-wisher of the Company. Advises the Rana to exert himself in making peace with the Poona Ministers, and in carrying out the directions of Col. Muir for restoring peace to the country. This will increase his prosperity and be a cause of great satisfaction to him [the Governor-General]. For further particulars refers him to his letters addressed to Major Palmer and Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān. (*TI 24, pp 53-7, no 26; AI 4, p 134.*)

Oct. 13. **244.** *Parwāna* calling upon the *rāhdārs, pāsbāns* and *guzarbāns* to give every assistance to Hari Singh who is in charge of the *ḍāk* between

[1] Oct. 16 according to the vol. of Abstracts. This letter was issued from Benares.

Shahjahanabad and Benares. They are to provide him with oil, lights, guides and all other necessaries. (*CI 13, p 12, no 14.*)

Oct. 14. **245.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that according to the agreement concluded between them at Chunar, Lieut. Polhill can no longer be continued in the Nawab's service. It has been resolved to appoint him to the command of a battalion which the Governor-General proposes to raise for his own bodyguards. Hopes he will approve of it. Further desires to draft into this battalion with the Nawab's consent some of his sepoys, of course with their free will, who have been disciplined by the said Lieutenant and who under the very eyes of the Governor-General have shown conspicuous courage, spirit and zeal in the war [against Chait Singh]. Will carry out his design after the Nawab's sentiments are known and his consent received. Is convinced that the Nawab in consideration of his friendship for the Governor-General will not withhold his consent in the matter. (*TI 24, pp 57-8, no 27 ; AI 4, p 136.*)

Oct. 15. **246.** To Raja Anrodh Singh of Bundelkhand. Has received his letter expressing pleasure at the Governor-General's arrival at Benares. Says that not apprehending any opposition from Chait Singh he left Buxar for Benares with only a handful of attendants. On his arrival there he found Chait Singh in rebellion. News of this event spreading abroad a large number of English troops came to Benares, put the rebels to flight and captured the fortress of Patita and Latifgarh, the stronghold of Chait Singh. Intimates that Raja Mahip Narayan, a grandson of the late Raja Balwant Singh, has now been installed to the *Rāj* of Benares in place of Chait Singh. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 13, pp 18, 19, no 26 ; TI 24, pp 59-60, no 28 ; AI 4, p 133.*)

Oct. 15. **247.** To Raja Bishan Singh of Bundi. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 13, pp 19-21, no 27 ; TI 24, pp 59-60, no 28 ; AI 4, p 133.*)

Oct. 15. **248.** To Raja Ajit Singh of Baghelkhand. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 24, pp 59-60, no 28 ; AI 4, p 133.*)

[Oct. 15.] **249.** *Parwāna.* Be it known to the *rāhdārs, pāsbāns* and *guẓarbāns* that ten carts loaded with broadcloth and other articles are going from Benares to Lucknow and Shahjahanabad for Muḥammad Bāqir Khān and Mirzā Abū Ṭālib, the Company's dependants. They should neither demand duties for the goods nor should they stop them on the way. (*CI 13, p 21, no 28.*)

Oct. 16. **250.** *Sanad* granted to Daljit Singh. Has learnt from his *'arẓī* that the late Raja Balwant Singh had granted him five villages in the *pargana* of Bijaigarh in return for his services as a *nānkār* and that these were seized by the present *'āmil* of Bijaigarh. Says that his hereditary rights having been proved the villages are now restored to him for his maintenance and support. He should manage them efficiently and remain loyal to the Company. (*CI 13, p 13, no 15.*)

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Oct. 20. **251.** To Raja Khush-Hal Ray, *Nāẓim* of Allahabad. Has learnt all that he wrote to him relating to Khairagarh. Says in reply that Chait Singh as Raja of Benares used to exercise control over it. He being deposed Raja Mahip Narayan succeeded and took over the charge of the same. It would therefore be derogatory to the Raja if Khairagarh is now taken out of his hands. It is advisable therefore to let Khairagarh continue in his charge. Has asked Mr Middleton to speak to the Vazir about it. The addressee should meanwhile await the orders of the latter on this head and not interfere in the affairs of Khairagarh. (*CI 13, pp 24-5, no 33.*)

Oct. 20. **252.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. Says that in recognition of the long and faithful services of Jagannath Singh, *Kumedan*, the Company have been pleased to grant him a piece of land in *pargana* Sadarda with an income of Rs 100 a month. The Raja should therefore order his *mutaṣaddīs* to put Jagannath in possession of the same. (*CI 13, p 26, no 35.*)

Oct. 20. **253.** To Beni Das Huzuri. Has received his letter. Has learnt that Chait Singh has reached Rewah, that he now intends to go to Baghelkhand and thence plans to proceed to Bundelkhand with a view to settling down there permanently under the protection of Raja Anrodh Singh. Desires the addressee to exert his influence with the Raja not to show any encouragement to Chait Singh, but rather to have him arrested and sent down to the Governor-General under the escort of his men. Has written similarly to Raja Anrodh Singh. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 13, pp 23-4, no 32.*)

Oct. 20. **254.** *Parwāna* calling upon the *rāhdārs, pāsbāns* and *guzarbāns* to allow a safe and free passage to the two boats which are proceeding from Benares to Lucknow laden with goods and chattels belonging to Major Martine. (*CI 13, p 22, no 29.*)

Oct. 20. **255.** *Dastak* granted to Sukardanjhit Puratak who is proceeding on a pilgrimage to Gaya with twenty men and baggage. (*CI 13, p 22, no 30.*)

Oct. 20. **256.** To Sukardanjhit Puratak. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 13, p 33, no 39.*)

Oct. 20. **257.** To Ram Kishan Tewari. Has received his letter. Is sending a *kharīṭa* in the name of Raja Bishan Singh from which he (the addressee) will be able to learn all about the Governor-General. Hopes he will write to him now and then. (*CI 13, pp 25-6, no 34.*)

Oct. 21. **258.** *Dastak* granted to Bhawani Parshad, brother of Lalji Mal Sahu, who is proceeding from Benares to Shahjahanabad and will pass through Allahabad, Etawah and Akbarabad with two cart-loads of broadcloth and other articles from the Governor-General for Nawab Amīru'l-Umara Ẓu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah Bahadur Ghālib Jang. (*CI 13, pp 33-4, no 40.*)

Oct. 21. **259.** *Dastak* granted to Kishan Parshad Bhattacharj who is proceeding by boat from Benares to Calcutta with his belongings. (*CI 13, p 23, no 31.*)

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Oct. 22. **260.** To the King. Has received his *farmān* commending Ray Sadhu Ram to his favour. Says in reply that every endeavour will be made to help him in the accomplishment of his object. (*CI 13, p 40, no 53.*)

Oct. 22. **261.** To Mirzā Najaf Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing and referring him for further particulars to the letter of Mirzā Muḥammad Khalīl Khān. (*CI 13, p 41, no 54.*)

Oct. 22. **262.** To the mother of Raja Chait Singh. Major Popham has sent to him her letter and has also communicated to him the substance of her correspondence with him (the Major). Says in reply that if she desires to be removed to a place of safety and to surrender the fort of Bijaigarh into the hands of the English, Major Popham shall see that she and the other ladies of the family are conducted under a sufficient escort to any place which she may choose as far as the borders of Benares or shall make provision for the security of their persons and honour to her full satisfaction. Promises that as long as she and the other members of the family are under the protection of the English every mark of respect and attention consistent with their rank and sex will be shown to them. It is not the custom of the English to suffer women to be the objects of their hostility; but if forgetful of her sex and regardless of her life and honour she will persist in exposing both to the hazard and contingency of war she alone will be to blame for the consequences. Has given full powers and command in this affair to Major Popham and as the time will not admit of references to the Governor-General at this distance, it will be unnecessary and improper to write more letters to him. (*TI 24, pp 61-2, no 29; AI 4, p 134.*)

Oct. 23. **263.** To 'Alī Bakhsh. Has received his *'arẓī*. Warns him against the consequences of setting up his own rule in Saugor and Kaswar without any authority from the Company. Asks him immediately on the receipt of this *parwāna* to restore the said places to the agents of Raja Mahip Narayan and report himself to the Raja without the least delay. (*CI 13, p 38, no 49.*)

Oct. 23. **264.** To Ratan Singh. Has learnt from the representations of the *vakīl* of Raja Mahip Narayan that the addressee has forcibly established his authority in *pargana* Garwara. Asks him immediately to restore the *pargana* to the Raja and report himself to him without the least delay. If he fails to do so troops will be despatched to chastise him for his refractory conduct. (*CI 13, pp 38-9, no 50.*)

Oct. 23. **265.** To Ray Nandu Lal. Thanks him for his letter of congratulation on his victory over Chait Singh as also for the *nazr* which he sent to him through Mīr Faẓl 'Alī on the occasion. (*CI 13, p 32, no 37.*)

Oct. 23. **266.** To Kunja Bihari. Has received his *'arẓī*. Says that the addressee must have heard how Raja Chait Singh had been deposed for his rebellious conduct and how Raja Mahip Narayan, a grandson of Raja Balwant Singh, succeeded him As he was busy with this affair he could not send a reply to his *'arẓī* earlier. Asks him to carry out his duties with perfect peace of mind and write to the Governor-General now and then. (*CI 13, pp 32-3, no 38.*)

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Oct. 25. **267.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Says that the recent commotions excited at Benares by the treachery of Raja Chait Singh must have been reported to him. In view of the interest which the addressee has always taken in the Governor-General's welfare and in the prosperity of his government, he gives him a short account of the rise, progress and termination of this revolt.

The favours and honours which the English obtained for and bestowed upon the late Raja Balwant Singh and his successor are known to everybody. The Governor-General used his influence with the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and procured for Chait Singh the confirmation of his father's authority on a *zamīndārī* tenure with the rank of a Raja. But Chait Singh instead of being grateful to the English sought only to become independent of his benefactors. His conduct for some years had been uniformly refractory. He could not be induced to stand by the State which had raised and supported him. It therefore became necessary to bring him to a proper sense of his duty and obligations. On his arrival at Benares the Governor-General reprehended him for his past conduct and demanded an explanation of every charge brought against him. His answer far from expressing any contrition for his faults or promise of amendment was contumacious and disrespectful. Having thus lost all hopes of reclaiming him the Governor-General judged it necessary to deprive him of the means of persevering in a conduct so injurious and dangerous to the rights and interests of the Company. He was therefore put under arrest in the charge of a small guard who were not provided with ammunition and similar other precautions were taken to remove his apprehension of personal injury. Chait Singh basely taking advantage of these circumstances formed a design for his escape and effected it by the massacre of his guards consisting of about 200 sepoys and three European officers. He attacked them in their defenceless situation with 2,000 of his own troops whom he had kept in readiness for such an occasion. He then fled across the river [Ganges] and taking his family and effects from his residence at Ramnagar retired to a fort called Latifpur. There his troops assembled and his *'āmils* and other subordinates repaired to him with such expedition as made it evident that he was fully prepared from beforehand. The Governor-General stayed on at Benares with about 400 sepoys until the fifth day of Chait Singh's flight when on 21 August he received intelligence that a strong force at Ramnagar was preparing to attack him on that night. As the disproportion of numbers was great and the situation of the place was not advantageous he immediately retreated to Chunar without loss or opposition. Chait Singh's precautions to prevent his communication with the provinces or army stations go to show that he had formed his plan before the Governor-General's arrival at Benares. In consequence all the latter's dispatches were interrupted and not even one letter reached its destination. On the first alarm, however, troops from all parts began to move towards the Governor-General. Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah likewise marched in person to his assistance. A single battalion of the English troops

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attacked and defeated 4,000 of Chait Singh's men and took their guns and ammunitions. In about twenty days after his arrival at Chunar, the Governor-General was able to form a strong battalion of the troops that came from different army stations. The operations then commenced without loss of time and by a well concerted plan Chait Singh was dispossessed in one day of the forts of Patita and Latifpur on which he principally depended. He then fled to a fort called Bijaigarh. There having left his family and such effects as he could not carry away he abandoned Benares and retreated towards Bundelkhand. The principal persons of the *zamīndārī* made their submission after the fall of Latifpur. The ryots encouraged by clemency and protection have returned to their occupation and within the space of one month the whole country has been restored to perfect tranquillity. The fort of Bijaigarh only holds out because the terms of surrender offered by the besieged garrison have been rejected.

Is sure that the addressee will read with interest this brief account of the incident, for it will afford him a convincing proof of the constitutional harmony of the English Government and the strength which it possesses in the loyalty of its subjects. In the present instance the commanding officers of the English army broke the established regulations of the military service in moving their troops without orders and exposed themselves to the loss of their commissions. The service of the State and the protection of the person and honour of its first magistrate was their only care. A similar spirit was shown by every officer of the army, nor were the sepoys, though in arrears of pay, lacking in their fidelity.

Has just received intelligence that a treaty of peace and alliance between Mahadaji Sindhia and the English has been concluded through Col. Muir in the neighbourhood of Gwalior upon terms of mutual satisfaction. Hopes that Sindhia's mediation combined with the addressee's good offices will soon put an end to the present war on conditions reconcilable to the honour and interests of both governments.

Appreciates the attachment and regard shown him [the Governor-General] by the addressee's agents, Beniram Pandit and Bishambhar Pandit. In his retreat from Benares they exposed themselves and their family to Chait Singh's resentment by accompanying the Governor-General. Seeing them unattended and on foot he requested them to return but in vain. They declared that their conduct would be highly approved by the addressee and that they should incur his severest displeasure if they left him alone in such a situation. Accordingly they were his companions in all these critical situations and were witnesses of every event. They will give the addressee the minutest information of this incident. (*TI 24, pp 63-75, no 30; AI 4, p 135.*)

Oct. 26. **268.** To Raja Kalyan Singh. The Raja has not paid the revenues on account of his *maḥāls* for a long time. This state of affairs is very unsatisfactory. Has asked the Chief of Azimabad to realise the arrears

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by whatever means possible. He should therefore clear off his debts to the government quickly. (*CI 13, p 34, no 41.*)

Oct. 26. **269.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received the Khān's letter informing him of his safe arrival at Lucknow. (*CI 13, p 35, no 43.*)

Oct. 26. **270.** To Diwan Ganga Gobind Singh. Has received his *'arẓī* on the subject of settlement work and its records. Says in reply that the original papers should be kept in the *Karkun's* office which will be subordinate to the *Khālisah* and the staff of that department will remain under the control of the Diwan. Has written to the Council of that quarter [Patna] accordingly. Is much annoyed at the encouragement shown by the addressee to Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, the *'āmil* of Champaran, who, contrary to the orders of the Governor-General, came down to Calcutta and attempted to disturb the arrangements made by him (the Governor-General). Enquires if this was done in the interest of the Company's affairs or for any other reason. He ought to carry out his duties diligently and in strict accordance with the Governor-General's orders. (*CI 13, pp 34-5, no 42.*)

Nov. 3. **271.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received his letter together with a *nazr* of 51 gold mohurs. Is glad to learn that the Vazir has bestowed on him the customary *khil'at.* Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 13, p 36, no 44.*)

Nov. 3. **272.** To Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has received his two *'arẓīs*, of which one was delivered by Mirzā Ḥasan Riẓā bearing on the rebellious conduct of Chait Singh and offering counsel how to subdue him. The other was congratulatory on the occasion of the Governor-General's victory over Chait Singh. Says in reply that Chait Singh has been expelled from Benares and Raja Mahip Narayan, a grandson of the late Raja Balwant Singh, installed in his place. Informs the Khān that no sooner has he settled matters in Benares than he will set out for that quarter [Calcutta]. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 13, pp 36-7, no 45.*)

Nov. 3. **273.** *Mr Wheler to Raja Chhatrapati Singh of Chirkia* [*Chakia*]. Has heard from Major Crawford of the fidelity and attachment which the Raja has shown by his conduct during the recent disturbances in Benares. Expresses his gratitude for the same and assures him that he and the Supreme Council will omit no opportunity to confer marks of favour on every person who has distinguished himself in like manner. (*TI 23, p 16, no 18 ; AI 4, p 145.*)

Nov. 3. **274.** *Mr Wheler to Raja Bikramajit Singh.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 23, p 16, no 19 ; AI 4, p 145.*)

Nov. 4. **275.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Informs him that the Benares affairs have been satisfactorily settled. According to the Maharaja's advice he is desirous of making peace and alliance with all the other nations. Now that the Company's prestige has been established and the fame of the English arms has spread far and wide and affairs in Benares have been settled, he has taken necessary steps to have this

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wish fulfilled. Has accordingly sent Mr Anderson, his friend and confidant, to Mahadaji Sindhia in order to establish peace in the Deccan. On his arrival there he will discuss the peace proposal with the Poona Ministers and should he be able to effect a friendship with them it would be profitable to the Company and increase the dignity and reputation of both parties. Instructions have been sent to General Goddard to suspend all hostilities until the sentiments of the Poona Ministers are known. In view of the friendship subsisting between them he has written this to the Maharaja so that he may judge for himself the propriety of these measures and join with him in giving effect to them. Hopes that he will always stick firm to his friendship with him [the Governor-General], keep him informed of the situation there and write to him the particulars of his welfare now and then. (*TI 24, pp 85-8, no 33; AI 4, p 135.*)

Nov. 4. **276.** To the Peshwa. Says that he desires the welfare and prosperity of every nation and is averse to war. Ever since there has arisen a misunderstanding between the Poona Ministers and the English, he has been thinking of the miseries that might befall the ryots. Accordingly Mr Anderson, his confidential agent, has been sent to Poona fully empowered to negotiate peace and conclude a treaty with the addressee. Hopes that he will come to an understanding with that gentleman so that it may serve to re-establish the former peaceful relations between them. If any treaty is made it must be done through Mr Anderson. (*TI 24, pp 88-90, no 34; AI4, p 135.*)

Nov. 4. **277.** To Nana Farnavīs. Says that he has sent his confidential agent, Mr Anderson, to Poona duly authorised to negotiate peace with the Peshwa and to learn the addressee's views in this matter. Hopes that as a friend and well-wisher of the Peshwa he will use his influence to bring the negotiations to a successful close. (*TI 24, pp 91-2, no 35; AI 4, p 135.*)

Nov. 4. **278.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has learnt from the addressee's agents as well as from Col. Muir that by his interposition he is anxious to put a stop to the war between the Poona Chiefs and the English. Has accordingly sent his confidential agent, Mr Anderson, to re-establish friendly relations with them. If the Chiefs are inclined to make peace, this gentleman is fully empowered to conclude the same in consultation with the addressee. (*TI 24, pp 92-4, no 36; AI 4, p 136.*)

Nov. 4. **279.** To Takoji Hulkar. Is desirous of concluding a peace with the Poona Chiefs and has accordingly sent his confidential agent, Mr Anderson, to ascertain their views in this matter. Is sure that the Chiefs will agree to this proposal and cause the negotiations to be completed satisfactorily. Hopes that he will exert his influence with them to gain this end and continue to acquaint him (the Governor-General) now and then with his welfare. (*TI 24, pp 94-5, no 37; AI 4, p 136.*)

Nov. 4. **280.** To the Raja of Jodhpur. Says that his confidential agent, Mr Anderson, is proceeding to Jodhpur. Hopes that the Raja will pay attention to his requests. If the Raja has any requests to make he

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should communicate them to that gentleman and they will be complied with. (*TI 24, pp 95-6, no 38; AI 4, p 134.*)

Nov. 4 **281.** To the Rana of Udaipur. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 24, p 96, no 39; AI 4, p 135.*)

Nov. 4 **282.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Says that although during his absence from Calcutta he has not heard from the Nawab, he is sure that letters must have been exchanged between him [the Nawab] and Mr Wheler who is now in charge of the Presidency. He had moved to Benares on a short visit for settling the affairs of Chait Singh but his rebellion compelled him to prolong his stay there. The rebel has, however, been subdued and properly punished so that the Company's interests and the reputation of the English arms have considerably increased. The Nawab must also have heard of the victory lately gained by Sir Eyre Coote over Ḥaidar 'Alī's army. It is needless to say that he has always aimed at peace and detested war. Now that the reputation of the English arms has been established far and wide he has no desire to pursue the war any further. Has consequently sent Mr Anderson, his trustworthy agent, to Mahadaji Sindhia that they may jointly conclude peace with the Poona Ministers on terms honourable to both parties. Has ordered General Goddard, who commands the army at Surat, to suspend his warlike activities except in self-defence until the sentiments of the Poona Ministers are known. Is sure that the Nawab will assist him in achieving the desired object just as he has done in every other measure. Has written more fully to Mr Holland who will explain everything to him and it is then left to the Nawab to act as he thinks best. (*TI 24, pp 80-5, no 32; AI 4, p 135.*)

Nov. 4. **283.** *Credentials granted to Mr David Anderson.* The Governor-General does fully authorise Mr Anderson to negotiate a treaty with Mahadaji Sindhia, with the Peshwa and his ministers and with the other chiefs of the Mahratta State jointly or separately and agrees to ratify and confirm whatever engagements the gentleman may enter into with them. Dated Benares, 4 November. (*TI 24, pp 75-9, no 31; AI 4, p 134.*)

Nov. 7. **284.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. On receiving the news of the unfortunate event in the addressee's quarter [Benares] he despatched four pair of *qāṣids* to enquire into the true state of affairs but he has not heard anything from them yet. It is now reported that the enemy has suffered defeat. Requests the addressee to confirm this news. The Maharaja still bears in mind the plan of peace and alliance which was settled through Devakar Pandit and in conformity to which the addressee wrote letters to General Goddard. The Maharaja repeats what he mentioned in his former letters that it is most advisable that reconciliation and alliance with the Peshwa should be brought about under his guarantee and security. The advantages are many and he will write them fully after he has received the addressee's letter. Has now despatched Balwant Rao Vishnu and Bhawani Pandit Munshi to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān in order to settle this important matter

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but he is anxiously awaiting the addressee's reply. Requests him to send Beniram Pandit to him agreeable to his former letter. (*TR 17, pp 340-3, no 44; AR 4, p 131.*)

Nov. 7. **285.** *Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to Beniram Pandit.* The letters which the addressee wrote from Rajmahal, Patna and Benares were received and also the one which he addressed to Bhawani Pandit Munshi enquiring about the death of Devakar Pandit. But for some time he has received none either from the addressee or from the Governor-General. Has learnt from certain reports that Chait Singh took up arms against the Governor-General who retired to Chunar. There he prepared himself for punishing the rebel chief. The addressee wrote nothing to him on this subject and consequently the Maharaja had to despatch letters with *qāṣids* and *jāsūses* in order to obtain information and still awaits a reply to them. It is necessary that he should regularly receive letters both from the Governor-General and the addressee to remove his anxiety. The death of Devakar Purushottam is indeed a matter of affliction but it has made no alteration in the business of his government, for he attends to everything himself. The Governor-General in agreement with the views of Devakar Pandit wrote to him that he must first go to Poona and after having finally settled with the Peshwa all the points relating to the treaty he should meet him at Benares. The Governor-General further added that the English were also keen on making peace and that as the Maharaja was guarantee no deviation could ever happen and that he had written to General Goddard asking him to comply with whatever the Pandit might communicate to him respecting the negotiation for peace on his arrival at Poona. On receiving this information Sadasheo Ram, the Poona *vakīl* at Nagpur, was sent back to his country. After the *vakil* had arrived there Nana Farnavis wrote that he had never from the beginning desired a war but that the Governor of Bombay had thrust it on him, that should the Governor-General make peace the Poona Government would gladly reciprocate it and that as Raja Sahib Sena Dhonindhar [writer] was security and guarantee to the treaty both sides would remain firm to it for ever. Now the conditions of peace should first be understood and approved by both parties. Desires the addressee therefore to procure in writing a memorandum containing in an explicit manner the Governor-General's sentiments respecting the negotiation with the Peshwa and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and after having affixed his seal and signature to each article of the treaty bring the same with him so that it may be a voucher for the Maharaja to explain the articles to the other parties in bringing about a peace. The person who is security and guarantee should also be empowered to make additions and alterations in it according to his knowledge of politics of the present day. Has now for the purpose of promoting peace sent Balwant Rao Vishnu and Bhawani Pandit Munshi to Poona. They will first proceed to Hyderabad. Kishan Rao Ballal is arrived there from Poona and Mr John Holland is already with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. They will discuss the negotiations of peace with the English. His men will write all particulars relating to peace after they have learnt

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them and will then leave for Poona. When they have reached there they will employ themselves in negotiating peace. They will fully explain to the Peshwa everything on the part of the Governor-General. The Maharaja's sole object is to remove misunderstandings which exist between the two governments and he will try his utmost to gain this end. Has always explained the advantages of friendship to both parties. Prudent and wise as he is, the Governor-General must have seen whether or not the Maharaja's friendship for him was sincere. In compliance with the plan that had been decided upon he sent his son, Chimnaji Bapu, to the borders of Bengal. Chimnaji went as far as Cuttack and returned to Nagpur after an absence of about two years involving the Maharaja's government in an expense of crores of rupees. The pay still remains due to the army amounting to seventy five *lākhs* of rupees and the Maharaja is obliged to retain it in his service. Desires the addressee to represent all these particulars to the Governor-General properly and come to the Maharaja immediately.

In the Maharaja's own hand. For the last four years he has written every particular both to the addressee and to the Governor-General. Has always tried to impress upon the latter the many advantages which may accrue from peace and alliance with the chiefs of the Deccan. It had been resolved that Devakar Pandit should interview the Governor-General at Benares but death prevented him from doing so. The Maharaja then wrote as many as four letters successively to the Governor-General after the latter's arrival at Benares but received no reply. The addressee is now directed to settle all doubtful points with the Governor-General and to come immediately to Nagpur. He must also procure letters to General Goddard. After having learnt the whole thing from the addressee the Maharaja himself will proceed to Poona.

PS.—Before the addressee leaves for Nagpur he must ascertain whether the Governor-General is really desirous of making peace with the Peshwa under the Maharaja's guarantee. If he sees that peace is earnestly desired he should bring with him one of the Governor-General's confidants armed with full powers so that no time may be lost in discussing the treaty with him and modifying it, if necessary.

Mr Holland who was with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān on the part of the Government of Madras is now in Calcutta. From the letters of Niẓām 'Alī Khān it appears that through this gentleman a regular correspondence is being carried on between him and the Governor-General. The addressee never gave him any information about this matter. He is desired to find out what the correspondence is about and its full particulars. Dated 24 *Shawwāl* 1195 A.H.=13 Oct. 1781 A.D. (*TR 17, pp 343-62, no 45; AR 4, p 131.*)

Nov. 10. **286.** To Āṣafu'd-Daulah, Nawab Vazir of Oudh. Says that Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad has long sought the writer's interposition for freeing his country from the oppressions of the Vazir's ministers and servants. He (the Governor-General), however, did not like to interfere in this matter in the hope that Muẓaffar Jang's grievances

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on reaching the Vazir's ears by other sources would be redressed. But as no steps have yet been taken by the latter he is inclined to think that either Muẓaffar Jang's case has not been reported to him or that it has been misrepresented. It is therefore desirable to explain to him Muẓaffar Jang's real situation. The Vaẓir knows well the nature of the treaty which was entered into by his late father with Muẓaffar Jang and which is still in force. He also knows how far these treaties have been fulfilled by the parties concerned. Writes to inform him of the distress and indignities to which Muẓaffar Jang is subjected by the conduct of the Vazir's servants. They have assumed the sole management of Muẓaffar Jang's affairs under the pretext of securing the Vazir's tribute and by doing so have not only impoverished and desolated his country but have brought insult and degradation to his person and authority. Requests him, therefore, to give positive injunctions to his ministers to refrain from all kinds of interference in the internal management of Farrukhabad and to leave the Nawab in the free exercise of his rights and authority. In order to give Muẓaffar Jang an unfettered control over the internal administration of his country the Governor-General has, at the instance of the Vazir, recalled Mr Shee from the office of the Collector of the Company's assignments at Farrukhabad. Hopes that he will not be surprised or offended at being addressed in favour of a Prince who as well as his ancestors have deserved well of him, his father and the Company. (*TI 24, pp 96-9, no 40 ; AI 4, p 136.*)

Nov. 10. **287.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad. Has given attention to his letters as also to the representations of his *vakīl*, Sibghatullah Khān. The injuries and indignities which the Nawab has had to suffer have made a deep impression upon his mind. As the persons causing him such trouble happened to be the Vazir's men he (the Governor-General) could not prevent them from doing so. All that he could do was to refer the matter to the Vazir and request him to stop his men from interfering in the management of the Nawab's personal affairs and to leave him (the Nawab) in the full exercise of his rights and authority. The Governor-General on his part has recalled Mr Shee from his office of Collector of the Company's assignments at Farrukhabad in order to give full authority to the Nawab. It now behoves him in the interest of his honour and for the welfare of the people to attend carefully to his own affairs as well as to those of the Collectorate. Recommends that he should employ able men of approved character to gain this end.

The Nawab's *vakīl*, Sibghatullah Khān, has been with him (the Governor-General) for four years. He appears to have conducted himself with great fidelity and attachment to the Nawab and was often employed and trusted by the latter's father. His services therefore entitle him to a reward and consideration from the Nawab. Is sure that the Khān's zeal and abilities, if properly utilised, may produce advantageous results both to him and to his country. (*TI 24, pp 99-102, no 41 ; AI 4, p 134.*)

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Nov. 10. **288.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang. Has received his two letters, one complimentary and the other congratulating the Governor-General on his victory over Chait Singh together with a *nazr* of eleven *ashrafīs*. In thankfully accepting his *nazr* says that from a previous letter the addressee must have learnt everything about Chait Singh's disloyalty. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 13, pp 41-2, no 55.*)

Nov. 11. **289.** To Raja Kalyan Singh. Mirzā Khalīl Khān writes that Mahdi Qulī Khān, a friend of Nawab Amīru'l-Umarā Mirzā Najaf Khān Ghālib Jang, had sent three horses, two camels and a small quantity of woollen cloth to Riẓā Qulī Khān, the *'āmil* of Mirzapur. In return he asked from him for a female elephant and a basketful of glass utensils. Riẓā Qulī Khān procured four elephants including a female one and a basketful of glass utensils and kept them ready for despatch when suddenly he died. Now the son of the deceased, his *dīwān*, Mannu Lal, and his *nāib*, Zahūru'llah Beg are unnecessarily delaying their despatch. Asks him to find out if this is true and if so to take charge of those things and with the utmost care send them to Lucknow. From there they will reach Mahdī Qulī Khān safely. (*CI 13, pp 42-3, no 56.*)

Nov. 12. **290.** To Mīr Muḥammad Bāqir, son of Nawab Qāsim 'Alī Khān. Has received his two *'arẓīs* through Mīr Sulaimān Khān and learnt all the particulars from the contents thereof as also from the verbal representations of the Khān. Says that he will think over his case. Meanwhile the addressee should continue to acquaint him with his welfare. (*CI 13, pp 43-4, no 57.*)

Nov. 12. **291.** *Credentials granted to Mr Charles Chapman.* The Governor-General does fully authorise Mr Chapman to negotiate a treaty with Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla in accordance with the instructions which have been given to him or which may hereafter be communicated to him. Dated Benares 12 November. (*TI 24, pp 102-3, no 42 ; AI 4, p 134.*)

Nov. 12. **292.** *Notification.* Whereas Benares has for a long time been without an efficient system of police and judiciary it has been resolved by the Governor-General that a Chief Magistrate shall now be appointed there with full powers and authority to maintain peace and security of the person and property of its inhabitants and that in order to enable him to discharge his duties satisfactorily the following offices and establishments shall be created.

1. A *kotwal*, who shall apprehend persons guilty of murder and robbery and send them up to the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* for trial. He shall suppress riots and have power to punish offenders to a maximum of twenty lashes each, if they are caught in the act of making mischief. He shall have a certain number of *paiks* or peons to patrol the streets and to assist him in carrying out the duties of his office.

2. An *amīn*, who shall collect the land revenue and realise the duty on merchandise. He shall have control of the palanquin-bearers, the labourers and the boatmen.

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3. A *Faujdārī 'Adālat*, or criminal court, with one *dārogha* and three *maulavīs* well-versed in the Muhammadan Law. It shall try cases of murder, robbery and theft. The proceedings of the court shall be submitted to the Chief Magistrate for his confirmation.

4. A *Diwānī 'Adālat*, or civil court, with one *dārogha* as its president and three *munṣifs* as subordinate judges. They shall be men of integrity and learning chosen from among the inhabitants of Benares. They shall settle all disputes relating to property and inheritance in accordance with the law by which the parties are governed. For this purpose the *dārogha* shall obtain the services of two Muhammadan *maulavīs* and two Hindu pandits. If the *munṣifs* differ in their opinion, the case shall be decided by the majority of votes. In case of a tie judgment shall be passed in accordance with the *dārogha's* verdict. In all cases where claims do not exceed Rs 1,000 the award of the *Diwānī 'Adālat* shall be final. In cases involving larger sums an appeal shall lie to the Chief Magistrate. The *dāroghas*, the *maulavīs* and the *munṣifs* shall have power to compel witnesses living outside Benares to attend the court in person when necessary.

All these officials shall be subordinate to the authority of the Chief Magistrate with whom shall rest their appointment and dismissal. They shall obey all his orders and observe the rules and regulations issued by him and submit to him regularly a report of the work done by them together with the proceedings of their courts. The Chief Magistrate shall also have the power to apprehend with the help of the neighbouring *zamīndārs* those offenders who may happen to fly away from Benares in order to avoid punishment. He shall transmit to the Governor-General and Council every month copies of the proceedings of his court and the reports of appointments and dismissals and of all new regulations issued by him and of all important affairs relating to Benares. He shall act according to the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

Be it known to all that 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān is from this date appointed the Chief Magistrate of Benares in terms of this notification. (*CI 13, pp 26-32, no 36.*)

Nov. 13. **293.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Says that if he should ever require military help from the Company in the discharge of the duties of his office he may apply to Mr Markham for it. (*CI 13, p 39, no 51.*)

Nov. 14. **294.** To [Raja Mahip Narayan]. Has this day received an *'arzī* from Diwan Kishan Kanta to the effect that the relations of Chait Singh have come down from the fort [of Bijaigarh] and are stranded at the village of Dhandraul for want of *kahārs* and *begārs*. He should therefore immediately despatch 200 *kahārs*, 100 *begārs* with 40 litters and one tent to assist them in reaching their destination in safety. (*CI 13, pp 39-40, no 52.*)

Nov. 17. **295.** To Raja Kalyan Singh. Says that Mohani Raj Pandit has gone to Gaya on the part of Ahalya Bai for the purpose of erecting the temple of Vishnu. Desires that the Raja should instruct the officials

of that district not to molest the Pandit while he is engaged in the mission there. (*CI 13, p 44, no 58.*)

Nov. 17. **296.** To Babu Ausan Singh. Asks him to leave Benares and Ramnagar immediately on the receipt of this *parwāna* and set out for Saidpur. He should stay there in a house of his own and not leave the place without permission. (*CI 13, p 37, no 47.*)

Nov. 17. **297.** To Babu Drigbijai Singh. Has already told him that Babu Ausan Singh is bent on upsetting his (the Governor-General's) plans with regard to the affairs at Benares. This is now proved by his actions. Writes to him therefore that he should immediately on the receipt of this *parwāna* dismiss all those men whom the said Babu has appointed to manage the *zamīndārī* of Raja Mahip Narayan and substitute his own nominees in their places. He should under no circumstances deviate from the Governor-General's instructions on this head. (*CI 13, pp 37-8, no 48.*)

Nov. 18. **298.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Some time ago he wrote to him that Beniram Pandit was too old and feeble to undertake a journey to Nagpur and that therefore his younger brother, Bishambhar Pandit, who enjoyed the Maharaja's confidence and was well acquainted with the secret affairs of his State, would be sent to him. Accordingly having taken his leave he has now set out for Nagpur. He possesses the Governor-General's entire confidence.

As desired by the Maharaja a trustworthy agent in the person of Mr Charles Chapman is accompanying Bishambhar Pandit to Nagpur. On his arrival there he will wait upon the Maharaja with Bishambhar Pandit and fully explain to him all particulars. Hopes that the Maharaja will freely communicate his views to them and hand them over any letters that may be intended for him (the Governor-General). (*TI 24, pp 103-5, no 43; AI 4, p 135.*)

Nov. 18. **299.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. To the same effect as the foregoing. [To be delivered by Bishambhar Pandit and Mr Chapman personally]. (*TI 24, p 105, no 44; AI 4, p 135.*)

Nov. 18. **300.** To Gopal Das. Says that a draft of 50,000 *sicca* rupees current in Benares is issued on his firm in favour of Beniram Pandit. He is asked to pay this amount to the Pandit and take a receipt from him. The same will be carried to his credit. (*CI 13, p 44, no 59.*)

Nov. 18. **301.** To Nawab Mukhtāru'd-Daulah Saiyid Abūl Qāsim Khān. Has received his two letters, one congratulating him on his victory over Chait Singh and the other complimentary enquiring after his health. Says that a true friend of the Governor-General as he is he must have rejoiced to hear of this success. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 13, pp 44-5, no 60.*)

Nov. 19. **302.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. He was instructed to have the boundary line of the fort of Chunar clearly marked. A difference having again arisen between the Company and the Raja on that point the latter is asked to appoint an *amīn*, who, in consultation with an *amīn* of the

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Company, should carry out this work in order to avoid confusion in future. (*CI 13, p 45, no 61.*)

Nov. 20. **303.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has heard from Mr Middleton of the success of the Nawab's wise and vigorous measures for quelling the commotions in Gorakhpur and congratulates him thereon. It is necessary to check this daring and seditious spirit by inflicting an exemplary punishment on the author or authors of the recent disturbances. Has learnt that Jawāhir 'Alī Khān and Bahār 'Alī Khān openly took the most active part in exciting insurrections in the Nawab's dominions and in encouraging and supporting those which prevailed in this country. Hopes that the Nawab will cause a strict and public enquiry to be made into the conduct of those men and punish them adequately, should they be found guilty of the charge against them. (*TI 24, pp 105-6, no 45; AI 4, p 136.*)

Nov. 21. **304.** *The Peshwa's terms for a treaty*[1]. Raghunath Rao together with the forts and the country in his possession shall be given up to him. The *chauth* of Surat and Broach shall be restored to him and the receipts taken from Raghunath Rao and Fath Singh shall be returned.

Treaty entered into by Col. Upton shall be replaced by the present one.

Protection shall not be given by the English to the Rana of Gohad or to Fath Singh Gaikwar.

The collection made by the English from his country shall be returned to him.

The King's [Shah 'Ālam's] country taken possession of by the English shall be restored and in future the latter shall excite no animosity between His Majesty and Najaf Khān.

Kashi and Prayag shall be sold to him as they are held sacred by him.

The *chauth* of Bengal shall be given to him as before and the English shall not disturb Cuttack.

The family jewels mortgaged by Raghunath Rao at Surat shall be redeemed for the Peshwa at his expense.

He shall be indemnified for the loss which he suffered at the hands of the Bombay Government by the breach of treaty.

The *chauth* of the Carnatic shall be given to him. Dated 2 November 1781. (*TR 17, pp 362-5, no 46; AR 4, p 131.*)

Nov. 21. **305.** To Raja Anrodh Singh of Bundelkhand. Is glad to receive his letter saying that he learnt all about Chait Singh's conduct from the communications of the Governor-General and Gobind Ram and that therefore he gave him no shelter when he arrived in his territories from Rewah. Before writing to the Raja or to Beni Das Huzuri his firm conviction was that being a friend of the Company he would never

[1] Received from Mr John Holland as an enclosure to his letter.

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allow Chait Singh to set foot in Bundelkhand. Is thankful to him for this and hopes that he will continue to acquaint him now and then with the affairs of that quarter. (*CI 13, pp 45-6, no 62.*)

Nov. 21. **306.** To Beni Das Huzuri, *Dīwān* of Raja Anrodh Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 13, pp 47-8, no 63.*)

Nov. 22. **307.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Notwithstanding his friendly relations with the English the Madras Government by their occasional interference in his concerns had ruined his interest and those of the Company. He wrote particulars of these interferences both to Europe and to the Governor-General with a request that a treaty might be concluded between him and the Company and that a minister be appointed to his *darbār* on behalf of the latter. Accordingly a minister was appointed. At one time the affairs of the Nawab and those of the Company were reduced to a deplorable state by the mismanagement of some of their servants but the Governor-General ably handled the situation by reinforcement of troops, by supplies of provisions and treasure, by concluding and executing a treaty and by the appointment of a minister to his *darbār* and restored them to order. Since then the enemy [Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān] has suffered repeated defeats and once 1,600 of their combined infantry and one regiment of cavalry gave such battle to Ḥaidar's whole force that not being able to withstand their attack he submitted to an ignominious retreat with heavy casualties. In consequence of this victory the inhabitants of the country, who, having not received any protection from their troops, had formerly united with the enemy, are now returning to their duty and readily supplying their armies with provisions and soldiers and they are even liberating parts of the Nawab's territories from Ḥaidar 'Alī's possession. This is a happy augury and hopes that all his affairs together with those of the Company will again be fully re-established and his country will be freed from the improper interference of people. Then after meeting the demands of the Company according to his engagements he will turn his attention to the regulation and improvement of his possessions. Has lately learnt that Lord Macartney wrote to the Governor-General his disapprobation of the continuance of the Company's Resident at the Nawab's court and solicited his removal with much importunity. Says that it was a foregone conclusion that none of the members of the Madras Government would ever approve of the exercise of the Governor-General's authority over his head but all the same the latter appointed a minister with a view to the general prosperity of public affairs. The result is that every circumstance is communicated to the Governor-General by his minister and the Nawab readily co-operates with him in the execution of all public measures. By making this arrangement the Governor-General has fulfilled the long-cherished desire of the Nawab. The latter has communicated his satisfaction and obligation to the Governor-General as also to Mr Lawrence Sulivan, Mr James Macpherson, Lord North and Lord Macartney and has circulated the same even among the princes of Hindustan. For this act of kindness the Governor-General will earn even the thanks of the Nawab's posterity.

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Requests the Governor-General not to give in to the importunity of Lord Macartney nor to retract the measures which were adopted purely for the good of all in general. Lord Macartney is undoubtedly an upright man but the Governor-General must take into consideration the views of the interested individuals, for these regulations are to exist not as a temporary but as a perpetual protection. The Governor-General has his Residents in the courts of the Nawab of Oudh and Nawab Niẓam 'Alī Khān. Being an old ally of the King of Great Britain and a friend of the Company the Nawab claims a similar privilege and requests the Governor-General not to remove the Resident from his *darbār*. Dated 6 *Zu'lqa'dah* 1195 A.H.=25 October 1781. (*TR 17, pp 365-74, no 47 ; AR 4, p 129.*)

Nov. 22. **308.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has learnt from the letters of Col. Muir that he has afforded protection to Chait Singh, the deposed Raja of Benares, who has fled to his country. This conduct bespeaks the magnanimity of his heart. Yet he is certain that he would never have given shelter to Chait Singh if his rebellious and lawless conduct were known to him. He will be surprised to learn that when he (the Governor-General) went to Benares accompanied by a few escorts, Chait Singh, forgetful of the many marks of favour shown to him by the Company and by the Governor-General, rebelled against them, killed 2 or 3 English gentlemen and 200 other men of this *sarkār*. He further incited the whole country against the English and was even desirous of taking the Governor-General's life. He had assembled 40,000 men and prepared a number of cannons—a fact which shows that these warlike preparations had been made beforehand. With these men he opposed the Company's troops but he was totally defeated. This conduct of his cannot be forgotten or forgiven. Hopes that he will now drive out this rebel from his territory and withdraw his protection from him. If this is not done he (the Governor-General) will be disgraced before his countrymen. Should Mr Anderson and Chait Singh happen to meet in his court then it would be incumbent on the addressee to dismiss the latter. (*TI 24, pp 106-8, no 46 ; AI 4, p 136.*)

Nov. 24.[1] **309.** *Parwāna.* Complaint has been received against the *zamīndārs* of *pargana* Langla, *tappas* Dakhin Bhag, Gharbabad, Uttar Bhag, etc., of the *sarkar* of Sylhet that they do not pay the transit duties while they pass with their chattels through the jurisdictions of the *zamīndārs* of *pargana* Dharmanagar and *chakla* Roshnabad. It is hereby ordered that whenever the *zamīndārs* complained against have occasion to pass through the jurisdictions of the complainants they shall pay the customary charges without any demur. Bears the seal of the *Ṣadr Kachahri* of Sylhet, 14 *Julūs*=1772-3 A.D. (*DI no 1.*)

Nov. 25. **310.** (1) *Mahadaji Sindhia to Col. Muir.* Has received his letter. In fulfilment of his promise has already despatched letters towards

[1] Bears an endorsement in English dated the 22nd November 1778 which however does not tally with the date given in the body of the letter in Persian (11) *Aghan* 1188 *Bengali*=24 November 1781 (A.D.)

the Deccan [Poona]. Hopes that the Colonel will write to Gen. Goddard to send a speedy reply. The Colonel proposes to despatch Mr Anderson and desires the writer to extend an invitation to him but the latter is unable to give him any answer on this subject until he receives a reply from the Deccan.

(2) *Mahadaji Sindhia to Col. Muir.* The Colonel formerly wrote to him that Raja Chait Singh had claimed the writer's protection on hearing of the friendship subsisting between him and the Company. Says that he had an interview with the Raja. Desires the Colonel to write to the Governor-General that he may do what he thinks best for him.

(3) *Col. Muir to Mahadaji Sindhia.* Has received his two letters—one concerning Mr Anderson and the other Raja Chait Singh. Says in reply that he has written everything to General Goddard as desired by the addressee. It is undoubtedly on account of the addressee's letters to the Peshwa that the prosecution of the war has been delayed. Hopes that he will receive answers to his letters from the Deccan soon if he has not done so yet. Desires him therefore to send for Mr Anderson as nothing prejudicial to this negotiation can arise from inviting him. As regards Raja Chait Singh, a copy of the addressee's letter has already been sent to the Governor-General and its answer, when received, will be communicated to him. The Governor-General at present has taken every measure to subjugate the whole of that country and its forts and to form the *band-o-bast* thereof. It is therefore not possible for him now to consider the Raja's case with compassion, nor is it advisable for the addressee to give protection to the enemy of a friend in view of the sincere friendship subsisting between him and the Company. Dated 19 *Zu'lḥijjah* 1195 A.H. [6 December 1781].

(4) *Rao Sivaji, an officer in Mahadaji Sindhia's court, to Col. Muir.* Has received his letter saying that the Governor-General has resolved to send Mr Anderson in order to negotiate several affairs and desiring that the Mahrattas should give up all claims to the revenues of Allahabad and Benares. Says in reply that it is unnecessary to send any confidential agent. All that the Colonel has written in his letters is sufficient. The Governor-General need not pay any attention to what has been written to him from this quarter concerning the collections of the aforesaid places. The particulars of the answers to Patel Sahib's [Mahadaji Sindhia's] letters will be made known to him later. Dated 16 *Zu'lḥijjah* 1195 A.H. [3 December 1781].

(5) *Chimnaji [Bapu] to Col. Muir.* Has received his letter desiring him to acquaint himself with the contents of the addressee's letters to Patel Sahib [Mahadaji Sindhia] and Bapu Sahib and to prepare and send answers thereto. Says in reply that he has already prepared and sent the answers to him and hopes they will arrive safely. Dated 18 *Zu'lḥijjah* 1195 A.H.=5 December 1781. (*TR 17, pp 375-84, no 48; AR 4, p 131.*)

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Nov. 25. **311.** *Copy*[1] *of an agreement between Mahadaji Sindhia and Rana Chhatar Singh Lokindar of Gohad.*

1. Sindhia will not disturb the Rana in his possession of the Gwalior fort which is his property.

2. The Rana's ancient possessions of the city of Gwalior, Sukrwari, Uparhara, Taswani, Gopalpur, Ghazigarh, Kunwarpur and Shahsaram which he holds in accordance with the *sanad* of the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd Daulah) are confirmed to him.

3. Should the Rana accompany Sindhia or any other *sardār* of the Peshwa to an expedition, the Rana shall get an equal share of the spoils with Sindhia and Hulkar, provided he joins personally and brings his own equipments and necessaries.

4. The farm of Kachhwagarh shall be granted to the Rana in perpetuity on the same rent as is received by Sindhia from the present lessee.

5. The revenues for the year 1813-38 *Sambat* payable by the Rana to Sindhia are remitted and will not be demanded in future.

6. Sindhia gives this engagement in writing and will procure the Rana one to the same effect on the part of the Peshwa.

7. Should any chief from the Deccan attack the Rana, Sindhia shall protect the latter, provided he remains true to this engagement.

8. Should the Rana be summoned by Sindhia on any business he shall come with absolute peace of mind. Should any other chief seek his assistance it shall be at his option to refuse or to comply.

9. The friends and enemies of the one party shall be treated as such by the other party.

10. Should Sindhia make peace with the Europeans he shall do so only through the mediation of the Rana.

11. Raja Bakht Singh, the Rana's friend, shall be treated as such by Sindhia but he must pay the revenue in respect of the farm which he holds from Sindhia.

12. This is a most solemn engagement given by Sindhia to the Rana and shall be strictly adhered to by both the parties. Dated 5 *Savan sudi*, 1838 *Sambat* corresponding to 4 *Sha'bān* 1195=26 July 1781. (*OR 53 ; TR 17, pp 384-91, no 48f ; AR 4, p 131.*)

Nov. 25. **312.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. Says that the control of the Mint [at Benares] is now placed in the hands of Mr Markham. The Raja is therefore directed to make over the entire charge of the establishment to that gentleman. (*CI 13, p 48, no 64.*)

Dec. 7. **313.** *Translation*[1] *of a copy of the treaty entered into by Col. Muir on the part of the English East India Company with Mahadaji Sindhia*

[1] Enclosure from Col. Muir.

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on 13 October 1781[1]. By the terms of this treaty a peace was established between the English and Sindhia both the parties agreeing to march off their respective armies to their own borders. Sindhia further agreed to use his good offices to effect a peace between the English and the Peshwa, and failing that to remain neutral. (*TR 17, pp 391-6, no 49 ; AR 4, p 131.*)

Dec. 10. **314.** From Raja Kalyān Singh. Intimates that he has enclosed in his *'arẓī* to the Committee [of Revenue] two bills of exchange for the sum of Rs 49,230-8 as. on account of the *maḥāls* under him in satisfaction of the claim of the Company till the end of *Katik* 1188 *Faṣlī*. Will send the balance of the year by his next bill. (*TR 18, p 142, no 53 ; AR 4, p 138.*)

Dec. 10. **315.** To the Vazir. Says that Ratan Singh and Umrao Singh possess *zamīndārīs* in *pargana* Garwara in Jaunpur as also in Sultanpur which is situated in the Nawab's dominions. When the Company's troops are sent to collect revenue from them, they run away across the border and take up their residence in a secure place in their *zamīndārī* [at Sultanpur]. Requests therefore that the Nawab will permit the Company's troops to enter his country for the purpose of seizing the absconders and will direct his men to assist them in their task. Assures him that his people will receive similar help, if they have occasion to come in the Company's territories for such purpose. (*CI 13, p 48, no 65 ; TI 24, pp 108-10, no 47 ; AI 4, p 136.*)

Dec. 12. **316.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter expressing satisfaction at the conclusion of a treaty between the writer on the one part and Col. Muir in behalf of the East India Company on the other. The Governor-General also intimates that he has deputed Mr Anderson to wait upon Sindhia for settling several matters, that General Goddard has suspended hostilities and that it was desired that friendship should be re-established between the English and the chiefs of the Deccan. Says in reply that he is still awaiting answers to his letters from the Deccan [the Poona Ministers] and that General Goddard should continue to refrain from hostilities so that the chiefs may be re-assured in regard to his good faith. Will be glad to meet Mr Anderson when he comes to him. (*OR 54 ; TR 17, pp 396-8, no 50 ; AR 4, p 132.*)

Dec. 12. **317.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter. Says that in view of his (the addressee's) promise of help in establishing peace between the Peshwa and the Company and knowing him to be the chief support of the Mahratta State he has sent Mr Anderson to him. Besides, as he (the Governor-General) himself is desirous of an interview with him, Mr Anderson has also been asked to arrange it . Has now learnt that he does not want Mr Anderson to see him. The Governor-General is too busy to leave Calcutta at the present moment. His confidential agent, Mr Anderson, has already set out for 'that' quarter. He should either give him an audience, or, if this be not possible, he should permit

[1] *Vide* C. U. Aitchison's *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads (5th Ed.)*, Vol. 5, p 379.

him to return. Hopes to see him some time in the future. (*TI 24, pp 110-12, no 48; AI 4, p 136.*)

Dec. 13. **318.** *Mr Wheler to Rajaram Pandit.* Informs him that Lieut. Hamilton is now at Injaram on his way to Calcutta through Cuttack. Requests him to afford every assistance to that gentleman in the course of his journey. (*TI 23, p 16, no 20; AI 4, p 146.*)

Dec. 22. **319.** To Raja Adbhut Singh, *Zamindār* of Nepal. Has received through Raja Kanubhaju his letter together with two chowries, four musk-bags and one rug. Refers him for further particulars to the letter of Raja Kanubhaju. (*CI 10, p 353, no 578.*)

——[1] **320.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Has received the Nawab's letter through Ray Bakhtawar Singh together with one from Bristow. The Nawab complains that Muḥibbullah Khān, a son of the late Dundī Khān, has gone to Mirzā Najaf Khān at Shahjahanabad and through him persuaded Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to grant the *pargana* of Aonla to his sister for her maintenance and accordingly to deduct its rent from the revenue of the addressee's *jāgīr*.——[2]. Assures him that in view of his protests the writer will not approve of any such grant. Refers him for further particulars to Ray Bakhtawar Singh. (*CI 10, pp 296-7, no 503.*)

—— **321.** To Ṣaliḥa Begam. Thanks the Begam for her congratulations on the occasion of Christmas. (*CI 10, p 295, no 501.*)

——[2] **322.** To——[2] Has received his letter saying that all particulars regarding him will be made known to the writer by Muḥammad Akbar 'Alī Khān. Assures the addressee of his friendship and support. (*CI 10, p 296, no 502.*)

——[2] **323.** To——[2] Offers him condolence on the death of his youngest son. (*CI 10, p 355, no 581.*)

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Jan. 1. **324.** *Mahadaji Sindhia to Col. Muir.* Is glad to receive his letter Is engaged in settling the affairs of his territory and in chastising the rebels to his authority. Is anxiously waiting for the arrival of Mr Anderson. For further particulars refers him to the letters of Babu Vithal Rao Sheo Deoji and Diwan Chimnaji. (*OR 1; AR 4, p 152.*)

Jan. 1. **325.** *Vithal Rao Sheo Deoji to Col. Muir.* Has received his letter. Hopes that the friendship which has been established between them shall continue to increase more than ever. The *kharīṭa*, which had been sent through the *Ṣūbadar* of Madho Rao Sindhia, the Rana of Gohad, has been received and a reply has been despatched giving full particulars. Mr Anderson should come here as soon as possible. (*OR 2; AR 4, p 152.*)

[1] Date is not given in the volume.
[2] This portion is worm-eaten.

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Jan. 2.[1] **326.** *Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to Beniram Pandit.* Has received his letters containing particulars of the rebellion of Chait Singh, the Governor-General's visit to Chunar, Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's arrival at the same place, his conference with the Governor-General, the defeat of Chait Singh, his flight towards Bundelkhand, his despatching a *vakīl* to wait on the Maharaja, the deputation of Dr Thomas, the conclusion of a treaty between the English forces and Mahadaji Sindhia and, lastly, of the addressee's intention to return to Nagpur. Has received from the Governor-General a similar letter saying that acting on the suggestion of the writer, he had opened a negotiation with Sindhia and a treaty was formed with him by Col. Muir on the part of the Company. A copy of the same had not been received at Calcutta but it would be forwarded for the Maharaja's information when it came. Besides, it was likely that the Poona Ministers would endorse the settlement. Says that before the Governor-General's arrival at Benares it was arranged that Devakar Purushottam would visit Poona and settle all the points in dispute with them and then would come to Benares and wait on the Governor-General. Meanwhile orders were to be issued to General Goddard to observe whatever arrangement might be made by Devakar. It was also suggested that when the negotiations reached this stage it would be wise to arrive at an understanding with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and Sindhia. The Maharaja did not mean that a treaty should be formed with Sindhia and then the Poona Ministers should be approached. It is surprising that the Governor-General changed his mind and had an accommodation made with Sindhia through Col. Muir. Perhaps he thought that as Devakar Purushottam was now dead it was advisable to conclude a treaty through whomever it was possible. There was however little cause for apprehension. The writer always abides by what he says and has nothing but friendship for his friends.

Has lately received letters from the Poona Ministers saying that as he has not seen the young Peshwa he should go to Poona and pay his respects to him and also meet the Ministers and give them the benefit of his counsel. Has agreed to go there although ostensibly for the purpose of seeing the Peshwa yet, in fact, with the object of establishing friendship between the Ministers and the English on his own guarantee. He desires to undertake the journey now but before he starts he must see the addressee. He should therefore proceed to Nagpur without delay. His presence 'here' is indispensable as he knows every particular of the negotiations that have passed and he has also with him the memorandum of the demands of the Poona authorities. If any amendment or an alternative proposal has been made he should bring the same with him. In fact, the Maharaja has been urging action on these lines for a long time but the Governor-General set out for Chunar and no replies were vouchsafed to him. And now he learns

[1] The date of writing given in the Persian document is 22 *Muḥarram*, 23 *Julūs* which corresponds to 8 January 1782. According to the endorsement on the back the letter was received on 2 January 1782.

that an agreement has already been reached with Sindhia. During the past four or five years he has spent many anxious hours and suffered great loss in order to strengthen their mutual relationship. Is this then the reward he receives from his friend? Such a step cannot but cause astonishment in the world of friendship. When Mr Holland was carrying on negotiations with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī on behalf of the Governor of Madras and the Nawab enquired of the Maharaja what was the nature of the correspondence that was passing between him and the Governor-General the writer never gave him a hint of it. The Nawab has just addressed him a letter saying that Mr Holland is negotiating with him on the part of the English and that letters are also being received from Calcutta and an agent is also expected to come from there. It is also stated that the Nawab has made a present of some jewels and cloths to the Governor of Madras and that the two are on the best of terms. All this is very confusing. It does not appear whether the negotiations with the Nawab are being carried on by the Government of Madras or by the Governor-General independently of that government. The Maharaja's impression was that the Governor-General had full control over all the English settlements but now it appears that the Government of Madras possess absolute authority. Asks the addressee therefore to find out the exact relation between the Governments of Madras and Bengal. Fully approves of the addressee's action in accompanying the Governor-General from Benares to Chunar and affording him all possible help in that difficult situation. He should now clear up every point with respect to the proposed treaty, get a fair copy of it made and come to Nagpur without the least delay. An alliance with the Peshwa is full of immense advantages which will be proved after it has been concluded. Should the Governor-General desire to enter into a treaty with the Peshwa through Sindhia the writer has no objection to it. He is not anxious that the treaty should be concluded on his guarantee. He only wishes that whatever engagement is made care should be taken that it is firm, advantageous and lasting. It is essential in any case that the addressee should set out for Nagpur with all haste in order to inform the Maharaja of all the events and happenings in that quarter. Devaji Dongar Deo is proceeding to Benares to explain everything to him. He should be sent back soon and the addressee must follow him at the earliest opportunity. (*OR 3.*)

Jan. 2. **327.** List of presents sent for the Governor-General by Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla on the occasion of the victory over Chait Singh. The articles were brought to Benares by Devaji Dongar Deo and were handed to the recipient by Beniram Pandit.

1. A *sarpech* bejewelled with diamond.
2. A string of pearls.
3. A turban.
4. A *doshāla.*

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5. *Kamkhwāb*, one piece.

6. *Jāmawār* of Burhanpur, two pieces.

(*OR 4.*)

Jan. 2. **328.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Had asked Mr Middleton to assist the Nawab in carrying into effect the articles of the agreement entered into between the Governor-General and the addressee at Chunar. It now appears from that gentleman's letter that the Nawab signified his disapproval of several of the articles when they were shown to him. As he refused Mr Middleton's assistance, the Governor-General does not know how to proceed in the business. The Governor-General's sole purpose in his journey to Benares was to strengthen the friendship with the Nawab and to assist him in forming the *band-o-bast* of the country. He believed that the design that was agreed upon between them must have already been accomplished but this had not happened. Although it does not appear whether the Nawab agrees with the Governor-General's plan yet the latter would like to inform him that he is ready to proceed to Lucknow and offer his help and advice in carrying it into execution, if need be. This, however, does not mean that the Nawab must accept his assistance whether he likes it or not. Only no blame should be put on the Governor-General if the Nawab sustains any loss in future. He must clear the balance due from him to the Company. The Governor-General cannot return to Calcutta until this is done. If the debt is liquidated he will have no objection to the Nawab's desire to keep in his own hands the *band-o-bast* of his country. Will write further to Mr Middleton who will explain everything to him. (*CI 10, pp 336-7, no 547 ; TI 25, pp 1-4, no 1 ; AI 4, p 159.*)

Jan. 3. **329.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī. Of late many disquieting rumours had been afloat and alarming news had spread abroad regarding the situation of the Governor-General's affairs. This had caused much anxiety to the Nawab. Now that Mr Holland assures him that he is quite safe and sound he has been greatly relieved. That gentleman has often told the Nawab that it would be a good thing if the war between the Peshwa and the English could be terminated through his good offices. Will gladly do all in his power to reconcile the parties both of whom are his friends. Should the Governor-General approve this proposal he is requested to forward through Mr Holland equitable terms on which peace may be made. For further particulars refers him to the letter of that gentleman. (*OR 5 ; AR 4, p 153.*)

Jan. 5. **330.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. His two letters dated 16 *Shawwāl* [5 October 1781] and 12 *Zu'l-qa'da* [30 October] were received on 12 *Zu'l-ḥijja* [29 November]. The first contained the particulars of Chait Singh's insurrection—how he had rebelled against the benefactors who had loaded him with favours, how on account of the paucity of his troops the Governor-General removed from the garden of Madhu Das to Chunar which was a better position from the strategic point of view, how on hearing of these happenings the English forces

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spontaneously moved up from the various stations and how Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah came personally at the head of an army although he was asked not to trouble himself in the matter. The English troops assembled in Chunar in a month's time and utterly routed the rebels. Two of Chait Singh's forts fell and he himself fled towards Bundelkhand with a few followers leaving his adherents and his treasure at Bijaigarh. His brothers, officers and dependants then made their submission and the country was peaceful and quiet once again. The fort of Bijaigarh was besieged and the inmates have offered to capitulate. Beniram Pandit and Bishambhar Pandit fully proved their loyalty and attachm nt to the Governor-General during these troubles. It was also intimated that acting on the advice of the Maharaja negotiations were opened with Sindhia and a treaty was concluded with him through Col. Muir. A copy of the same would be forwarded to the Maharaja shortly. It is hoped that through the mediation of Sindhia the war between the English and the Peshwa would end and friendship would be re-established. In his second letter the Governor-General offers his condolence on the death of Devakar Pandit and says that Dr Thomas who was deputed for the treatment of the deceased may now be allowed to return to Calcutta. Says in reply that the letters have given him great relief and satisfaction. During four months after the report of the rising at Benares was received the Maharaja spent his days and nights in anxious solicitude. He lost his appetite and sleep over the alarming news and was every moment straining his eyes and ears to see a messenger come and to hear the sound of his footfall. He despatched messengers after messengers but failed to obtain any intelligence. The Governor-General's letters then arrived announcing his victory over Chait Singh. He could not contain himself with joy at this news. May God grant him similar victories in future! "The lamp that God lights will never be extinguished: Whoever would blow it off will burn his own beard." Dr Thomas arrived 'here' only after the death of Devakar Pandit. Since then he has been lying ill. He has however recovered but is still very weak. He will set out for Calcutta shortly. The services of Beniram and Bishambhar Pandit to the Governor-General have pleased the writer as they have given satisfaction to him. The writer's views on the treaty between the English and Sindhia will be communicated by Beniram Pandit. Requests that the Pandit may be allowed to come to Nagpur with as much expedition as possible. (*OR 6; AR 4, p 152.*)

Jan. 5[1]. **331.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.[2] Requests him to allow a *vakīl* on the part of Raja Mahip Narayan Singh to reside at his court just as he allowed one in the past on behalf of Raja Chait Singh. (*CI 10, p 338, no 549; TI 26, p 1, no 1; AI 4, p 172.*)

Jan. 5.[1] **332.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p 344, no 555; TI 26, p 1, no 2; AI 4, p 171.*)

[1] Jan. 8 according to the volume of Copies.
[2] Issued from Benares.

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Jan. 6. **333.** From Bahū Begam. Says that some time ago she had sent Bahār 'Alī Khān to the Governor-General but the people 'here' gave out that he went to procure the *niābat* of the [Nawab Vazir's] provinces. They also said that they would not allow a settlement of the affairs to be made. This turned out but too true. The Governor-General did not affix his seal to the *qaulnāma*. As the people 'here' complained that she was negotiating with the English gentlemen she did not write to the Governor-General when he came 'this way'. The present situation is this. On 27 *Zu'l-ḥijjah* [14 December 1781] Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah sent his own *'āmils* to the Begam's *jāgīr* without notice. She wrote to Mr Middleton saying that as his seal was affixed to both the *qaulnāma* and the *fārighkhāṭī* he ought to protest to the Nawab against this measure. But he replied that the Nawab possessed the fullest authority. Having no alternative she appeals to the Governor-General against this treatment in spite of the *qaulnāma*. The Nawab has written to her that he had appointed his own *'āmils* to her *jāgīr* and would compensate her by paying cash money from the treasury. When he did not keep his word in one instance how is it to be expected that he would remain firm this time? She does not want his ready money. She will have her *jāgīr*. If she is dispossessed of it she will leave for Benares in order to see the Governor-General and from there she will repair to Shahjahanabad. Requests that letters may be issued to the Nawab, Mr Middleton, Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān asking them to relinquish her *jāgīrs* and let them be administered by her *'āmils* as usual. It is said here that her *'āmil* has plundered the property of Capt. John Gordon. The fact is this. The Captain was fighting the *zamīndārs* of Akbarpur which belongs to the *Khāliṣa* and he marched up to Tanda, the Begam's *jāgīr*. Her *'āmil* only did his duty when the Captain arrived. Afterwards the Captain applied to her for escort which was sent to him and with which he came safely to Fyzabad. Here he is still staying and can corroborate her statement. Requests the Governor-General to come to Fyzabad or she will go to see him. If he comes all her affairs will be settled. (*OR 7; AR 4, p 154.*)

Jan. 6. **334.** To Dhundi Bhagat and Raghubar Dayal. Major Popham sent to them all the cash and valuables found in the fort of Bijaigarh. They are now asked to distribute these things equally between the wife of Chait Singh and Rani Bishan Kunwar and to obtain their receipts and send them to the Governor-General. (*CI 10, p 351, no 573.*)

Jan. 6.[1] **335.** To Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Requests him not to levy more duties on boats and jewels than what was charged at the time of Raja Chait Singh. (*CI 10, p 346, no 559; TI 26, p 1, no 3; AI 4, p 169.*)

Jan. 7. **336.** (1) *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Faiẓullah Khān.* Asks him to send 1,000 cavalry to Daranagar and place them under the orders of Khwājah 'Ainu'd-Dīn. They will be required to keep watch over the

[1] Jan. 8 according to the volume of Copies.

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ghāṭs and to chastise all encroachers on the Nawab's territory, whether Gujars or robbers. The troops should be despatched promptly.

(2) *Mr Middleton to Faiẓullah Khān.* Asks him to comply with the requisition contained in the foregoing letter of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. (*OR 7 ; TR 19, pp 1, 2, no 1 ; AR 4, p 162.*)

Jan. 7.[1] **337.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Desires him to stop the importunities of the beggars and to confine them to the charity authorised by Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah's *sanad.* (*TI 26, p 1, no 4 ; AI 4, p 170.*)

Jan. 7.[2] **338.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Informs him that a *jam'adār's* party has been appointed for duty at the *'adālat* and that Mr Markham has been directed to supply him with any additional number of sepoys which he may at any time requisition in writing for any particular service. Of course they will return to Mr Markham when their work is finished. (*CI 10, p 349, no 568 ; TI 26, p 2, no 5 ; AI 4, p 170.*)

Jan. 8. **339.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter. Devaji Pandit has also informed him of the Maharaja's kindness towards him. The writer can appreciate it well because he has repeatedly received similar treatment from the Maharaja both in words and deeds. Agreeably to the Maharaja's desire, has explained to Devaji Pandit all the circumstances of his situation. Beniram Pandit also must have acquainted the Maharaja with all that he has seen for himself and all that he knows of the present situation. The writer's representations will therefore have more than half the effect of a personal meeting between them. It appears from his letter to Beniram Pandit that he has misunderstood the substance and design of the treaty lately concluded with Mahadaji Sindhia as well as the authority under which it was done. Says that Col. Muir had orders and powers directly from the Governor-General and not from the Supreme Council to effect this treaty. It was therefore impossible for this affair to have passed without regard to their friendship. The writer came to Benares, firstly, to meet the Nawab Vazir ; and secondly, to facilitate an interview with Devakar Pandit in order to bring about a peace with the Mahrattas. But unfortunately Devakar Pandit was dead and this sad event proved the defeat of all the political advantages which, it was expected, would result from their meeting. Seeing that in spite of his forbearance and the Maharaja's earnest endeavours to put an end to the war, it still continued in separate interests, a treaty with Mahadaji Sindhia was thought desirable, accepting his mediation for extending it to the superior state of which he was a member. The writer knew it well that all powers would submit to what the Maharaja should dictate with Sindhia's subscription to it. Mr Chapman and Bishambhar Pandit who are on their way to Nagpur will fully explain to the Maharaja everything before this letter reaches him. The Maharaja is therefore referred to them and also to the letter of Beniram Pandit and the verbal report of Devaji Pandit in order to obtain the full information of the writer's views and wishes. (*TI 25, pp 4-9, no 2 ; AI 4, p 158.*)

[1] Jan. 27 according to the volume of Abstracts.
[2] Jan. 10 according to the volume of Copies.

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Jan. 8. **340.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Commends Lala Baṭhhraj to their favour.[1] (*CI 10, pp 349-50, no 569.*)

Jan. 8. **341.** To Almās 'Alī Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter through Ghulām Ashraf and hopes to hear frequently from him. (*CI 10, p 345, no 557.*)

Jan. 8. **342.** To Babu Nanku Singh, son of the late Manyar Singh. *Dastak* and a *parwāna* granted to the addressee for his journey to Benares. (*CI 10, p 345, no 558.*)

Jan. 8. **343.** To Chandar Shekhar, *Dīwān* of Midnapur. Acknowledges the receipt of his *'arẓī* accompanying congratulatory *naẓr* of one *ashrafī*. (*CI 10, p 346, no 560.*)

Jan. 8. **344.** To Maharaja Pratap Singh of Jaipur. Has received the Maharaja's letter saying that Bal Kishan has removed his anxiety relating to the rumour of a disturbance at the village of Marman and that he wonders why he does not now receive any letters from the Governor-General. Says that from the friendship which exists between them it is natural that any such news should cause anxiety to the Maharaja. The writer could not reply to his letter because he had been busy in settling the *band-o-bast* of the *maḥāls* at Benares and in chastising some refractory *zamīndārs* there. Has now finished this business and has therefore found time to write to him. Hopes the Maharaja will correspond with him every now and then. (*CI 10, pp 346-7, no 561.*)

Jan. 8. **345.** To Nawab 'Alī Khān. Complimentary. (*CI 10, p 347, no 562.*)

Jan. 9. **346.** To Raja Ajit Singh of Rewah. Acknowledges his letter accompanying presents consisting of a horse, a piece of brocade and a *naẓr* for the writer. (*CI 10, p 347, no 563.*)

Jan. 9. **347.** To Raja Kalyan Singh. Muḥammad Akbar Khān brought the Raja's complimentary letter, accompanying the customary *nazr* on the occasion of Christmas. Approves of the appointment of the said Khān at Calcutta on behalf of the Raja. (*CI 10, pp. 347-8, no 564.*)

Jan. 10. **348.** Nawab Niẓām 'Alī to Mr Holland.[2] (1) Of the following *zamīndārīs* if any should have come into the possession of Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān it should be returned to its *zamīndār*. They are not to be partitioned.

Raidrug	Uttanagarai
Ankusgarai	Anagundi
Hampi	Harpanahalli
Kolar	Gandikotah

and several others.

[1] This letter is badly worm-eaten.

[2] This is the copy of a paper handed by Nawab Niẓām 'Alī to Mr Holland, the Resident at Hyderabad. The latter had proposed an offensive alliance between the English and the Nawab against Ḥaidar and this document contains the Nawab's scheme of the partition of Ḥaidar 'Alī's territories in case they should fall into the hands of the allies. *See* I. R. D., For. Dept. Proc., 14 Jan, 1782.

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(2) Chitaldrug and Bellary which were seized by Ḥaidar with the consent of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī should be returned to their respective *zamīndārs*. Those are not to be partitioned.

(3) The *ta'lluqas* of Sira, Gooty, etc., with a revenue of about one crore of rupees were given by the Mahrattas to Ḥaidar. The Company will get no share out of them.

(4) The *maḥāls* of Karpa (Cuddapah) with a revenue of Rs 5,00,000 were granted to 'Abdun Nabī Khān. They pertain to the *ṣūba* of Hyderabad and shall continue to remain under the Nawab. They shall not be subject to the partition.

(5) Those possessions of Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān which lie in the *ṣūba* of Bijapur shall be partitioned. Their revenue amounts to Rs 5,00,29,792-6. They include Seringapatam, Sonda, Melur, the sea-ports and others. (*OR 9 ; AR 4, p 152.*)

Jan. 11. **349.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.[1] Has received the Nawab's letter intimating that a *khil'at* together with a pearl necklace, a *jīgha* and a bejewelled *sarpech* are sent to him for Raja Gobind Ram. Says that the writer is very much satisfied with the Raja who really deserves the gifts bestowed upon him. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 10, pp 338-9, no 550.*)

Jan. 11. **350.** *Sanad* granted to 'Alī 'Aẓīm Khān. Be it known to the *mutasaddīs*, *chaudhrīs*, *qanūngos*, ryots, cultivators and others that in recognition of the valuable services rendered by 'Alī 'Aẓīm Khān, the Company have been pleased to settle on him a cash allowance of 4 *lākhs* of *dāms* equivalent to 10,000 rupees. The Khān is also hereby confirmed in his possession of his ancestral property comprising houses and gardens in Ghazipur. (*CI 10, pp 344-5, no 556.*)

Jan. 11. **351.** To Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Requests him to apply in writing to Mr Markham for any number of troops which he may require for collecting revenues. (*CI 10, p 352, no 576 ; TI 26, p 2, no 6 ; AI 4, p 169.*)

Jan. 11.[2] **352.** To Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Informs him that no troops less than a regiment are to remain longer than one month in any one place in the *mufaṣṣal* unless absolutely necessary. Requests him therefore to intimate to Mr Markham at the end of every month full particulars about the posting of such troops. Should the sepoys commit any violence the Raja is to report it to that gentleman. (*CI 10, pp 352-3, no 577 ; TI 26, pp 2-3, no 7 ; AI 4, p 169.*)

Jan. 12. **353.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter requesting permission for the English troops to enter the Nawab's territory in order to chastise Ratan Singh and Umrao Singh, the *Zamīndārs* of *pargana* Garwara in Jaunpur. They were in arrears with their revenue and when they were pressed for payment they fled in the neighbourhood of Sultanpur. Says in reply that his *'āmils* had long

[1] Issued from Benares.
[2] Jan. 8 according to the volume of Copies.

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complained of a similar offence on the part of those *Zamīndārs*. They hold *zamīndārīs* in Sultanpur in the Nawab's territory and evade payment of the revenue by running away to Garwara. The matter was reported to the ex-Raja Chait Singh but he took no steps to subdue them. Now that the Governor-General is determined to chastise them he has issued orders to all the *'āmils* of Sultanpur, Partabgarh, Soraon and Sikandra to give every assistance to the English troops in seizing the absconders, Ratan Singh and Umrao Singh, wherever they are found. Requests that the Governor-General may issue similar orders to the officers of the Company's forces to help the writer's *'āmils* in apprehending the defaulters from his dominions who have taken refuge in Jaunpur. (*OR 10.*)

Jan. 16. **354.** From Raja Kalyan Singh. Says that during the time of Mr Ross he paid into the treasury of Azimabad the balance of his rent for the year 1188 *Faṣlī* [1780-81] amounting to Rs 75,000. He then despatched to the Committee a bill of exchange for Rs 50,000 through Mr Brooke. Has now drawn upon the shroffs a bill for Rs 1,01,000 and has sent the same to the Committee through Mr Charters. His rent for *Pūs* will be discharged after he has paid the *qisṭ* for the year 1189 *Faṣlī*=1781-2. (*TR 19, p 2, no 2.*)

Jan. 17.[1] **355.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter saying that when his late father, Nawab Shujā'ud-Daulah discovered the evil intentions of the Afghans of Mau after the death of Nawab Aḥmad Khān, he sent his army against them and dispersed them and that subsequently the Nawab Vazir himself took every necessary step for the protection of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang who entered into a treaty with him agreeing to pay tribute. He further writes that owing to the carelessness of Muẓaffar Jang and the negligence of his officers the whole tribute was not paid and that from the time of Mr Shee a large sum of money was outstanding. The Nawab Vazir therefore gave the management of the *maḥāls* of Farrukhabad and Etawah to Almās 'Alī Khān who would make the *band-o-bast* for the payment of the tribute as also for the supply of Muẓaffar Jang's expenses. Says that some time ago Mr Shee, who was stationed at Farrukhabad for collecting the revenues, was recalled at the request of the Nawab Vazir and Muẓaffar Jang because the presence of a person there in the capacity of a *sazāwal* whether on the part of the former or that of the English Company was far from justice and as such was the cause of discredit to both parties. Whatever has been settled between the Nawab Vazir and Muẓaffar Jang must be fulfilled. But it is not consistent with the dignity of the Nawab Vazir to send his own *'āmils* to Farrukhabad and Etawah for collection because with a view to making their own profit they will keep the country in their authority and plunder it. This will bring discredit and disrepute to both the Nawab Vazir and the Company. Suggests therefore that Nawab Muẓaffar Jang should employ his own officers and appoint efficient *'āmils* who might cause

[1] Jan. 18 according to the volume of Copies.

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the revenues to be paid agreeably to the terms of the treaty. Should the Nawab hereafter fail to pay the tribute, the Governor-General will not interfere in the matter and the Nawab Vazir will then be free to act as he pleases. Has also written all the particulars about this business to Mr Middleton who will represent them to the Nawab Vazir. (*CI 10, pp 339-40, no 551 ; TI 25, pp 9-14, no 3 ; AI 4, p 159.*)

Jan. 19. **356.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has written to Raja Gobind Ram about certain matters which he came to learn after his arrival at Fyzabad. The Raja will acquaint him with these as also with other particulars that have been communicated to him. Is much disappointed that he and Mrs Hastings stayed so long at Benares but did not pay a visit to his place. Now they have decided to go eastward [Calcutta]. Asks whether they might not reconsider their decision and honour him with a visit. The Governor-General's letter dated the 16th *Muḥarram* [1 January] has been received. The reply will be sent through Mr Middleton. (*OR 11 ; AR 4, p 154.*)

Jan. 19. **357.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Raja Gobind Ram.* Has received his *'arẓī* saying that the Nawab's reply to the Governor-General's letter has not yet been received and that if the Nawab invites the Governor-General to Lucknow the latter might pay him a visit there. Says in reply that the Governor-General's letter dated 16 *Muḥarram* [1 January] reached him on 25 *Muḥarram* [10 January] at Fyzabad. Had it reached earlier he would have replied to it immediately. Has now written the reply and delivered it to Mr Middleton for transmission. With regard to the writer's ' negligence ' and ' hesitation ' he would say that before the Governor-General's letter was received he had already completed every transaction personally. By 22 *Zu'l-ḥijjah* [9 December 1781] he had resumed all the *jāgīrs* and on 16 *Muḥarram* he had left Lucknow for Fyzabad where he settled all the affairs that were to strengthen their mutual friendship and bring advantage to the Nawab. With respect to the visit of the Governor-General to Lucknow, says that as soon as he heard of the arrival of Mrs Hastings at Benares he requested that she and her husband might stay with him considering his house as theirs. She stopped so long at Benares but neither of them came to his place. He had a mind to ask them again after his arrival at Fyzabad and to go personally to Benares for the purpose. It is still his wish that he might welcome them as his honoured guests. It must have been made known by the papers of news as well as by the despatches of Mr Middleton that the Nawab has done everything that had been agreed upon—nay more, he came to Fyzabad in person, a measure that was not settled previously. Has fully acted upon the advice of the Governor-General and in doing so he did not give a thought either to his life, property, house or country. But in some affairs he has met with unnecessary humiliation, for instance, in the affairs of Farrukhabad. Asks the addressee once again to beg the Governor-General on behalf of the writer to visit Lucknow with Mrs Hastings.

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Directs the addressee to submit this letter as it stands for the Governor-General's perusal. Asks him to write letters as usual. Dated 26 *Muḥarram*=11 January. (*OR 12 ; AR 4, p 154.*)

Jan. 20. **358.** *Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to Beniram Pandit.* Has received his letter saying that it has been reported to the Governor-General that Raja Chait Singh has sent a *vakīl* named Ghulām Ḥusain Khān to Nagpur. Says that the Khān did not visit 'this' place. A letter was received from Chait Singh praying that the Maharaja might use his influence with the Governor-General and get him (Chait Singh) restored to his *Rāj*. Later a *vakīl* named Basant Singh arrived and held out inducements in order to enlist the writer's support. He was refused and the letter of his principal was not replied to.

Dr Thomas arrived at Nagpur after the death of Devakar Pandit. He suffered much on the way on account of the bad climate and he is still ill. When he came to see the writer he was given a present of Rs 500. A separate amount will shortly be given to him for his expenses. Dated 21 *Zu'l-ḥijjah*=8 December 1781. (*OR 13 ; AR 4, p 153.*)

Jan. 20. **359.** *Bishambhar Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* The writer's departure having been resolved upon the Maharaja [Mudhoji Bhonsla] directed that the necklace of pearls, the horses and the cloths and *sarpech* should be taken by him [to the Governor-General as presents from the Maharaja]. In the meantime the Maharaja fell ill and the writer's departure was postponed. The wedding of Peshwa Madhu Rao Narayan has been fixed for the month of *Phāgun*. The Maharaja has received an invitation from Poona asking him to attend the ceremony and saying that Sindhia and Mr Anderson are also expected. The occasion will therefore afford a good opportunity for negotiating a peace between the Poona Ministers and the English. The Maharaja has ordered Rs 25,000 worth of fireworks to be prepared in Poona for the celebrations. The exact date of the marriage is not yet known. The addressee will be duly informed as soon as the intimation is received.

Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān is making preparations to fight Dhonsa's son at Nirmal. The Maharaja had appointed Bhawani Pandit to reinforce the Nawab with a cavalry five to six thousand strong but later the commission was suspended and the Pandit's son Jaswant Rao Bhao was despatched with 5,000 horse. Another body of 10,000 horse under Khandoji has joined the Nawab from Poona. Dhonsa's son is also well-prepared. The result will be watched with interest.

The Maharaja is getting better every day. A little pain in the joints still troubles him but he is expected to get over it soon.

Bhawani Pandit's *Munshī* asked Mr Chapman's *Munshī* if his master would accompany the Maharaja to Poona in case the latter went there. He also told him that the Maharaja would take Bishambhar Pandit with him to Poona and that Mr Anderson and Sindhia would also go there in order to effect a reconciliation between the English and the Peshwa by personal discussion. Mr Chapman is reported to have said

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that he prayed to God that they might meet at Poona for the purpose. If the Maharaja goes he would certainly follow. He added that they had orders from England to conclude the peace by whatever means possible. When the Maharaja recovers completely the future plans will be known.

Nirmalwala [the Chief of Nirmal] wishes to open a correspondence with the Governor-General. He has written a letter to the present writer with whom Gopi Nath also keeps up a correspondence.

Is greatly desirous of paying his respects to the Governor-General.

Rambhadar Pandit writes from Surat that General Goddard has gone to England and Col. Morgan has arrived in Bombay. Mr Cockerel is coming to Surat from Bombay.

The Maharaja has given away an elephant in charity and preparation is being made for the *tulā* as he is now completely recovered.

Godhu Bai, the mother-in-law of the Maharaja, and Lachhmi Bai, the mother-in-law of Raghuji, have resolved to go to Gaya, Prayag and Benares on a pilgrimage. Raghuji asked the writer to request the addressee to procure from the Governor-General the necessary *dastaks* for them and *parwānas* in the name of the *'āmils* so that they may travel in peace and comfort. A *kharīṭa* could not be written as the Maharaja was ill.

The plan of the expedition of Nirmal is enclosed for the addressee.

The news from Poona will also be found on a separate sheet. Dated 15 *Muharram* 23 *Julūs*=1 January 1782. (*OR 14; AR 4, p 150.*)

Jan. 22.[1] **360.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.[2] Has received his letter expressing his disappointment at the Governor-General's and Mrs Hastings' departure without paying him a visit at his place and referring him to Raja Gobind Ram for certain particulars that have been communicated to him. The Nawab further states that a reply to the Governor-General's letter dated 16 *Muharram* 1196 A.H. [1 January 1782] will duly be sent to him through Mr Middleton. Says that if nothing prevents him, the Governor-General will shortly go and see the Nawab at his place. He undertook the journey to this quarter [Benares] with a view to settling the Nawab's affairs and it was his desire that everything should be accomplished with their mutual assistance. He even stayed for a few days at Benares to ascertain whether this business could be adjusted in the manner proposed by him. When, however, he received the Nawab's letter saying that several affairs had already been settled with the advice of Mr Middleton and the remaining proposals would be given effect to in due course, he determined to go back to Calcutta, where some important business was awaiting him. Will, however, return to the west [Lucknow] should his assistance be required by the Nawab in the adjustment of his affairs. (*CI 10, pp 340-2, no 552; TI 25, pp 14-17, no 4; AI 4, p 159.*)

[1] Jan. 23 according to the volume of Copies.
[2] Issued from Benares.

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Jan. 27. **361.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.[1] Has received his letter expressing sorrow that his ardent desire of a meeting with the Governor-General and Mrs Hastings could not be fulfilled although he came and stayed at Benares for some time. Says that if it had been possible for him to satisfy the Nawab's desire he would have proceeded to Lucknow without ceremony. Has written about it in his previous letter which was sent to him through Raja Gobind Ram. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 10, pp 343-4, no 554.*)

Jan. 27. **362.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.[1] Is glad to learn from Mr Middleton that the Nawab took possession of the fort of Fyzabad and having dismissed the troops and men who were entrusted with the concerns of the Begams took the entire management of their affairs in his own hands. Advises him to seize immediately their treasure, *jāgīr* and effects which were the cause of their conduct that proved so prejudicial to his interests. Had the Governor-General been present there he would not only prevent the Nawab from listening to any other proposals but would also induce him to give positive orders even to his ministers not to do so. It is absolutely necessary to finish this business in accordance with the arrangements mutually agreed upon. Until the Nawab has seized the treasure of the Begams and has established his own power and authority over their *jāgīrs*, he should not grant subsistence allowance to his near relations and their dependants. Even when the occasion comes the Nawab should avoid extravagance in fixing these grants lest it might occasion those difficulties which he had already experienced nor should he permit his relations to take undue advantages of his generosity. Requests the Nawab to mete out exemplary punishment to all rioters and aggressors such as the two eunuchs [of the Begams] and Shamsher Khān, the *Faujdār* of Tanda, if their guilt is proved. Refers him to Mr Middleton for further particulars. (*CI 10, pp 342-3, no 553 ; TI 25, pp 17-21, no 5 ; AI 4, p 159.*)

Jan. 28. **363.** To Raja Gobind Ram. Has received his letter together with a copy of the *parwāna* from Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. From his previous letters the Governor-General had understood that the Nawab Vazir desired that he and Mrs Hastings should pay him a visit and also that he expected some help from the writer in his affairs. He accordingly wrote him a letter and as some important business was awaiting him at Calcutta he set out from Benares. But he marched by easy stages as he was expecting the Nawab Vazir's reply which, however, did not reach him until he arrived at Azimabad. He is now at Bhagalpur on his way to Calcutta. If the Nawab still requires his assistance in his affairs he is asked to write to the Governor-General and the latter will leave for Lucknow after he has finished his urgent work in Calcutta. (*CI 10, pp 353-4, no 579.*)

[Jan. —] **364.** From[2] ..... Has received his letter saying that he spared no pains to bring about a reconciliation

[1] Issued from Bhagalpur.

[2] The writer and the addressee are not known, nor is any date given in the letter.

between the Peshwa and the English and that he kept up a correspondence with the Governor-General as well as with the Directors in England. It is a matter of satisfaction that his efforts have borne fruit. Says in reply that his letter was very vague and requests him to write again giving every detail. For further particulars refers him to Rao Madhu Rao. (*OR 15.*)

Jan. —. **365.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Mr George Shee has made certain representations to the writer on an important matter. Has instructed Mr Middleton to place the matter before the Nawab and acquaint him with the writer's views. Hopes he will give due consideration to them and communicate his decision, whatever it may be, to Mr Shee. (*CI 10, p 338, no 548.*)

Jan. —[1]. **366.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Is glad to learn that they have been invested with the customary annual *khil'ats* by Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges their *nazrs* of 51 *ashrafīs* each, received through Raja Gobind Ram. (*CI 10, p 350, no 570.*)

[Jan. —]. **367.** To————————[2] Has learnt that the Mahrattas, the *tilangās* and others are oppressing the people and extorting money from them. Desires him to stop them from doing so and to run the administration according to the *sanad* of the late Nawab Shujā'ud-Daulah. (*CI 10, p 349, no 567.*)

Feb. 4. **368.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Informs him of his return to Calcutta on Monday, 4 February 1782. (*CI 10, p 354, no 580.*)

Feb. 6. **369.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Desires that the Nawab should send up the *Faujdār* of Midnapore for a trial for bringing false charge against Jasodanandan, the *Zamīndār* of Tarkua. (*TI 26; p 3, no 8; AI 4, p 171.*)

Feb. 12. **370.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter on the subject of the deputation of Mr Anderson. Having learnt that the gentleman has arrived at Etawah he despatched a body of horse in order to escort him with honour to the writer's place. For further particulars refers him to the letters of Col. Muir. (*OR 16; AR 4, p 154.*)

Feb. 12. **371.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his friendly letter. His aims and wishes are the same as those of the Governor-General. Has explained everything to Mr Anderson who will write to him fully. (*OR 17; AR 4, p 154.*)

Feb. 12. **372.** From Raja Panjan Irtini, Chanzo Cusho. Says that in response to pressing invitations from the Emperor of China, Teshu Lama set out towards that place. The Emperor received him with due respect and honour and on 22 *Rabī'II* 1194 [28 April 1780] he met the Lama for the first time at a place called Shee Haloor. Having stayed there for about a month they proceeded to Peking, the capital of China, where they remained for six months. Frequent interchanges of visits took

[1] Worn out.
[2] Worm-eaten.

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place there between the Emperor and the Lama. Unfortunately the climate of China did not suit the latter and he was attacked by small-pox. All possible endeavours to cure him having failed he expired on 1 *Rajab* 1194 A.H. [4 July 1780] to the inexpressible grief of the Emperor and his subjects. After the funeral solemnities were over the writer and other attendants of the deceased were allowed leave to depart and they returned home [Teshu Lumbo] on 21 *Shawwāl* 1195 A.H. [10 October 1781] with the sacred remains of the Lama which they had deposited in a tomb made ready for the purpose before their arrival. Purangiri Gosain reached Teshu Lumbo after the Lama had left for China. He brought with him two letters, nine strings of pearls of exquisite beauty, one string of large pearls and two chaplets of corals as gifts from the Governor-General to the Lama. These valuable articles were presented to the latter at China and were received by him with great pleasure and much gratification. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a letter and two rosaries of pearls for himself through the same channel. The Governor-General has declined to receive the price of the nine strings of pearls and two chaplets of corals which he so kindly sent to the Lama and expressed a desire to make a present of them to him. Had sent a piece of unwrought gold to the Governor-General with a request that it might be sold and out of the sale proceeds thereof pearls and corals might be purchased and that if the price of pearls exceeded the value of the gold the writer would make up the deficit, but if it was less more pearls and corals of the finest quality might be purchased out of the balance. Requests the Governor-General to grant him a piece of land in Calcutta on the bank of the river. The purpose for which the land is required will be explained to him by Purangiri Gosain. Has despatched through him some presents for the Governor-General. (*TR 19, pp 3-12, no 3.*)

Feb. 12. **373.** *Sopon Chambu to Mr George Bogle.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 19, pp 17-21, no 5.*)

Feb. 12. **374.** From Sopon Chambu. Acknowledges with thanks the present of corals sent to him by the Governor-General. Says that Teshu Lama sat on the *masnad* of authority in 1193 A.H. [1779-80 A.D.] and that he set out from Teshu Lumbo on 17 *Rabī'*II 1193 A.H. [5 May 1779] to China. During his journey sumptuous provisions were made for his comfort and crowds of devotees including the princes, noblemen and the great leaders thronged round him to receive his blessings. The Emperor of China met the Lama at Shee Haloor where both of them stayed for a month. The Emperor paid great respects to the Lama and made all possible arrangements befitting his rank for his comfort and happiness. The Lama on his part spread knowledge of science and religion among the learned men and the sages of the place. But the climate of China did not suit the Lama, who was taken ill and died. The people of China now offer their prayers for the quick incarnation of the departed soul. Sends him some presents. Dated 1 *Zu'l-ḥijjah* 1195 A.H.=28 Oct. 1781 A.D. (*TR 19, pp 12-17, no 4.*)

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Feb. 12. **375.** From Raja Irtini. Teshu Lama, their patron being dead Sibanand, Rajguru at Cooch Behar, and the writer now look upon the Governor-General as their protector and well-wisher. Says that Raja Deb has been unjustly appropriating to himself the whole income of a portion of land to the exclusion of Sibanand who holds a ¾th share in it. Requests him therefore to use his influence and see that the latter's claim is satisfied. (*TR 19, p 22, no 6.*)

Feb. 12. **376.** From Raja Irtini. To the same effect as no 372 above adding that Purangiri Gosain arrived with presents from the Governor-General for the Lama who thankfully received them and that there has arisen a dispute regarding a piece of land belonging to the Deb Raja and requests him to use his influence in bringing about a settlement. (*TR 19, pp 23-5, no 7.*)

Feb. 13. **377.** From the Rana of Gohad. Is glad to learn that the Governor-General is keeping good health. Is longing to have an interview with him. Had even made up his mind to see the Governor-General during his stay at Benares but certain happenings there prevented him from fulfilling his wish. Has now sent a confidant to Calcutta. Hopes that his representations will receive favourable consideration. (*OR 18; TR 19, pp 25-6, no 8; AR 4, p 162.*)

Feb. 15. **378.** From Kistibumm, Raja of Mullehbumm. Is grateful for the *parwāna* which he received from General Coote. Has deputed Dharidhar to make certain representations to the Governor-General on his behalf. Requests that favourable orders may be passed with respect to Nepal. The addressee will learn from General Coote about the Raja's requests for Ratanpur and Bansi. (*OR 19; TR 19, pp 27-8, no 10; AR 4, p 163.*)

Feb. 15. **379.** From the Raja of Nepal. It is long since he deputed Dinanath Owpardes and Gosain Ajibgir to make certain representations to the Governor-General. As he has been unjustly dispossessed of his hereditary property the Governor-General is requested to give due consideration to the representations of his *vakīls*. Hopes that he will not give weight to the reports of designing persons. (*TR 19, pp 26-27, no 9.*)

Feb. 15.[1] **380.** To the Nawab of Farrukhabad. Says that Mr Grant having obtained the Governor-General's permission to reside at Farrukhabad for the sole purpose of trade has set out for that place. Requests the Nawab to give him assistance in the execution of his concerns when necessary. Mr Grant on his part will also carry out any request that the Nawab may make. He shall have nothing to do with matters relating to the revenue or the administration of the country. (*CI 10, p 350, no 571; TI 26, pp 3-4, no 9; AI 4, p 170.*)

Feb. 15[2]. **381.** To Raja Mitarjit Singh of Sanaut, Raja of Panchet, Raja Ghulām Ḥusain Khān of Sherghati and Narayan Singh, *Zamīndār* of

[1] Jan. 15 according to the volume of Copies.
[2] Jan. 21 according to the volume of Copies.

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Siris. As Capt. Ranken has received orders from the Governor-General and Council for constructing a road [between Fort William and Chunar] the addressees are called upon to furnish him with coolies and to offer him every assistance that may be required of them. Should they fail to meet the Captain's demands, they will be wanting in their attachment to the Company. (*CI 10, p 348, no 566; TI, 26, p 4, no 10; AI, 4, p 172.*)

Feb. 15. **382.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received a letter from Mr Middleton representing to him the threatened opposition of the Begam [Bahū Begam] to the Nawab's authority in the resumption of her *jāgīr* and the probability of the other *jāgīrdārs* separately or collectively attempting resistance and the spirit of discontent and rebellion prevailing among the Nawab's subjects. Says that in the present situation he is as anxious for the safety and tranquillity of his country as for the maintenance of his authority and dignity. For, if any violence should break out in the Nawab's dominion it might attract a foreign invasion. To obviate the impending danger and to prevent the malcontents from becoming formidable, has directed Col. Morgan to send a strong detachment of infantry and artillery to Lucknow with express orders to act under his instructions with respect to the internal security of his country and for the support of his authority. This detachment is not a part of the brigade which is on a regular subsidy of the Nawab for the defence of his frontiers, but it is formed of the troops lately in his pay stationed at Fatehgarh and Rohilkhand. These troops were withdrawn on the complaint of the Nawab in order to relieve him from a heavy expense. They are of no use to the Company at present and would be disbanded but in view of the dangers which confront the Nawab they are retained. It is therefore just and reasonable that the charges of the detachment should be entirely defrayed by him and the Company should be fully indemnified for keeping up a force on the probability of its being needed by the Nawab. Will accordingly form an estimate for a subsidy to be paid monthly by the Nawab during the service of the detachment and transmit it to Mr Middleton for his sanction. Has directed Col. Morgan to hold in readiness the brigades stipulated by treaty for the defence of the Nawab's frontiers and to march at a moment's notice for opposing any attempt which may be made by a foreign enemy. In view of the zeal displayed by the Nawab in offering his personal assistance to him for his safety and for protecting the Company's interests when they were in danger he feels it obligatory to see him out of his present difficulties which have arisen from his (the Governor-General's) approval of the Nawab's intention of resuming all the *jāgīrs* in his dominions. Expects to remove all the obstacles which

[1] Capt. Ranken was appointed to construct this road between Fort William and Chunar. The road passed through Burdwan, Bankura, Bishnupur, Raghunathpur, Panchet, Ramgarh, Sherghati, Siris Sasaram, Mughal Sarai and Mirzapur to Chunar. It covered a distance of 442 miles and was completed in four years (1781-4). The advantages claimed for it were that it reduced the distance of the older route by one-third and consequently the *dāk* would take five days instead of nine and the expense of the movement of troops would be considerably lessened. (*See* Public O. C. 12 and 24 January 1785, nos 33 and 40).

now stand in the Nawab's way of establishing his authority and securing the prosperity of his country by means of a personal interview with him. Reminds him that it was agreed upon at Chunar that they should meet once a year and in fulfilment of that agreement he is determined to set out immediately for Lucknow although his presence at Calcutta is greatly needed at the present moment. Hopes that this meeting will prove beneficial to both the Nawab and the Company, and as the situation of the latter in this important crisis is well known to him, the Nawab will not let him (the Governor-General) return to Calcutta unless and until the real object of his journey has been achieved. (*TI 25, pp 21-8, no 6 ; AI 4, p 159.*)

Feb. 16. **383.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter saying that Beniram Pandit had now grown too old and feeble to undertake frequent journeys between Benares and Nagpur and that he had accordingly despatched the Pandit's brother Bishambhar Pandit and Mr Chapman to represent the views and sentiments of the writer to the Maharaja. They will proceed to Nagpur by the way of Panchet and Ramgarh. Says in reply that he is satisfied with the deputation of the two people and will give consideration to whatever they may represent. Had sent for Beniram Pandit simply because he was in the confidence of both the parties and knew every detail of these negotiations. For further particulars refers him to Beniram to whom a separate letter has been addressed in Hindī. (*OR 20 ; AR 4, p 153.*)

Feb. 16. **384.** *Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to Beniram Pandit.* Has received the Governor-General's letter saying that he has deputed Mr Chapman to wait on him at Nagpur in order to inform him of the full particulars of the negotiations with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī as well as of the treaty concluded with Sindhia. That gentleman is also taking with him a memorandum of these transactions and will deliver it to the Maharaja. Bishambhar Pandit is accompanying the gentleman and he is also fully acquainted with all the facts. Beniram Pandit is still with the Governor-General. Says that he has issued orders to the *ta'lluqdārs* of Chhattisgarh asking them to arrange everything for the safety and comfort of Mr Chapman and Bishambhar Pandit on their journey. Complains that the addressee did not send to him the particulars of the negotiations with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and Sindhia. Asks that he should write about them in his next letter. This is very necessary.

The nephew (sister's son) of Mr John Holland has gone to Calcutta. Chait Singh's *vakīl* had come here but was dismissed as has already been intimated. (*OR 21.*)

Feb. 16. **385.** To Mirzā Najaf Khān. Major Polier writes that certain persons have reported to the Khān saying that the Governor-General is not pleased with the Major and consequently he does not want to befriend him. On the basis of this report the Khān wished that the Major should be deprived of his office and that his *jāgīrs* be given over to the former. Says that the Governor-General does not like to interfere in the Khān's affairs. He is free to act just as he pleases. But the reports

concerning the Major are false, for the Governor-General knows him to be an able and worthy officer. He is well-versed in military skill and bears the character of a noble-minded man. It is on account of his excellent qualities that the Governor-General is always favourably inclined towards him. Has now written him to wait on the Khān and exert himself in the execution of the duties of his office. Assures him that the Major will do his utmost in the execution of any duties that may be committed to his charge. (*TI 26, pp 4-6, no 11 ; AI 4, p 172.*)

Feb. 25. **386.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that he has accomplished the purpose for which he came to Fyzabad. The particulars of the proceedings will be made known to him by Mr Middleton. Hopes they will meet with his approval. (*OR 22 ; AR 4, p 154.*)

Feb. 25. **387.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Says that during his absence of four months from Calcutta Mr Wheler received and perused the Nawab's letter and the Governor-General could not have an opportunity to see it. It is therefore quite likely that matters should have then been reported to the Nawab with much exaggeration. If they were really of such consequence as they were represented, he should undoubtedly have communicated them to the Nawab. Informs him that he arrived at Benares with a small bodyguard and called upon Chait Singh to justify his contumelious and disobedient conduct towards the Company and as he least expected any injury from Chait Singh he took no serious precautions for his personal safety. Chait Singh however unmindful of the indulgence shown to him by the Company had assembled a large force and was prepared for a revolt. He massacred many of his guards and obliged him to retreat to Chunar with the remainder of his men. He even declared an open war against him with an army of 50,000 men. He took possession of the whole country around him and had all its approaches closed. He could have easily killed the Governor-General if he had possessed enough courage and tact. The gloomy situation was averted only by the bravery and fidelity of the chiefs and the men of the Company's army, who hastened to his relief without even receiving orders from him and punished the rebels. Chait Singh with numerous strong fortresses and an immense treasure in his possession was repeatedly defeated and reduced to the state of an outlaw and a vagabond. His whole *zamīndārī* has since been seized and restored to its allegiance to the Company. The calamity with which he (the Governor-General) was confronted was confined to his own person. The Company's interest could have suffered little by it. The consequence of it has not only proved the solidarity of the Company's constitution but has added more to their power and increased their revenue. The Nawab will undoubtedly have heard that his conduct was throughout conformable to the principles of justice and good faith.

With respect to the Nawab's proffered mediation for the purpose of effecting a treaty between the Company and the Peshwa says that he would have readily accepted it if he knew before that the Nawab was inclined to do so. But as he has already accepted Mahadaji

Sindhia's mediation and has deputed a person with full powers to treat with him for a general and perpetual peace he is unable to avail himself of the Nawab's interposition in the matter at the present moment. Refers him for further particulars to Mr Holland who will explain to him the Governor-General's intentions in the present negotiations with Mahadaji Sindhia, a thing which has been totally misrepresented to the Nawab. Requests him to give credit to all that Mr Holland may represent to him and consider the same as if they had proceeded directly from himself. (*TI 25, pp 29-38, no 7 ; AI 4, p 158.*)

Feb. 26. **388.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that the *qaulnāma* [Treaty of Chunar], the plans and the proceedings to give effect to it were all designed to liquidate his debts to the Company. As a result of the measures adopted his mother agreed to pay sixty *lākhs* of rupees to Mr Middleton and out of this amount she has already delivered fifty *lākhs*. Will never hesitate to carry out the wishes of the Governor-General as he knows that they are for his own benefit. It is stipulated in the treaty that his (the Nawab's) unavoidable expenses will be provided before everything but he gives the first importance to the clearing of his debts to the Company. As he is very keen on settling this account he will not mind any inconvenience to himself. But there is always an irreducible minimum in the items of expenditure. Mr Middleton has with him an account of his expenses which was supplied to him before the conclusion of the *qaulnāma*. Requests therefore that the gentleman may be directed to leave twenty-five *lākhs* of rupees with the Nawab. The amount will be repaid in 1190 *Faṣlī* = 1782-3. (*OR 23 ; AR 4, p 154.*)

Mar. 1. **389.** From Munnī Begam. Says that she was highly pleased to meet Mrs Hastings. Is sorry that she could not see the Governor-General when he passed through Murshidabad on his way back to Calcutta but had to send her *vakīl*, I'tibār 'Alī Khān, to make certain representations. Is now pained to hear that some designing persons have falsely represented to the Governor-General that the Khān made those representations without her instruction. Says that some evil-minded persons are trying by all possible means to poison the mind of the Governor-General against the Begam. Has explained all about her affairs to Mrs Hastings who will make them known to the Governor-General. Has deputed Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān, her *vakīl*, to accompany Mrs Hastings to Calcutta. Hopes the Governor-General will attend to his representations. (*TR 19, pp 28-30, no 11.*)

Mar. 5. **390.** *Bishambhar Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* Arrived at Nagpur on Wednesday 6 *Ṣafar* [21 January]. As the Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla-desired to see him at night he waited at the appointed hour and made a present of two *aṣhrafīs* each to him and to Bapu Sahib (Chimnaji). The Maharaja graciously embraced him and talked to him for four hours. He asked about the incident at Chunar and was much pleased to learn how it had ended. He then asked the writer to go and tell Mr Chapman, who was at Songaon, that the auspicious hour for a

meeting would not come till after two days and that he would have therefore to wait where he was. But as it would be discourteous to ask him to stay alone outside the city the writer was ordered to camp with him. Accordingly two *tilangās*, ten horsemen and 20 *kahārs* were appointed to attend on them. Mr Chapman's *Munshī*, Nand Lal, was accompanying the writer. He was also presented to the Maharaja. Both of them then took their leave and set out for the camp but as the night was pitch dark they lost their way and only reached their destination in the morning. They learnt here that Mr Chapman had set out for Nagpur in the small hours of the morning and had halted outside the city. He rode to that gentleman and informed him of the Maharaja's wishes. He replied that he did not believe in the auspicious hour. He would wait on the Maharaja any time he was summoned. He seemed to be hurt however that he should come to the city and be not admitted to an audience. Learning this the Maharaja offered to see him the same day but Mr Chapman preferred to wait two days. Before this, Muḥammad 'Alī had been deputed with a body of 25 horsemen and two camel riders to attend on the gentleman and offer him the State's hospitality. They went out to meet him at Dumsar and have been waiting on him ever since. At night a messenger came and informed the writer that the Maharaja desired to see him. Accordingly he went out and met him on the road. The Maharaja was accompanied by Bapu Sahib Raghuji Bhonsla and both of them were going to Bambhaji's place to see him. When they arrived there they began to talk about the affairs of the State and the writer also was admitted to the consultation. They asked him the particulars about Mr Chapman and the business on which he came to Nagpur. The writer told them that the Maharaja had desired Beniram Pandit to see him with a confidant of the Governor-General. The latter accordingly sent Mr Chapman with the writer. They then told him that the Poona Ministers had written to say that they were despatching Bhawani Sheo Ram, the former *Dīwān* of Sayaji, with a body of 20,000 horse towards Bengal. Arrangements should be made for providing them with rations and necessaries. The reason for sending this army was that Chimnaji, who had been ordered to invade Bengal, had made friends with the English and had allowed Col. Pearse a free passage and had cleared the jungle for him. The Colonel's advance had given a good deal of anxiety to Haidar 'Alī. The writer was then asked to deliver his message but he replied that he would do so the next day in the presence of Mr Chapman. The following morning Bhawani Pandit Kalu came out with a body of horsemen to escort the gentleman to the Maharaja's *darbār*. Accordingly they started and on their arrival at the palace they were given a warm welcome. The Maharaja shook hands with Mr Chapman who was then introduced to Bambhaji, Raghuji and Chimnaji. After two hours the meeting broke up. The house of Gosain Mangalpuri was fixed for the gentleman's residence and a sum of Rs 2,000 as also rations to feed 400 men was sent to him. At night the writer called again at the *darbār* and prayed that Dr Thomas might be sent back

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to Calcutta. He was told that this would be done the next day. On Friday the Doctor was given an elephant, a *khil'at*, a bejewelled *sarpech* and a purse of Rs 2,000. He then set out on his journey. The same day Mr Chapman delivered the presents he had brought. The next day he was entertained at a party with dancing and music and the following day was fixed for a private audience with the Maharaja. When they met again the Maharaja said that the reports from Poona showed that Mr Watherston had gone to that city and that Mr Anderson had paid a visit to Sindhia. Mr Chapman replied that he had been selected for a deputation to Nagpur about nine months ago but as the Maharaja did not ask for a confidential agent on the part of the Governor-General he was unable to set out. That is why Mr Anderson went to Sindhia. Even so. he (Mr Chapman) had instructions to represent to the Maharaja the advisability of his proceeding to Poona and settling all matters by mutual consultation. The Maharaja asked the nature of the negotiations with Sindhia and was told that the latter had agreed not to support the Peshwa in his war against the English if his own territory was left undisturbed. The Maharaja replied that Sindhia was the slave of the Peshwa's dynasty and he had also concluded a treaty with Ḥaidar 'Alī. He would observe his treaty with the English in the same manner as he kept his faith with the others. The Maharaja had definite information that the Peshwa would not accept any treaty through the mediation of either Nawab Niẓām 'Alī or Sindhia. Mr Chapman asked if the Maharaja was sure of this and was told that he himself would soon be convinced. The meeting broke up after some more conversations and *pān* and attar were offered to Mr Chapman. Bhawani Pandit enquired of the writer what message he had brought from Calcutta. The writer told him that the Governor-General desired to conclude peace with the Peshwa through the mediation of the Maharaja, but he would not surrender Raghunath, neither would he oppose him if the latter himself went over to the other side. Peace with Ḥaidar was impossible. The Maharaja might go to Poona and bring about an accommodation on these terms.

Sindhia had written to the Peshwa asking his terms for a settlement with the English and was instructed to demand the surrender of Raghunath and the cession of the territory and forts in Salsette, the Gaikwar's dominion, Surat, Broach, Gujarat, Kashi and Prayag. Mr Chapman has written for particulars to Mr Anderson and Mr Watherston. The Maharaja desires that the treaty should be formed through him. Nawab Niẓām 'Alī holds the same opinion and is not at all in favour of Sindhia's intercession. (*OR 24 ; AR 4, p 150.*)

Mar. 7. **391.** To the King of Boni. Says that though his renown and that of his subjects who inhabited the Island of Celebes had long been known to the Company, a commercial agreement existing between them and the Dutch prevented them from holding any communication with him. Now that the Dutch have become hostile he (the Governor-General) on their behalf takes the liberty to write to him and seek his alliance. Has accordingly provided Capt. Thomas Forrest, a man well acquainted

with his dominions, with proper credentials to deliver the writer's letter to him and offer him and his other allies the Company's friendship and intimate to him the victories achieved by the English over the French and the Dutch both 'here' and in Europe. The King will be pleased to learn that the French have lost all their forts and possessions in Hindustan and the Dutch their principal settlements of Negapatam including Sadras and Pulicat and all their factories in Bengal and on the Coromandel Coast as also some valuable possessions in the West Indies. A considerable force was likewise detached against the garrison in Ceylon and it returned to Madras after the capture of the harbour and forts at Trincomali. So far as his information goes the King has great cause to complain against the treacherous proceedings of the Dutch. Requests him therefore to join with the Company in distressing this faithless people by driving them entirely out of his dominions while the English attack them in other quarters. Whatever places may be taken from them on the Island of Celebes together with any property which they may possess there will of course belong to the King. All that the Company wish is to cultivate friendship with him and to open a free and beneficial trade with his subjects on reasonable terms. Has also sent similar friendly letters to the Chiefs of the Molucca Islands and the Sultan of Mindanao who are all allies of the Company. Refers him to Capt. Forrest for further particulars on this head. Remarks that if he is resolved to commence hostilities against the Dutch he should not give them any further time to recover from their present misfortunes, but render them incapable of resistance by attacking them jointly.

Credentials granted to Capt. Thomas Forrest. The Governor-General and Council do fully authorise Capt. Thomas Forrest to negotiate a treaty with the principal Chiefs of the Island of Celebes and the Molucca Islands in conformity to the instructions which he has received from them. Dated Fort William, 4 March. (*TI 25, pp 38-45, no 8; AI 4, p 157.*)

Mar. 9. **392.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Expresses on his own behalf and on that of Sarfarāzu'd-Daulah Ḥasan Riẓā Khān their zeal and attachment to the Company. (*OR 25; AR 4, p 163.*)

Mar. 9. **393.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. A *tankhwāh* was given to Mīr Sulaimān Khān on the revenues of Khairabad and other *maḥāls* for the liquidation of the arrears of his pay amounting to 2,30,000 *Rikābī* rupees. It was arranged that he should receive Rs 75,000 in 1188 *Faṣlī*; the same amount in 1189 *Faṣlī* and the balance of Rs 80,000 in 1190 *Faṣlī* (1782-3). Accordingly an order was served on Almās 'Alī Khān to pay the first instalment to the Mīr. The latter has already paid Rs 28,000 and agrees to pay Rs 47,000 by the next *Rabī'* season. No assignments were made to the Mīr for 1189 *Faṣlī* as the question of the Company's *jāgīr* was under consideration. Such is the true state of the Mīr's account. Mr Middleton may be directed to clear the arrears of the Mīr's pay in the way the Governor-General thinks best. (*OR 26; AR 4, p 163.*)

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Mar. 9. **394.** From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Complimentary. (*TR 19, p 30, no 12.*)

Mar. 9. **395.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Complimentary. (*TR 19, p 31, no 13.*)

Mar. 9. **396.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. In reply to the Governor-General's enquiry from Mr Middleton about the balance of the *tankhwāh* due to Mīr Sulaimān Khān says that a *tankhwāh parwāna* for Rs 2,30,000 was issued on the collections of Khairabad and other *maḥāls* payable in three yearly instalments thus: Rs 75,000 in 1188 and the same amount in 1189 and the balance of Rs 80,000 in 1190 *Faṣlī*. For the first instalment a *tankhwāh* was given on Almās 'Alī Khān who has already paid to Mīr Sulaimān Rs 28,000 and has engaged to pay the balance before the next *Rabī'*. For the second instalment an assignment of revenue has been given to the Company. No evasions have therefore been made in the payment to Mīr Sulaimān. Requests the Governor-General to intimate his orders to Mr Middleton that the payment of the balance will be made to Mīr Sulaimān in due course. (*TR 19, pp 31-2, no 14.*)

Mar. 9. **397.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang (Muḥammad Riẓā Khān). Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of his letter accompanying eleven boxes of fresh fruits sent through Mīr Kabīr. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 10, pp 357-8, no 587.*)

Mar. 9. **398.** To Raja Kalyan Singh. Has received his letter intimating that he has already sent through his bankers to the Board of Revenue the remaining *qisṭ* for the month of *Pūs* 1189 *Faṣli*=December 1781 A.D., and that he is now preparing to remit the next instalment. The efficient management of this department by the addressee is very much appreciated. Hopes that he will frequently inform him about his welfare. (*CI 10, p 358, no 590.*[1])

Mar. 9. **399.** To Munnī Begam. Has received her letter accompanying twenty-five maunds of ice through Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān. Says that a present like this in summer is very much appreciated. Hopes that she will acquaint him with the state of her health now and then. (*CI 10, p 357, no 586.*)

Mar. 9. **400.** To Munnī Begam. Has received her present of fruits through Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān and thanks her for the same. (*CI 10, p 358, no 588.*)

Mar. 9. **401.** To Maharajindar Kishanchandar. Acknowledges the receipt of his *'arzi* accompanying a *naẓr* of two *ashrafīs* and nine rupees through his *vakīl*, Nimu Ray. (*CI 10, p 358, no 589.*)

Mar. 9. **402.** To ——————[2] Complimentary, acknowledging the receipt of his letter together with a *naẓr* through Mīr Sulaimān Khān. (*CI 10, p 357, no 585.*)

[1] Letter no 591 is so badly worm-eaten that nothing can be made out of it and hence it is omitted.

[2] Worm-eaten.

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Mar. 9. **403.** To Nawab Nizām 'Alī Khān. Says that it is the common interest of the Nawab and the Company to check the growing power of Ḥaidar 'Alī in the Carnatic because if he should be successful there against the English he shall undoubtedly advance towards the Nawab's country and involve him in a destructive and dubious war. It is advisable therefore that the Nawab should join the English against Ḥaidar as a common enemy. Has already informed him through Mr Holland of the conditions on which the Company are willing to enter into a defensive alliance with him. As regards the present offensive plan requests him to march an army against Ḥaidar 'Alī. The Company will give him the aid of their troops and will require no other advantages from the success of their joint endeavours except the recovery of the Nawab Walajah's possessions which constitutionally belong to the dominions of the Carnatic. Apart from these whatever conquests will be made by their combined forces and by the effect of their operations shall belong to the addressee. The Company's sole object is only to punish Ḥaidar. Awaits a definite reply from him on this head and refers him to Mr Holland for further particulars. (*TI 25, pp 45-8, no 9 ; AI 4, p 158.*)

Mar. 12. **404.** Copy of an agreement between the Rana of Gohad and Sindhia, dated *Sāvan sudi* 5, 1838 *Sambat* [26 July 1781]. To the same effect as no 311 above. (*OR 27.*)

Mar. 15. **405.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Has already intimated how he had forwarded the letters of Lord Macartney, Sir Eyre Coote and Admiral Ḥughes through his agent Raoji to General Goddard and the Peshwa at Poona. The replies to those letters have just been received and their English translations are herewith enclosed. From a perusal of these the intentions of the Poona Ministers will become manifest. A serious attempt must now be made to put a stop to the ruinous war with the Mahrattas and to establish peace with them so that a concerted action might be taken against Ḥaidar 'Alī. The present is the opportune time as Mr Anderson is already at Poona with full powers to negotiate. It is not intelligible why the chastisement of Ḥaidar 'Alī is delayed. There is a difference between the enmity of Ḥaidar and that of the Mahrattas. The former has made friends with the French and the Dutch and relying on their support he is bent on creating mischief in the territories of the writer and the English. So deep is his rancour that when the Mahrattas fell out with the English he immediately entered into an alliance with the former whom he ever held to be his enemies. For the past fifteen years he has been preparing for a war with the English and the writer. With this object in view he has been extending his dominion, amassing treasure and strengthening the army. He has already subdued the allies of the English like Murari Rao. During the last two years he made constant inroads in the writer's territory and shed the blood of his friends, the English, and sullied their name. It is highly improper that any relationship should be formed with him now either at his own request or at the intervention of the Mahrattas. The Poona Ministers should be told through Mr Anderson that Ḥaidar

being the sworn enemy of the English and the friend of the French in is absolutely necessary to punish him. The war with the Mahrattas was due to a sense of honour, not that the English entertained any ambitions regarding their territory or any hatred of the Mahratta race. The differences arose out of the demand of the Poona Ministers that Raghunath should be surrendered to them. The English maintained that as he had taken refuge with them it would not be consistent with plighted faith so to abandon him. Their only desire was that he should be given a suitable pension to retire upon and that no one should meddle with him. Such disagreements occur even among brothers and they are easily made up and forgotten. The case of Ḥaidar 'Alī is different. He was the first to draw sword upon the English and the writer. Befort either of them had given him any offence he made friends with the French and the Dutch and with everybody who is the enemy of the English. It is futile to enter into an alliance with such an implacable foe. The Poona Ministers want to wrest back the Peshwa's territories that have been usurped by Ḥaidar. It may be pointed out to them how advantageous it would be for them to unite their forces with those of the English. Should they be inclined not to take an active part on account of the approach of the rainy season they can at least instruct their officers in Bijapur to co-operate with the English army. It does not matter if they do not agree to these proposals. The English troops by themselves are sufficient for the chastisement of Ḥaidar. In case the Mahrattas insist upon making peace with Ḥaidar the Bombay Government may be instructed to keep their forces within their borders in order to keep watch over the tranquillity of their possessions. No offensive action should be taken. The Mahrattas will not venture to attack them on that side. General Goddard may at the same time be directed to take his troops by sea to the port of Mangalore. On arriving there he should unite the garrison of Tellicherry with his men, enlist a body of the Nimaris and march on Badnur. From the Eastern coast Sir Eyre Coote will advance into the enemy's country. In this way he will be hemmed in on all sides and will certainly fly from the Carnatic. The writer proposes that in the meantime he shall send for the *jāgīrdārs, zamīndārs* and others who have been dispossessed by Ḥaidar and win them over to the English cause by promises of restoration. In return for a little support they will agree to pay *peshkash* and offer every assistance to the troops. Hopes that the Governor-General will agree to the plan sketched herein and will advise the writer accordingly. *(OR 28; TR 20, pp 177-89, no 33* [1]*; AR 4, p 149.)*

Mar. 16 **406.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that Lord Macartney, the Governor of Madras, is pursuing a ruinous policy in his country and has caused the loss of crores of rupees. He has disgraced the writer and led astray the members of his family and incited them to disobedience. 'Abdul Ḥaye, the Governor's agent, behaves in a most insolent and arrogant manner. The Nawab met his obligations and out of his revenues

[1] The first portion of the translation is missing.

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he paid the various amounts settled between the Governor-General and himself until the time that the present dissension arose. He never entertained the idea that in spite of all solemn agreements and firm treaties, Lord Macartney would trample upon his rights in the way he did and for the sake of secret personal gain he would forcefully seize his country and usurp his authority. Has sent to the Governor-General the English translation of a petition signed by a huge number of the residents of Nellore. They seek justice from the Nawab and the latter seeks it from the Governor-General. (*OR 29 ; AR 4, p 149.*)

Mar. 16. **407.** *Muḥammad I'tibār Khān, Qil'adār of Trichinopoly, to the Nawab of Arcot.* Has already reported the situation of affairs for the past twenty months arising out of the want of money to meet the expenses of the administration. Things have come to such a pass now that on 21 *Muḥarram* 1196 [6 January 1782] the sepoys of the Company attacked and plundered the market near Chinamani Gate and then rushed towards the Madura Gate. The writer informed Col. Nixon about this tumult and uproar but the latter replied that the men had gone out of hand as they had been four months without pay. Still he sent some men to appease them and in this way they were restrained from committing further violence. The next day the Company's sepoys again assembled in large numbers and marched to the writer's residence with loaded guns. The gate was immediately closed but the mutineers opened fire, battered the doorway with stones and indulged in all sorts of abusive language. At this stage, Ramaswami, Col. Nixon's interpreter, Shaikh Dāud, the *chobdār*, and others, who had called for their pay, went out to pacify them. The latter represented that the *Qil'adār* should get their arrears discharged and keep the prices of grain low. The request was accompanied with a shower of filthy abuses. On hearing this the writer's men rushed forth to chastise them but the *Qil'adār* gave strict orders that as the insurgents were the Company's men they were not to be molested in the least. Ramaswami then went to the Town Major who came with some soldiers and dispersed the malcontents. Such is the state of affairs. It is difficult to say what turn it will take. All authority and discipline are at an end. The Nawab's officers were already discontent. They were busy making their own plans. But the Company's sepoys burst forth even before them. It is likely that the two parties may unite. Other malcontents are sure to join them. All of them may make common cause and take concerted action. The writer is not at all anxious on account of his life and honour but he is fearful about the Fort.

The Governor [of Madras] has ordered that no expenses are to be met out of the collections. The revenue, such as it was, hardly sufficed for the pay of the local administration and the *thānas*. If the local officers were paid the *thāna* establishments were left to starve and *vice versâ*. Col. Nixon is of opinion that the Governor must have been unacquainted with the real situation or he would not have issued such an order. His advice is that both the *thānas* and the Company's troops may be paid out of the revenue collected. The establishments must

be maintained if the standing crops are to be protected from destruction. Prays therefore that he may be supplied with the necessary funds. Dated 23 *Muharram* 1196=9 January 1782. (*OR 30; TR 20, pp 193-8, no 34 b; AR 4, p 149.*)

Mar. 16. **408.** *Ram Sita, 'Āmil of Nellore, to the Nawab of Arcot.* Has repeatedly informed the Governor [of Madras] and the Nawab of the state of affairs 'here' but has not been favoured with orders. Shaikh Madīna, *Kumedan*, and others are clamourous for their pay for the month of *Muharram*. They may be paid out of the revenue of the *ta'alluqa*. Requests that orders may be passed to this effect both by the Governor and the Nawab. Dated 25 *Muharram* 1196=11 January 1782. (*OR 31; TR 20, p 199, no 34c; AR 4, p 149.*)

Mar. 16. **409.** *Mīr Quṭbu'd-Dīn Khān, Faujdār of Nellore, to the Nawab of Arcot.* Says that he had received orders from the Governor [of Madras] to deliver to Capt. Campbell the thirteen horses which were in 'this' place for the use of the troopers under Muḥammad Muḥammadī. He was also directed not to incur any expenses. The horses therefore starved for three days. The writer then asked Capt. Campbell to take them away according to the Governor's orders. The Captain replied that he could only take them by purchase. Says that if the horses are sold the troopers cannot take exercise. There are also two camels belonging to the Nawab's government and these are similarly starving for want of grain and grass. Solicits orders with respect to both the horses and the camels. Dated 22 *Rabī'*II 1196=7 March 1782. (*OR 32; TR 20, pp 200-1, no 34d; AR 4, p 149.*)

Mar. 16. **410.** *Ram Sita, 'Āmil of Nellore, to the Nawab of Arcot.* Has received his letter asking him to carry out the instructions of the Governor [of Madras] on the subject of the establishments and their pay. Says that according to the orders received he has disbanded some men and will henceforth appoint all paid officers with the Governor's consent. The disbanded men are now demanding their pay but the Governor has issued no orders on this head. Those whose services have been retained must also be paid. The revenues from the *maḥāls* have fallen off. The collections from the other sources have been deposited by the writer in the treasury. Solicits orders how he is to meet this expenditure. Dated 22 *Ṣafar* 1196=6 February 1782. (*OR 33; TR 20, pp 201-3, no 34e.*)

Mar. 16. **411.** *Mīr Quṭbu'd-Dīn Khān to the Nawab of Arcot.* Has already informed him that the men whose services have been dispensed with are demanding the arrears of their pay. Ram Sita, the *'Āmil*, has also addressed the Governor [of Madras] several times on the subject but no orders have been received till now. The disbanded men, who number 4,000, are growing very troublesome and can no longer be put off on pretences. The affairs of the *sarkār* will be utterly ruined if at this time of collection they betake themselves to violent methods. The writer cannot be held responsible. (*OR 34; TR 20, pp 203-4, no 34f.*)

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Mar. 16. **412.** *Ram Sita, Āmil of Nellore, to the Nawab of Arcot.* The land revenue having failed the writer has made *anchana* estimates in various places on the Indian corn. But unless *dumbālās* are granted the work of collection cannot proceed. Solicits orders on this subject. The month of *Muḥarram* is over and *Ṣafar* is current. The *sihbandī* men are demanding their pay. Unless they are paid the work of the *ta'alluqa* will come to a standstill. (*OR 35; TR 20, pp 204-5, no 34g.*)

Mar. 16. **413.** *Mīr Quṭbu'd-Dīn Khān to the Nawab of Arcot.* Has already written to him about the pay of the disbanded men as also of those retained in employment. Representations have also been made to the Governor [of Madras] by Ram Sita, *'Āmil.* The men are very importunate for their pay. About 30,000 pagodas are due to them. The bill has already been forwarded to the Nawab as well as to the Governor but no orders have yet been passed on it. The men can no longer be put off. They have become very violent, specially the disbanded men. They will ruin the affairs of the *sarkār* if they start rioting and disturbances. Dated 19 *Ṣafar* 1196=3 February 1782. (*OR 36; TR 20, pp 206-7, no 34h.*)

Mar. 16. **414.** *Mīr Quṭbu'd-Dīn Khān, Faujdār of Nellore, to the Nawab of Arcot.* Has frequently transmitted to him the reports of the affairs of the *ta'alluqa*, the clamour of the disbanded men for pay, the allotment of the *tafrīq* and the measures taken to realise the collection. Ram Sita, the *'Āmil*, has also written these particulars to the Governor [of Madras]. But no orders have been received till now. The writer presses Ram Sita for the collection of the *tafrīq* and the latter is day and night engaged in the business. Active *sazāwals* have been posted in every quarter. On the 13th of *Ṣafar* the work started and the collection to date, *i.e.*, 20th of *Ṣafar* amounts to 5,148 *huns*, 1¼ anna. Out of this sum 4,000 *huns* were handed to Mr Turing, the Paymaster, on account of the price of the horses. The payment was made in accordance with the Governor's orders and a receipt was duly taken. The balance of the money, *i.e.*, 1,148 *huns*, is deposited in the treasury. The disbanded men are very impatient. Muḥammad Khān Ghorī, Muḥammad Sa'ādat, Sayid Muḥammad and Saiyid Ṣafdar, the troopers, came yesterday morning to the *kachahrī* of the writer and demanded their arrears of pay for 1190 *Faṣlī*. They have been sitting there without food and drink and refuse to move away. The writer is consequently going without his meals. The particulars of these arrears are not available as the records of the *jam'abandī* of the time of Muḥammad Bāqir Khān, his predecessor in office, are in a confused state. From the day the writer was appointed *Faujdār* of Nellore, he has been working with diligence to collect and arrange both the past and the present papers. In addition to this, he has had to apportion the *tafrīq* and collect it. He has accordingly known no rest all these days. The previous papers will soon be ready. Has in the meantime settled that the ryots who are in arrears regarding last year's revenue should pay the arrears of these men's pay. The orders of the Governor and the addressee are however necessary before payment can be made to Muḥammad Sa'adat because his pay is due

for 1191 *Faṣlī*. The pay of all the men amounts to 30,000 *huns*. If they become violent the affairs of the *ta'alluqa* will receive a serious set back. They have been given small sums amounting to between five and six thousand *huns* for their unavoidable expenses. Of the *tafrīq* money about 11,000 *huns* have been realised and a little more is expected during the next ten days. Requests that orders may be passed for paying the arrears of the men. Ram Sita will now set out on an inspection tour of the *ta'alluqa*. The writer had a mind to do the same but his hands are too full here to admit of this. Yesterday Mr Mc Gowan called on Ram Sita for pay but he was told that the Governor's orders were expected shortly. He would not listen to this and started abusing the *'Āmil* in the filthiest language. The matter has been reported to the Governor. Requests orders. Dated 21 *Ṣafar* =5 February 1782. (*OR 37 ; TR 20, pp 207-14, no 34i.*)

Mar. 16. **415.** *Lord Macartney to Ram Sita, 'Āmil of Nellore.* Has received his six letters. What the *'Āmil* says about 4,000 pagodas differs from the accounts received from other quarters. Asks him to be very careful to collect 50,000 pagodas of the revenues without the least diminution. Has taken note of what the addressee represented with respect to the troubles and clamours of the disbanded people on account of their arrears. Orders him to pay the same up to 24 *Muḥarram* 1196 [9 January 1782]. Mr Turing and Capt. Campbell have been directed to summon the disbanded sepoys and troops to pay each of them one month's pay and thereafter to pay them regularly every month until all their arrears are discharged. It was highly improper on the part of the addressee to assign *tankhwāhs* to the disbanded men on the districts. Asks him to stop this practice immediately and never to act in future in any way contrary to his directions. The financial position of the Company renders it impossible to pay any amount of money to the troops and writers of the [Nawab Walajah's] *sarkār* who have been dismissed. Directs him therefore to satisfy them by telling them that nothing can be given to them at this time but that as soon as the situation improves their arrears shall be paid. The sepoys and troopers of the Nawab's *sarkār* who are still in his service cannot receive anything at this time on account of arrears but as they are in the service their pay shall be given them monthly in future. They must therefore wait with patience until the Company get more money when all their arrears shall be cleared off. The addressee must not pay any of the money that he has collected or may hereafter collect on account of the revenues to the servants of the *sarkār* and whatever money he may have in his possession he is to pay immediately into the hands of Mr Turing, the Paymaster, and take his receipt for the same and whatever money he may hereafter receive from the revenues he is to deliver it likewise to Mr Turing. That gentleman will discharge the arrears and meet other expenses. Desires to be furnished with a list of the writers and other servants of the *sarkār* who have been discharged. Dated 6 February 1782. (*TR 20, pp 189-93, no 34a.*)

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Mar. 16. **416.** *Ram Sita*[1] *to the Nawab of Arcot.* Has addressed successive *'arẓīs* to the Governor of Madras and the Nawab but has not yet received their orders. Is unable to act without instructions. The troops are outrageous for their pay of *Muḥarram*. Prays that orders may be issued by the Nawab as well as the Governor for payment. (*TR 20, p 199, no 34c.*)

Mar. 16. **417.** *Mīr Quṭbu'd-Dīn Khān, Faujdār of Nellore, to the Nawab of Arcot.* It is now two months and a half since the troops were disbanded and the writer as well as Ram Sita, the *'Āmil*, has made daily representations that those troops number about 4,000 strong, that their arrears exceed 50,000 pagodas and that in view of the disturbances in the adjacent country it is highly advisable to pay them off otherwise they might rise in mutiny and do a great deal of mischief. It was also intimated that the settlement work had been completed with great difficulty and unless they were free from the clamours of the discharged men they would not be able effectually to collect the revenue. To these representations they received no reply from the Governor. On learning that the more turbulent among those people were stirring up the others for the purpose of raising a most alarming tumult, the writer satisfied them by assigning *tankhwāhs* to the amount of 5 or 6 thousand pagodas and sent information of it to the Nawab as well as the Governor. By the grant of these *tankhwāhs* Ram Sita and the writer were relieved in some measure from the demands of these people. They therefore devoted themselves to the business of the collection. Despatching active agents to the different *ta'alluqas* they realised about 7,000 pagodas out of which 6,500 have been delivered to Mr Turing, the Paymaster, and his receipt has been taken for the amount. The remainder is still in the treasury. Ram Sita had determined to go himself into the *ta'alluqas* for the purpose of expediting the collection and with that intention had encamped outside the fort. At this juncture a letter arrived from the Governor after a long silence in reply to six of Ram Sita's. In it the Governor expressed his strong disapprobation at the grant of the *tankhwāhs* and ordered all payments to be stopped immediately. He further directed that all the money collected should be delivered to the Paymaster. Ram Sita and the writer who had settled an account of 30,000 pagodas with 7,000 in a manner advantageous to the *sarkār* were astonished to receive these orders. But as they had to be carried out instructions were immediately sent to the *'āmils* to stop all payments. The troops were sorely disappointed. They renewed their demands in the most tumultuous manner. Muḥammad Sa'adat, one of the disbanded men, came that day to demand his arrears and obstinately importuned for three days. During that period he neither ate nor drank. The writer also, seeing a mussalman sit thus in the *kachahrī* without food or nourishment, could not consider it lawful to take any refreshment. He fasted for two days and sent word of this to Capt. Campbell and the Paymaster but they took no steps to bring him (Muḥammad Sa'adat) to reason. Ḥāfiẓ Muḥammad Ibrāhīm, Shaikh

[1] This name occurs both as Sitaram and Ram Sita in the records.

Taju'd-Dīn and others attempted to persuade him but in vain. Such is the nature of the trouble created by the disbanded people. Those in service threaten alarming consequences. On one side reports of the enemy's ravages in the neighbourhood of Palghat are pouring in, on the other the French fleet is anchored along the shore ready to disembark troops. The report of artillery is heard every day. Thousands of people are flying for safety. The inhabitants along the coast are deserting their homes and seeking shelter under the walls of the fort. These are the things which the English here see with their own eyes. On the one hand the disbanded men are tumultuous and on the other those still in service are through despair refusing to listen to orders and it is feared they would quit the service and join the ranks of the discontented. In the circumstances how is it possible to collect the revenues and remit them according to the directions received? Is confounded and lost in astonishment in contemplating the state of affairs here nor does he know what will be the end of it. From this very apprehension he formerly wrote thrice to the Nawab resigning his office but was favoured with the most ample encouragement to carry on. Prays that such orders may be issued as would relieve him from the clamours of the people here and he may attend to the regular collections and remittances of the revenues. If things continue in their present state for some days longer, from the multiplicity of difficulties which surround him he will be unable to execute any business whatever. Informs the Nawab that Capt. Campbell has forcibly taken the keys of the gates of the fort from him. Dated 13 February. (*TR 20, pp 214-28, no 34j.*)

Mar. 17. **418.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Has received his two letters and learnt that Munshi Sheo Parshad has reached Rampur—[1]Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 10, pp 355-6, no 582.*)

Mar. 18. **419.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Has received his several letters and is pleased to learn that peace and order prevail in Benares and that the Khān is judiciously carrying on the business of the *'Adālat.* Says that his ability as a judge is well known to the Governor-General who puts every confidence in him. His *vakīl* has just arrived at Calcutta. Desires the Khān to acquaint him frequently with the affairs of Benares as well as with his own welfare. The Khān's request on a separate piece of paper relating to the *jāgīr* of Khādim Ḥusain Khān and Hidāyat Ḥusain Khān has been receiving his attention. Will write to Mr Charters and Mr Burke on the subject and the affairs will be settled according to the Khān's desire. (*CI 10, p 356, no 583.*)

Mar. 25. **420.** From Gulab Chand Seth [brother of Khush-Ḥāl Chand Seth]. On hearing the news of the death of his brother, Khush-Ḥāl Chand, which occurred on Sunday, 2 *Rabī'*II [16 March], he immediately left Cossimbazar for Mihmanganj. On his arrival there he found that the body had been taken to Ziaganj and that the doors of the office, etc.,

[1] This portion is worm-eaten.

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had been locked up under the orders of his mother, who had stationed her own people at the doors. He then approached his mother and asked her permission to take possession of his father's dwelling but she gave no reply. As all the property of his father Jagat Seth, to which he had a hereditary right, were in the possession of his brother, Khush-Ḥāl Chand, the writer tried to put his seal upon the locks but this even he was not allowed to do. Being suspicious of those who had the possession of the property he placed his servant and that of his younger brother, Sihal Chand, to guard the place. On Monday, 3 *Rabī'* II, his mother at the instigation of Abhai Chand and Mir Chand, his cousins, collected together four or five hundred men and having belaboured his servants removed all the goods which were in the house of the deceased. In this scuffle his servants were wounded. Requests the Governor-General to intervene in this affair and to redress his grievances. (*TR 19, pp 32-4, no 15.*)

Mar. 25. **421.** To the Raja of Cuttack. Desires that the Raja should give his assistance to Mr Graham who is going by land to Madras to join Sir Eyre Coote. (*TI 26, p 6, no 12; AI 4, p 170.*)

Mar. 26.[1] **422.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has learnt from Mr Middleton that the Nawab is earnestly carrying into execution the treaty concluded between him and the Governor-General at Chunar and that he has accordingly paid a large part of his debt to the Company from his late father's treasures and has granted *tankhwāhs* for the balance. Says that this act of the Nawab apart from being a timely aid to the Company in their present exigencies will relieve him from their claims which, if continued, might in future be a source of trouble to him. Understands that both Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān have exerted themselves with much diligence in the present affairs and their services merit recognition. Has accordingly directed Mr Middleton to invest them with *khil'ats* in proper forms with the consent and approval of the Nawab. Hopes that the Nawab will grant him the necessary permission to do so, particularly because, it appears, that the Khāns have provoked much odium of the people who have not appreciated the propriety and necessity of their conduct. (*CI 10, pp 376-8, no 619; TI 25, pp 49-53, no 10; AI 4, p 159.*)

Mar. 26.[1] **423.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Has learnt from Mr Middleton that he gave sufficient proof of his attachment to the Company by giving effect to the plan settled at Chunar, by paying off a considerable part of Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah's debts to the Company and lastly by furthering the interests of the Nawab. Says that his conduct is commendable and believes that through his endeavours and those of Ḥaidar Beg Khān things will be settled in a satisfactory manner. In recognition of his services has directed Mr Middleton to invest him with a *khil'at* with the Nawab's permission. (*CI 10, pp 378-9, no 620; TI 25, pp 53-5, no 11; AI 4, p 157.*)

[1] Mar. 27 according to the volume of Copies.

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Mar. 26.[1] **424.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp 378-9, no 620 ; TI 25, p 55, no 12 ; AI 4, p 157.*)

Mar. 27. **425.** To Kunwar Daulat Bahadur, son of Raja Kalyan Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his two letters accompanying a congratulatory *nazr* through Sri Narayan. Is glad to learn that he has celebrated his marriage. May God make this union happy ! (*CI 10, p 379, no 621.*)

Mar. 27. **426.** To Beniram Pandit. Has received his *'arẓī* together with the translation of a letter from Bishambhar Pandit. Is astonished to learn that the addressee has received no reply to his letters ever since the Governor-General set out for Calcutta [from Benares]. Says that about a fortnight ago a reply to his first letter was sent to him but cannot understand why it did not reach him. Is however enclosing a copy of the same for his information. Is anxious to meet the addressee but he wants him to finish the work in which he is engaged before he leaves for this quarter. (*CI 10, p 375, no 617.*)

Mar. 27. **427.** To Raoji Pandit and Harbans Ray. Intimates that Mr Thomas Graham, who has been appointed Persian Interpreter to Sir Eyre Coote, is proceeding to Madras. Desires therefore that the addressees in view of the friendship existing between the Governor-General and Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla, should provide that gentleman with every means of comfort when he passes through their jurisdictions. (*CI 10, pp 375-6, no 618.*)

Mar. 27. **428.** To Hari Ram.———————————[2] Acknowledges the receipt of his *'arẓī*. (*CI 10, p 356, no 584.*)

Mar. 28. **429.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. The inhabitants of Benares as well as the visitors to the city are living in peace and security. The courts of law are administering justice impartially. The suits are decided in accordance with the personal law of the parties. The police under the leadership of Nazrbāqī Beg Khān, *Kotwāl*, is affording every protection to the town and the *maḥallas* of Benares. Cases of theft and bloodshed are now rare. Those who disturb the peace are adequately punished. The population, the crowd, the lawlessness and litigation in Benares exceed those of either Murshidabad or Azimabad. The courts, both civil and criminal, are kept busy all day. The officials had requested that the courts might be closed on Fridays and Saturdays but in view of the pressure of work the writer did not think that such a step was advisable. The people are grateful to the Governor-General and pray for the prosperity of the Company. Dated 5 March 1782. (*OR 38 ; TR 19, pp 34-5, no 16 ; AR 4, p 161.*)

Mar. 29. **430.** To Raja Nobkishan, Raja Ram Lochan, *Ta'lluqdār* of Alakdia, Sundar Narayan, *Zamīndār* of Kasijora, Haduram, *Zamīndār* of Kutabpur, Rani Siromani, *Zamīndār* of Midnapur, Narhar Chaudhri, *Zamīndār* of Khirodpur, and Jugal Charan, *Zamīndār* of Jaleswar. Says that

[1] Mar. 27 according to the volume of Copies.
[2] This letter is badly worm-eaten.

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Mr Staunton, who came to Calcutta on business, is now returning to Madras. They are requested to provide every means of comfort for him when he passes through their *zamīndārīs*. (*CI 10, p 360, no 598.*)

Mar. 29. **431.** To Raoji Pandit, son of Rajaram Pandit, Harbans Ray and Manju Chaudhri, *Amīn* of Cuttack. *Parwāna* issued in their names for affording every facility to Mr Staunton when he passes through their respective jurisdictions on his way back to Madras. (*CI 10, pp 360-1, no 599.*)

Mar. 29. **432.** To the Raja of Cuttack. Desires that the Raja should assist Lieut. Staunton who is going to Madras overland. (*TI 26, p 6, no 13; AI 4, p 170.*)

Mar. 30. **433.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses an *'arẓī* received from Gulab Chand Seth and directs him to enquire into the violence complained of therein. Informs him that all disputes relating to inheritance belong to the *Dīwānī 'Adālat* and should therefore be referred to Mr Ives. (*CI 10, p 359, no 593; TI 26, pp 6-7, no 14; AI 4, p 171.*)

Mar. 30. **434.** To Gulab Chand Seth. Acknowledges the receipt of his *'arẓī* and informs him that all disputes relating to inheritance must be referred to the *Dīwānī 'Adālat*. (*CI 10, p 359, no 594; TI 26, p 7, no 15; AI 4, p 170.*)

Mar. 31. **435.** To the *Zamīndār* of Dinajpur. Acknowledges the receipt of his *'arẓī* accompanying a *nazr*. Hopes that he will frequently acquaint him with the affairs of his quarter. (*CI 10, p 359, no 592.*)

Mar. 31. **436.** To Raoji Pandit and Harbans Ray. Says that Mr Staunton, a confidant of Lord Macartney, the Governor of Madras, came down to Calcutta on business. He is now returning to Madras. As Rajaram Pandit has gone away to Nagpur the addressees are requested to show every mark of hospitality to Mr Staunton when he passes through their jurisdictions. (*CI 10, p 359, no 595.*)

Mar. 31. **437.** To Raja Kalyan Singh. Has received his two letters saying that he had paid the *qisṭ* of *Phāgun* to the Committee [of Revenue] and reporting that Raja Mitarjit Singh, *Zamīndār* of *pargana* Sanaut, was in arrears with his rent. Says that it is not possible to grant him any deductions from the stipulated revenue and that he should therefore apply himself diligently in the business of the collection. (*CI 10, p 380, no 622.*)

Mar. 31. **438.** To Maharaja Udey Chand. Has received his letter regretting that on account of his illness he could not meet the Governor-General either at the time of his departure to Benares or during his return journey. Feels sure that being a sincere friend he must have felt the disappointment keenly. Has a great regard for his friendship. Hopes for letters. (*CI 10, p 380, no 623.*)

Mar. 31. **439.** To Saiyid Muḥammad Khān Bahadur Hashmat Jang, grandson of the late Jasārat Khān. Has received through his *vakīl*, Mukand Ram, his letter accompanying a *nazr* as a token of his joy at the Governor-

General's safe return [from Benares] to Calcutta. Says that he has accepted his *nazr* only for his satisfaction and that he wishes to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 10, p 380, no 624.*)

Mar. 31. **440.** To Maharaja Radha Nath, *Zamīndār* of Dinajpur. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p 380, no 625.*)

Mar. 31. **441.** To the mother of Maharaja Radha Nath, *Zamīndār* of Dinajpur. To the same effect. (*CI 10, pp 380-1, no 626.*)

Apr. 1. **442.** To Mirza Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter———————[1] (*CI 10, p 359, no 596.*)

Apr. 1.[2] **443.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has learnt from the letter of Gulab Chand Seth that after the death of Jagat Seth there arose a quarrel between him and the men of the deceased's mother in which blows were exchanged causing injury to four persons. This is indeed an unfortunate incident and he is surprised to hear about it. Encloses the *'arẓī* of Gulab Chand Seth and requests him to administer justice after full investigation of the case. The dispute relating to inheritance has been referred to Mr Ives. (*CI 10, p 360, no 597; AI 4, p 171, no 14.*)

Apr. 4. **444.** To Rajaram Pandit. Has learnt from his brother, Nana Rao, that the Pandit is anxious because the Governor-General did not write to him about his return to Calcutta. The fact is this that on arriving here he learnt that the addressee had left [Cuttack] for Nagpur in order to wait upon Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. That is why he did not inform him of his return. Appreciates the services rendered by him at Nagpur in the cause of mutual friendship. Hopes for letters. (*CI 10, p 361, no 600.*)

Apr. 6. **445.** To the Peshwa. Says that in supersession of the commission given by Gen. Goddard to Capt. Watherston, the Governor-General has appointed Mr Anderson with full powers to negotiate and conclude a peace with the Peshwa's government. It is understood that the Peshwa on his part has transmitted similar powers to Mahadaji Sindhia. Hopes that their object will soon be achieved. Has asked Capt. Watherston to wait upon the Peshwa in order to take his leave and accordingly requests that he may be allowed to return. (*TI 25, pp 55-7, no 13; AI 4, p 158.*)

Apr. 6. **446.** To Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 25, p 57, no 14; AI 4, p 158.*)

Apr. 10. **447.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Has already sent to him the copies and translations of the correspondence that passed between Lord Macartney, the Governor of Madras, General Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Edward Hughes and John Macpherson on the one hand and the Peshwa on the other. Has also sent the translation of a letter from Raoji for the Governor-General's information. It will be seen from this that Lord Macartney had secretly sent a letter to the address of the

[1] The rest is worm-eaten.
[2] Mar. 30 according to the vol. of Abstracts.

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Peshwa and had asked the bearer to hand it to Nana Farnavis. Is surprised that the Governor kept him in the dark regarding this letter. Is keeping up a correspondence with the Mahrattas solely with a view to persuading them to make peace with the English and have confidence in the Governor-General. Has no other end in view. Learns from his *vakīl's* letter that the Mahrattas are awaiting an answer from him. As soon as the writer heard of Mr Anderson's deputation to Poona he wrote to the Ministers urging them to lose no time in concluding a treaty. Mr Anderson must have reached Poona by now and it is hoped that all matters will be satisfactorily settled. Requests that explicit provisions regarding the Carnatic should be made in the treaty that is going to be formed. Has written to his *vakīl* to wait on Mr Anderson and use his endeavours to accomplish anything that he may desire and that he should acquaint the gentleman with the sentiments of the Nawab. Mr Sulivan has also written to Mr Anderson at the instance of the Nawab that in his negotiations he must keep in view the safety and tranquillity of the Carnatic. If he receives instructions from Calcutta to include Ḥaidar 'Alī as a party to the treaty he must insist on the latter's relinquishment of all the goods, chattels and cattle seized by him from the Carnatic, and the recall of all his (Ḥaidar's) comrades, officials and *'ilāqadārs* from that place.

Has always forwarded the translations of the letters received by him from Indian Chiefs to the Goveror-General as well as the Governor of Madras. But now Lord Macartney says that all such letters must be handed to him in original as he is the principal party. The Governor entered into a useless wrangling with him on this subject. He meddles with everything on account of his ignorance of the situation and the treaty rights. Encloses copies of his correspondence with the Governor. Hopes that the Governor-General will help him in this affair. Dated 12 March 1782. (*OR 39; TR 20, pp 228-36, no 35; AR 4, p 149.*)

Apr. 10. **448.** *The Peshwa* (?) *to the Nawab of Arcot.* Has received his letter saying that the friendship with the English will be advantageous to the writer and intimating that the Governor-General was very keen on strengthening the friendly relations with him. Accordingly Lord Macartney, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Edward Hughes and Mr Macpherson have addressed separate letters to Poona. A confidential agent will soon be deputed for negotiations. General Goddard and the Bombay Government have already received instructions on this head. Says in reply that his letter was vague in as much as it contained no details. The writer's friendship with Ḥaidar 'Alī is known to everybody. Requests full information regarding the Governor-General's sentiments. Refers him to the letter of Rao Madhu Rao for particulars. (*OR 40.*)

Apr. 10. **449.** *Rao Madhu Rao to the Nawab of Arcot.* Has received his letter on the subject of the friendship between the English and the Peshwa. Is surprised that the letter is so vague and that it contains no details about the specific points of the proposed treaty. The Nawab must

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have received the Governor-General's reply to his proposals by this time. Requests that the same may be forwarded to him with a definite and detailed statement of the propositions. The Peshwa's friendship with Ḥaidar 'Alī is known to everybody. The sooner therefore that a treaty with the English is concluded the better. Should he desire to send a confidant of his to Poona the route through Hyderabad will be the most advisable.

It is essential that this affair should be settled without the least delay. As neither the Government of Bombay nor General Goddard entered into direct negotiations it was resolved by the Peshwa's ministers that no more letters might be addressed to them. It was with difficulty that they were prevailed upon to keep up the correspondence. The Nawab's letter took a month and a half to reach Poona and the ministers waited a month for the letter of the Bombay Government which is herewith enclosed. The way is long and the addressee's letters are vague so that between the two a good deal of time is lost without achieving the end in view. Requests that his next letter may contain the fullest particulars. (*OR 41.*)

Apr. 10. **450.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that three months ago he made over the entire charge of the revenue and the collection of his country to Lord Macartney, the Governor of Madras, in order that the operations against the enemy [Ḥaidar 'Alī] might be carried on smoothly and vigorously. He at the same time directed all his officials implicitly to carry out any orders that they might receive from the Governor. But the result is disappointing. The harvest season is advanced but no moneys have been realised. The *'āmils* who should have received every encouragement and support have been kept in a state of suspense by threats of dismissal. The people expecting a change any moment are disinclined to pay up. In this manner the revenues have been lost to the State. The Governor listening to the advice of self-seekers has put up notices in all public places offering to give the farm of the districts to the highest bidder and has also advertised this offer in the country by beat of drum. Such are the measures that are being pursued at a time when the enemy is at the door and when the revenues should have been collected with all possible speed and secrecy. The Governor is ruining the country through lack of knowledge and experience and he is resentful when the true state of things is represented to him. When the Nawab gave him full authority over the collection he hoped that this would be utilised in promoting the public cause and all friction would be avoided. But the Governor is not satisfied. He has assumed all the powers of a *Ṣubadār* of the Carnatic. He issues orders for the confinement of the people in the districts upon matters that in no respect concern the revenues. Even such orders have been issued as have occasioned bloodshed. The rights of the Nawab's creditors are disregarded. The existence of the treaty between the Nawab and the Governor-General is ignored. The Governor declares that he only is competent to manage the internal affairs of the country. In his letters to England he has represented

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that he is entitled to all credit for having obtained those concessions which the Nawab voluntarily made in his treaty with the Governor-General and he has thrown out a hint that he intends not to part with them even after the war is over. He has written in this strain knowing full well that the arrangement that has been made with him is to hold good only while the war lasts and the authority that has been given to him now must be restored to the Nawab as soon as peace is established.

Proposes that he himself may take over entire charge of the collection and the revenues in order to redeem the country from the chaos and confusion into which it has been thrown by bad management. Will procure the security of good and responsible men for the whole amount of revenue of all the districts that have escaped the devastation of Ḥaidar 'Alī. Will pay to the Company the full amount of money that has been stipulated in the treaty in order to meet the exigency of war. This proposal was made to Lord Macartney but he is too engrossed in his own schemes and plans to give consideration to it. He has defeated the whole purpose of the existing arrangements. He is employing the lowest men, who have neither fortune, credit nor character, in the management of the districts. When the revenue goes into the hands of such people who can recover it from them and how are the inhabitants to be kept in duty and subjection? When the Governor comes to realise in some future time how he has ruined the country, the only satisfaction that will be given to the Nawab will be that all has been done through inexperience. Such confession will however be no remedy for the wrongs done to him, his family and his country. Looks to the Governor-General for support and protection. Dated 6 *Rabī'* II 1196=21 March 1782. (*OR 42; TR 20, pp 236-50, no 36; AR 4, p 149.*)

Apr. 10. **451.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Relying on the Governor-General's friendship and support the writer entrusted the collection of the revenue and the settlement work to Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, and did everything he could to give satisfaction to him (the Governor). But from the day that he received the Governor-General's treaty and the Resident in his *darbār* he has drawn upon him the extreme displeasure of the Governor. The latter has repeatedly told the Nawab that he himself has ruined his affairs by publicly receiving the treaty and the Resident. If he had not done so the Governor would have continued to promote his welfare. The salutes that he (the Nawab) fired on the occasion of the Resident's arrival were so many shots aimed at his own heart. He would soon reap the fruits of relying on the Governor-General who had mismanaged the Company's affairs throughout India. The orders from England were expected shortly The authorities there would not listen to the representation of any one except the Governor. The writer does not want to pick a quarrel with Lord Macartney but the latter has ruined his affairs by his want of experience and his refusal to listen to advice. During the disturbances of the last two years he (the Nawab) has lost crores of rupees, his subjects have been killed, their houses have been pillaged and their wives and

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children imprisoned. The portion of his dominion that escaped this devastation he handed over to a man who is a stranger to a this country and who is utterly ignorant of the customs and usages of this place. His motive in doing so was to improve the situation but this man has destroyed everything. Has given an account of his affairs in his official letter. In this private letter he approaches the Governor-General as a petitioner and prays that he may not be sold into the hands of this evil-disposed man. Is no longer able to submit to distress and ruin. Begs that in view of their old friendship he may be delivered speedily from the relentless clutches of this man. The Governor cares only for his good name and attaches no value to that of others. He bears great enmity to the Governor-General and has written a good deal against him to England. Is writing these lines not out of resentment but as a statement of facts.

PS.—(1) It is reported that both Sir Eyre Coote and Lord Macartney receive messages from Ḥaidar 'Alī but each of them keeps his correspondence a secret from the other. The writer has no knowledge of either but the impropriety of such conduct is evident. The writer has acted up to the treaty he concluded with the Governor-General and it is now for the latter to extend a helping hand. Will do his best to secure the revenues for the Company but he expects troubles from the creatures of Lord Macartney. Considers the Governor-General his only friend and supporter.

(2) A certain known person [Lord Macartney] intercepts the Nawab's letters but denies that he does so. Some people, induced by his offer of a reward of a hundred pagodas, entered the house of one of the Nawab's servants in the hope of finding some papers to show that the revenues had been collected from the country. They carried off a box but when they found nothing inside except a pagoda and two rupees they returned it to the owner with an apology. 'If the shepherd becomes a wolf where are the sheep to find protection'? Has given only one instance of the conduct of that person to enable the Governor-General to form an idea of him. ' This is a handful of sample out of an ass-load of stock.'

(3) The Nawab's situation is curious. All those people who had sided with Lord Pigot against him are now the confidants of Lord Macartney. Maddu Krishna, who used to be the *Dobhāsī* of Lord Pigot, has been introduced to the present Governor by Mr Halliburton. Sholia, who is the son of this *Dobhāsī*, is in the employment of Mr Sadlier. Maddu Krishna's son-in-law is the Translator of the vernacular correspondence. William Ross, who is in league with Tuljaji, is the Translator of Tanjore correspondence. All these people are the Nawab's enemies and all of them have found favour with Lord Macartney and are in his confidence. Prays that the Governor-General may protect and support him now even as he did so on many occasions in the past. Dated 4 *Rabī'* II 1196 A. H.=19 March 1782. *(OR 43; TR 20, pp 251-63, no 37.)*

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Apr. 12. **452.** To Radha Nath, Raja of Dinajpur. Desires him to appoint some responsible and experienced person to act as his *vakīl* in Calcutta in place of Sadanand. (*CI 10, p 362, no 603.*)

Apr. 12. **453.** To Janki Ram, *nāib* of Raja Radha Nath of Dinajpur. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p 362, no 604.*)

Apr. 12.[1] **454.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Desires them to support Dr Thomas who, on his return from Nagpur, has been sent to attend upon Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah at the latter's request. (*CI 10, pp 361-2, no 602 ; TI 26, p 7, no 16 ; AI 4, p 171.*)

Apr. 14. **455.** From Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Has procured a bond for the balance of the revenues from the firm of Gopal Das Sahu. Requests that it may be accepted. The collection for the current year, 1190 *Faṣlī* [1782-3 A.D.], was not taken in hand till after the receipt of Mr Markham's orders. The amount collected by Drigbijai Singh has been deposited into the treasury. Babu Jagat Deo Singh has appointed *amīns* in every place from among his own dependants. He now proposes to credit all the money collected by him to the receipts on account of the current year, although the ryots have paid specified amounts on account of the arrears of the last year. In this manner he will show that his own account is clear. But such is not the custom of the country. Arrears must be shown as arrears. Requests therefore that 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān may be directed to examine the accounts of the collection made by Babu Drigbijai Singh as also of the arrears which may be ascertained from the writer's *mutaṣaddīs*. The money should be correctly apportioned and the matter cleared up in justice and fairness. (*OR 44 ; TR 19, pp 35-7, no 17 ; AR 4, p 161.*)

Apr. 14. **456.** To Raja Debi Singh. Has received his *'arẓī* intimating that he has remitted the Government revenue for the whole year and that he proposes to wait upon the Governor-General in *Baisākh* next for consulting him on certain important matters. Says that he should postpone his departure until he has heard from the Governor-General on this head. (*CI 10, p 361, no 601.*)

Apr. 16. **457.** From Gulab Chand Seth. Has received his letter asking the writer to refer the question of his inheritance to the *Dīwānī 'Adālat*. Says that it is the long-established practice of his family to refer all matters of dispute to the successive rulers of the country and get them settled through their mediation. Hence the writer approached the Governor-General. The death of his brothers, Jagat Seth Khush-Ḥāl Chand and Seth Sukul Chand, has presented an opportunity to some ungrateful servants to dispossess him and thereby to ruin the house. Requests him therefore to direct the *Niẓāmat* authorities to invest him with the *khil'at* and title of his family and to put him in possession of his inheritance. Will always faithfully discharge his duties to the Company like his ancestors. (*TR 19, pp 37-9, no 19.*)

[1] Apr. 15 according to the volume of Copies.

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Apr. 18. **458.** From Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Has already transmitted to him an account of the occurrences of 16 *Rabī'*II [31 March 1782]. Prays that he may receive the same kindness and favour as he has hitherto experienced. (*OR 45 ; TR 19, p 39, no 20 ; AR 4, p 161.*)

Apr. 18. **459.** From Babu Drigbijai Singh. At the time of the Governor-General's departure for Calcutta the writer had told him that without his firm support he would not be able to accomplish anything. The little success he has had in making the settlement and collecting the revenue is due entirely to the fact that everyone knew that the Governor-General was at his back all the time. There are people who are bent on bringing disgrace on him. The recent occurrences here are threatening to throw the whole country into disorder and confusion. Hopes that such orders may be issued as will strengthen his hands. If the writer fails in his duty, Mr Markham may be directed to investigate the matter and report it to the Governor-General. (*OR 46 ; TR 19, pp 39-41, no 21 ; AR 4, p 161.*)

Apr. 18. **460.** From Babu Drigbijai Singh. The occurrences of 18 *Rabi'*II [2 April] are as follows :—On 2 *Muharram* [18 Dec. 1781] Basant Ray, an inhabitant of Daudnagar in Bihar, executed a *qabūliat* in respect of the farm of *pargana* Gopalpur and Pitambar Babu stood surety for him. After submitting the deed to the *sarishta* at Benares Basant Ray went away to the said *pargana*. On 27 *Rabī'*I an application was received from him saying that Lala Bodh Singh was interfering in his affairs and undoing all the settlement work done by him. When he found out that Basant intended to go to Benares to complain against him he seized him and kept him confined. On receiving this complaint the writer ordered Shaikh 'Abdullah to go to the *pargana*, release Basant Ray and send him and the Lala to Benares.

Shaikh 'Abdullah then went to the spot and got Basant Ray released. At this Bodh Singh sent his *vakīl*, Gurdayal, to the writer. This man represented that his client was a partner in the farm of the *pargana* according to the terms of Pitambar Babu's surety. The writer said that the Babu had given only this undertaking that if Basant Ray failed to pay the Government revenue amounting to Rs 50,000 he would discharge the balance which might still be recoverable from him at the end of the year. This was all that he delivered to the writer in black and white. In the circumstances there was no ground to disturb the existing arrangements. Basant Ray and the Lala then came to Benares personally. The former took up his abode near the writer's house and the latter stayed at his own residence in the city. The month of *Chait* having expired Basant was asked to pay the instalment. He brought a bond for Rs 3,000 from the house of Gopal Das Sahu but he was required to discharge the full amount of Rs 5,000. He went to the house of Adbhut Duni in the city in order to negotiate for the money and as he was returning from there some of Bodh Singh's men kidnapped him and kept him a prisoner in their master's place.

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Sheo Pal, Basant Ray's *vakīl*, reported this incident to the writer who sent for Gurdayal and asked him to produce Basant before him. The *vakīl* again making a reference to the *malẓāminī* the writer cancelled Pitambar Babu's surety and returned the deed to him. The *vakīl* deposited the paper with Lala Makkhan Lal and promised to bring Basant the next day. But he failed to turn up at the appointed hour. A messenger was sent to fetch him but Bodh Singh would not come. Sobha Pande was then ordered to go and reason with Bodh Singh and induce him to let Basant free. But he was not to be prevailed upon. On the contrary, he assumed a threatening attitude. When this was reported to the writer he asked Bunyad Singh *mutaṣaddī* and Bakhshu Singh to see Bodh and explain the matters to him so that he might set the *sarkār's* renter at liberty. They had scarcely arrived at his door when the report of a gun was heard coming from the direction of the house and two of the *sarkār's* men were wounded and another man, an outsider, fell down dead. The writer's men in consequence of the instructions given them refrained from retaliating.

The writer was staying at the time at Pachas Mochan supervising the collection of the revenue. As soon as he heard of this disturbance he wished to inform Mr Markham about it. But in the meantime a letter arrived from that gentleman complaining that the writer's men had killed a person in the town and asking that the culprit should be delivered up and further enjoining that Bunyad Singh and Sobha Pande should be sent up to him. The request was complied with. The two wounded men were also taken to him and in a letter the writer explained the whole circumstance of the incident. When Bunyad Singh, Sobha Pande and Bakhshu Singh reached Benares Mr Markham placed them under a guard and informed the writer that they would be put on their trial at the *'Adālat* and remonstrating that he (the writer) had no authority to send his men to the town, as his jurisdiction did not extend there. In his reply the writer explained that he was responsible for collecting the Company's revenue and had to work diligently in this business at all times and places. As the Company's renter was confined in the town he sent Bunyad Singh and Bakhshu Singh to get him released and he positively forbade them to use any force or violence. Bodh Singh imprisoned the Company's renter, resisted the writer's men, wounded two of them and killed an inhabitant of the town. The whole affair should be enquired into and justice administered. The next day the three men appeared in the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* of Benares to answer the charge brought against them. At this the writer personally waited on Mr Markham and told him that it would be derogatory to him (the writer) if his men were to be tried by the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* and if it should be publicly affirmed that the town of Benares was not in his jurisdiction. Such a proceeding would impair his authority and influence. Mr Hastings had clearly given him to understand that the town of Benares was the seat of government as well as the central place for the revenue administration. It was therefore requested that Mr

Markham should personally hear and decide all cases concerning the writer's affairs. (*OR 47 ; TR 19, pp 41-51, no 21 ; AR 4, p 161.*)

Apr. 19.[1] **461.** To Gulab Chand Seth. Says that as his family custom precludes him from making an appeal to the '*Adālat* he can either come to an amicable settlement with his relations or refer his case to arbitrators. (*CI 10, pp 362-3, no 605 ; TI 26, p 7, no 17 ; AI 4, p 170.*)

Apr. 21. **462.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Encloses a copy of the letter just received from his agent at London. As the Governor-General has now got the authority from England for which they had been so long waiting it is requested that he will come to the aid of his old friend, the Nawab, and restore to him the dominion of Tanjore. Unless this is done he will not be able to pay the expenses of the present war [with Ḥaidar]. The Governor-General has bestowed a great favour on the Nawab and his creditors by declaring that the interest on his debts will be reduced from the 25th November 1781. By this means the Nawab will be able to liquidate the debts sooner and the creditors also will be benefited in that they will recover all their money. If this mode had not been adopted the debts could never have been fully paid as is now confidently expected they will be. The advantage of the arrangement is obvious. Had the interest been allowed to accrue at the old rate the debts could never have been paid. The country is so utterly exhausted and ruined on account of the present warfare. Some of his creditors instigated by malevolent persons are not satisfied with the plan and they are sending Mr Wooley to negotiate with the Governor-General. Hopes that they may receive no encouragement.

It is the Nawab's intention that during the war he shall give the revenues of the country to the Company and that afterwards he shall distribute them among the Company and his creditors of the cavalry and himself in the proportion agreed to between him and the Governor-General. Requests that Lord Macartney may not know anything about this business as he is sure to upset everything in the desire to win glory for himself.

The Nawab's situation is most distressing. Although he has performed everything that was required of him yet he has been overwhelmed with disgrace, loss and difficulties. It is five months since Lord Macartney took the business of collection and revenue in his own hands, yet he has neither benefited the public affairs nor has he paid anything on account of the Nawab's household expenses or the pay of his army. He has caused serious damage to every department. Hopes that after the war he shall be allowed to resume control of the revenues so that every party may receive its respective share out of them. Has inflicted this long letter on the Governor-General but he has no other friend to whom he can open his heart. Requests that it may be treated as a personal letter. (*OR 48 ; TR 20, pp 264-71, no 38 ; AR 4, p 149.*)

[1] Apr. 22 according to the volume of Copies.

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Apr. 22. **463.** To Shah Muḥammad Riẓā. Has received his letter complaining that the Governor-General did not see him on the eve of his departure from Benares and intimating his own intention of coming down to Calcutta. Says that as he left for Calcutta in great haste he could not find time to meet him. Requests the Shah not to take the trouble of a journey to Calcutta. Will see him when he goes to Benares next time. (*CI 10, p 363, no 606.*)

Apr. 25. **464.** From Nawab Mukarramu'd-Daulah Saiyid Muḥammad Khān of Dacca. His brothers, Saiyid 'Alī Khān and Saiyid 'Alī Aḥmad Khān, frequently go for a drive towards Panjgam. Accordingly 'today', the 31st of March, Saiyid 'Alī Khān went out to take the air. As he was returning home the wheel of his coach clashed with that of Mr Cottrell's with such violence that his brother's coachman was thrown on the ground where he sustained injuries on the head. At this Mr Cottrell, who is the Commercial Chief of Dacca, flew into a rage and getting out of his coach drew a pistol and advanced upon Saiyid 'Alī Khān. Seeing this a Mughal attendant of the Khān's came between them and separated them. The Khān then took a horse and rode home. The Mughal also came shortly after. Mr Cottrell then fired several shots at the two horses of the Khān's coach and took the coachman to his residence where he has kept him a prisoner. Mr Holland, the Chief of Dacca English factory, and other English gentlemen have seen with their own eyes the wounds of the horses. Has reported this incident as it is very disgraceful to him who has always been treated with honour and consideration. (*OR 49; TR 19, pp 51-3, no 22; AR 4, p 164.*)

Apr. 25. **465.** From the Nawab of Arcot. During all these years that he has been connected with the English they have seen fresh instances of his friendship both in their adversity and prosperity. Has from time to time experienced many difficulties from some of the Company's servants contrary to the intention of their employers. They have injured his affairs in order to promote their own private interests and have lately involved him in innumerable distresses. His creditors have been ruined and his troops have been disbanded. Hardly was the ruin of one business complete when that of others commenced. Is now plunged into a sea of distress from which only the Governor-General can rescue him as he has done so often in the past. In consideration of his distress and the exigencies of public affairs the Governor-General entered into a treaty with him. This treaty he holds as dear as his life and when it was concluded he had hoped that it would preserve his government and his honour. From this consideration he acceded to everything that Lord Macartney desired agreeably to the real intent of the treaty. When he invested Lord Macartney with full authority over the revenues he never imagined or suspected that his affairs would be ruined, his government upset and he himself disgraced in the eyes of his subjects. When he reflects on the present situation—an old inveterate enemy at the door, the French land and sea forces co-operating with him, his own subjects in a miserable plight through

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Lord Macartney's conduct—he is filled with dismay. He is an old and faithful friend of the Company and never merited these hardships and indignities. Complains that Lord Macartney has assumed entire control over his government. He has removed the public *kacharī* at Trichinopoly from the Nawab's palace to the house of a European there. He has taken in his own hands the pay of his officers without authority from the Nawab and has issued orders in every district that no payment is to be made to them. These orders have caused a great clamour in the country and have even been the occasion of bloodshed at Nellore. The Company's troops at Trichinopoly have shown a mutinous disposition of a serious nature as will be evident from the enclosed copy of his *Faujdār's* report. Apprehends that letters from his *Faujdārs* to him would be stopped. Requests the Governor-General for support at this hour of need. If desired, he will repair to Bengal and make a settlement for his country on a wise and solid basis according to the spirit and intention of the subsisting treaty. But to remain here at Madras under the sufferings of disgrace, dishonour and ruin is more than human nature can bear. Has written only as much of the occurrences of this place as is consistent with his dignity to mention. Other particulars which are well known will reach him from other channels. Requests an early reply. Dated 1 April 1782. (*TR 20, pp 272-81, no 39; AR 4, p 149.*)

Apr. 25. **466.** To Drigbijai Singh, *nāib* at Benares. Is greatly amazed to learn about the robbery committed in Benares by a gang of dacoits in which about twenty-two citizens were either wounded or killed. It is reported that the culprits looted Rs 2,000 from a certain shop and fled into the *mufaṣṣal*. Calls upon him to trace and apprehend the absconders and place them before 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān for trial. Any remissness on the part of the addressee will be attended with grave consequences. (*CI 10, p 366, no 607; TI 26, p 8, no 18; AI 4, p 169.*)

Apr. 27.[1] **467.** To Drigbijai Singh, *nāib* at Benares. Has received his *'arẓī* together with the *ṣūraṭḥāl* intimating that the litigation between his subordinates on the one side and Bodh Singh and his men on the other ended in a free fight in which a few men were wounded and an outsider was killed. Says that as this is a criminal case it should be sent up for trial before 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān in the *Faujdārī 'Adālat*. The guilty people must be punished so that such cases may not recur.

With a view to improving the police system of Benares the following orders have been issued. That when a murderer or a robber or any other criminal manages to escape from the town into the country, which is under the addressee's jurisdiction, the Judge of Benares shall not send his men to apprehend him but he shall call upon the addressee to assist in the seizure of the culprit. Similarly when any of his culprits escapes into the town, the addressee shall not send his men to arrest him but he shall apply to the Judge of Benares for his apprehension. The latter will have him seized by his own men and deliver him to

[1] Apr. 30 according to the volume of Copies.

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the addressee's people. Has also communicated these orders to 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. (*CI 10, pp 366-7, no 608 ; TI 26, pp 8-9, no 19 ; AI 4, p 169.*)

Apr. 27. **468.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Encloses a copy of the letter written to Drigbijai Singh and desires that the Khān should co-operate with that official in the discharge of his duties. (*TI 26, p 9, no 20 ; AI 4, p 170.*)

Apr. 27.[1] **469.** To the Nawab of Farrukhabad. Has learnt that Sibghatullah Khān says that he was obliged to give large sums in bribe to the English for procuring the release of the Nawab's country and demands from the latter an assignment to the extent of 6 *lākhs* of rupees. Sibghatullah's statement is entirely false. The fact is that the Governor-General procured the relinquishment of Farrukhabad from the Nawab Vazir and the removal of the latter's *'āmil* from there and restored it to the addressee only on condition that he should pay duly the rent payable to the Vazir's government according to the *qisṭs*. He expected to gain credit and reputation by this transaction; on the contrary he finds that he has been disgraced. Such conduct in Sibghatullah deserves severe punishment and he should not be trusted any longer. Desires the addressee to recover from Sibghatullah whatever money he may have paid him and never again to employ him in his service. (*CI 10, p 368, no 609 ; TI 26, p 10, no 21 ; AI 4, p 170.*)

Apr. 30. **470.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter saying that he has sent back Mīr Saiyid 'Alī to the Governor-General. Says that the Mīr has reached Calcutta and is attending to his business as usual. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 10, p 371, no 614.*)

Apr. 30. **471.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Is very much pleased to receive his letter through Mīr Saiyid 'Alī together with two books on *Unānī* medical science in Persian by Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain Khān. (*CI 10, p 371, no 615.*)

Apr. 30. **472.** To Drigbijai Singh, *nāib* at Benares. Has received his several *'arẓīs*. Is unable to reply to each and every letter received from him. Will write to him when there is anything important to communicate. (*CI 10, pp 368-9, no 610.*)

Apr. 30. **473.** To Beniram Pandit. Has received his *'arẓī* together with the translation of Bishambhar Pandit's letter which was written from Ghazipur. Is eagerly awaiting the addressee's arrival in Calcutta. (*CI 10, p 369, no 611.*)

Apr. 30. **474.** To 'Alī Ibrāhim Khān. Has received his letter through Mirza 'Alī Naqī————————[2] (*CI 10, pp 369-70, no 612.*)

Apr. 30. **475.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Has directed Babu Drigbijai Singh to apply to the Khān for assistance whenever he may require to compel the attendance of any resident of the city of Benares on some business

[1] Apr. 30 according to the volume of Copies.
[2] The rest is badly worm-eaten.

relating to the duties of his office. Asks him therefore that when any such request is made to him he shall immediately cause the wanted person to be apprehended and delivered to the Babu's men. (*CI 10, p 370, no 613.*)

Apr.— **476.** *Faiyāẓ 'Alī Khān to Mr Anderson.* (1) Nawab Najaf Khān died in the early hours of this morning, Monday, the 22nd *Rabī'* II [6 April 1782]. Asks him to request the Governor-General at once to send either the addressee or Mr Purling to Shahjahanabad accompanied by one company of troops under an officer. The sooner they come the better. Such is the wish of His Majesty [Shah 'Ālam] under whose instructions this message is being sent. The writer is only an *'Ilāqadār* and it is not for him to meddle with such important affairs. If the addressee had been present ' here ' the whole country would have passed under his control. Even if he comes here unattended the country will be in his hands.

(2) Nawab Najaf Khān is dead. The writer had begged the Governor-General to station a small force under an officer near His Majesty but this was not done. Asks him to request the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah] to despatch the garrison of Cawnpore to Shahjahanabad and either the addressee or Mr Purling should accompany it, for His Majesty is favourably disposed towards both of them. Some time ago Mārzā Mendu, a son of Nawab Shujā'ud-Daulah, came to Najaf Khān at Shahjahanabad and was presented to His Majesty but he quarrelled with the Khān and returned to Lucknow. It was rumoured that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah was sending him back to Shahjahanabad as his *nāib* and that an English force was coming with him. It is reported however that the Mirzā has not started yet. It is only four hours since the Khān is dead. Will duly report further developments. Has consulted the wish of His Majesty. Will soon obtain and transmit his *shuqqa* to the Governor-General. Has not been idle all these days but he has been looking after the Company's interests and strengthening their relation with His Majesty. (*OR 50.*)

May 1. **477.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Encloses a copy of Lord Macartney's letter dated 20 March 1782 together with his reply thereto. From a perusal of these it will be seen that Lord Macartney's assertions bear no relation to facts and that what he says regarding the system lately adopted for conducting affairs is different from the reality of the situation. Has done everything in an implicit faith on the Governor-General's word. Is convinced that he will not suffer an old friend of the English nation, who has paid crores of pagodas to the Company, to be ruined. Lord Macartney is quite unacquainted with the affairs of this country and yet will not listen to the advice of those well versed in them. He has written to the people in England that by his own exertions he has obtained many advantages. The Nawab pointed out that what he represents as his own achievement is only a necessary corollary to the treaty formed by the Governor-General. At this Lord Macartney was very much displeased and said that the treaty like all

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other transactions of Bengal was subject to the approbation of the Court of Directors to whom it was going to be referred shortly. The Nawab depends solely upon the Governor-General for protection and support. Dated 19 April 1782. (*TR 20, pp 281-5, no 40 ; AR 4, p 149.*)

May 1. **478.** From the Nawab of Arcot. In pursuance of his treaty with the Governor-General the Nawab invested Lord Macartney with full powers over the revenues of his country during the continuance of the present war. This is the fifth month since Lord Macartney has been in possession of these powers but his management and conduct have been a total failure. No benefit has resulted to the public service. A very considerable sum of money has been lost. Every mark of indignity has been hurled at the Nawab. All payments to his officers have been stopped. The revenues are not collected. His elephants and horses are starving as the expenses of fodder have been stopped. The ryots have fled from many parts of the country on account of their cattle having been seized without indemnifying them for the value. The '*āmils* are kept in suspense. They are neither dismissed nor confirmed and they therefore make what embezzlement they please. The public office and *kachahrī* have been forcibly removed from the Nawab's building at Trichinopoly to the house of a private European gentleman. The districts of the Carnatic have been advertised to the highest bidder by notices affixed at all bazars and public places at Madras and by beat of tom tom throughout the country. The Nawab's official and private letters are intercepted. His authority has been annihilated. But with all this the interests of the people are not served. How then is the Nawab to regard all these violences. From the beginning of his friendship with the English he has kept a *vakīl* with the Government of Madras in order that both parties may be informed of each other's situation and that they may assist each other in the hour of need. But now that, by his direction, the *vakīls* of the *zamīndārs* and '*āmils* of the country attend on Lord Macartney the latter has forbidden the Nawab's own *vakīl* to approach the Government House and has issued orders that none of the Nawab's servants be permitted even on business to enter the Government House. This is a great indignity. By such conduct the neighbouring princes will infer that there is some great misunderstanding between the Nawab and the Company.

Ghulāmu'd-Dīn *alias* Abdul Ḥaye Khān, one of the Nawab's relations, who had made enormous embezzlements in his country and had for this reason been several times imprisoned with disgrace and is still accountable for large sums of money, called this day on the Nawab and made use of very insulting expressions in the presence of his family and told him that Lord Macartney was going to appoint him to a high office for the management of the country. Thus by the support of Lord Macartney he was insulted in his own *darbār* in the presence of his own servants. Such disgrace he had never before experienced. There are several others of his family who have been similarly instigated by Lord Macartney but this man has publicly insulted him. It is much

better for him to die on the spot than to experience all these unsupportable indignities. Hopes that the Governor-General will protect and support him and maintain his rights and authority over his government, his family, his subjects and his servants according to the terms of the treaty [of Fort William]. Dated 9 April 1782. (*TR 20, pp 285-95, no 41 ; AR 4, p 149.*)

May 2[1]. **479.** To Mirzā Khalīl Khān. Offers condolence on the death of Mirzā Najaf Khān. (*CI 10, p 381, no 627 ; TI 26, p 11, no 22 ; AI 4, p 171.*)

May 2[1]. **480.** To Afrasiāb Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp 381-2, no 628 ; TI 26, p 11, no 23 ; AI 4, p 169.*)

May 2[1]. **481.** To Khadija Sulṭān Begam, sister of Mirzā Najaf Khān. To the same effect. (*CI 10, p 382 no 629 ; TI 26, p 11, no 24 ; AI 4, p 172.*)

May 2[1]. **482.** To the King. To the same effect. (*CI 10, p 383, no 631 ; TI 26, p 11, no 25 ; AI 4, p 171.*)

May 5. **483.** To ʿAlī Ibrāhīm Khān. Has received his several letters. Being very busy at the present moment he is unable to reply to them. Will write to him later. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 10, p 382, no 630.*)

May 5. **484.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khan. Is sorry to learn from his *vakīl* about his illness. Prays for his speedy recovery. The articles which his *vakīl* wanted to buy for him in Calcutta were not easily available but the Governor-General has somehow managed to procure them and is now sending them to the addressee through his *vakīl*. (*CI 10, pp 383-4, no 632.*)

May 7. **485.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Mirzā Najaf Khān is dead. The Governor-General is fully aware of the state of the Mirzā's administration and the disposition of His Majesty [Shah ʿĀlam]. Mahadaji Sindhia is in the neighbourhood. It is not good that he should come to Shahjahanabad either of his own accord or at the invitation of His Majesty. The Mughal Chiefs who served with the Mirzā are old servants of the writer. Is confident that they will side with him and offer their submission. Asks the Governor-General to draw up a plan in the light of these facts and it will be carried into execution. Will communicate his own views after consulting Mr Middleton. In the meantime an order should be issued to Col. Morgan to march from Cawnpore to whatever place he may be directed by the writer and Mr Middleton. (*OR 51 ; TR 20, pp 295-7, no 42; AR 4, p 154.*)

May 7. **486.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Mr Charters has sent up a man named Sitabari to take his trial at the Patna *Faujdārī ʿAdālat* on a charge of being the principal abetter of Fateh Sahi rebellion. It is alleged that he was in direct command of the insurgents who fought

[1] May 5 according to the volume of Copies.

against Major Lucas in Husepur. Requests that before passing the sentence he should submit the proceedings of the trial to the Board for scrutiny. (*TI 26, pp 11-12, no 26; AI 4, p 171.*)

May 8. **487.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Says that as the situation of affairs 'here' prevents him from going to Lucknow he is deputing Major Palmer for adjusting certain matters which are equally beneficial to the interests of the Vazir and the Company. Since the Major is a friend of the addressee and a confidential agent of the Governor-General every reliance should be placed on what he represents and every assistance should be afforded him in the discharge of his commission. Has learnt of the addressee's indisposition and is therefore sending him some China root for his relief. (*TI 25, pp 57-9, no 15; AI 4, p 157.*)

May 8. **488.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Says that as the situation of affairs 'here' prevents him from meeting Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah as agreed upon at Chunar and as Mr Middleton informs him that the Nawab has expressed uneasiness at the execution of some of the articles of the agreement made at Chunar the Governor-General is anxious to explain many important matters equally affecting the interests of the Nawab and the Company. Is accordingly deputing Major Palmer, his confidential agent, to communicate his sentiments to him in such matters. He will consult with the Khān and Mr Middleton on several important points in which the former's advice and assistance will be greatly useful to the success of his commission. Requests the Khān therefore to communicate his views to the Major without any reserve. Major Davy, who accompanies Major Palmer, is his confidential assistant and will execute the Governor-General's instructions in case any accident should prevent Major Palmer from proceeding to Lucknow. (*TI 25, pp 59-61, no 16; AI 4, p 157.*)

May 10. **489.** Rana Chhatar Singh to Mr Anderson. It is four months since the addressee arrived in 'this' quarter and for the past three months hostilities have daily increased in the writer's country. It is a very depressing fact that while his friendship with the English is known all over Hindustan, his country is being ruined under the very nose of the addressee. Has no other friends if he is forsaken by them. Is writing this so that if succour should come to him from any quarter of which there is but little hope, he may not be blamed. Does not know who are the friends of the English and who are their enemies. Does not like to take any steps without informing them. That is why he is writing this letter which proceeds from the affliction of his heart. Dated 9 *Jumāda* I=23 April. (*OR 52; TR 20, pp 329-32, no 43c; AR 4, p 152.*)

May 11. **490.** I. *Draft of a treaty delivered to Sindhia by Mr Anderson.* Whereas the Treaty of Purandhar which was concluded between the English and the Peshwa on 1 March 1776 was violated by reason of certain disputes and differences and a war consequently broke out, Maharaja Subahdar Madhu Rao Sindhia has taken upon himself the mediation for settling these disputes and strengthening the friendship between

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the English Company and the Peshwa. The Governor-General and Council having approved the mediation of the Maharaja have appointed Mr David Anderson to settle a treaty of friendship and alliance between the English Company and the Peshwa Madhu Rao Pandit Pardhan and all the Chiefs of the Mahratta State. Accordingly Mr Anderson has come to the camp of Maharaja Sindhia and has negotiated on the subject of the disputes. The Maharaja has received full powers from the Peshwa and Balaji Pandit Nana Farnavis and all the Chiefs of the Mahratta State. Therefore a new treaty of friendship has been made between Mr Anderson in the name of the Governor-General and Council and of the English Company on the one part and Maharaja Subahdar Madho Rao Sindhia in behalf of the Peshwa Madho Rao Pandit Pardhan and Balaji Pandit Nana Farnavis and all the Mahratta Chiefs on the other part. It shall remain firm for ever and both sides shall without the least deviation observe the following conditions.

1. The English Company engage that all forts, towns and countries which have been taken from the *sarkār* of the Peshwa since the beginning of January 1779 and are now in the possession of the Company shall be restored to the Peshwa and that after the treaty has been ratified by the Peshwa and Nana Farnavis they shall be delivered within .....[1] months to whomever the Peshwa may appoint and in the same manner the Peshwa engages to restore to the English within .....[1] months all the forts, towns, etc., which he may have taken from them.

2. The Island of Salsette and the other smaller Islands shall for ever remain in the possession of the English, conformably to the Treaty of Purandhar.

3. The English shall retain possession of the whole town and *pargana* of Broach without any participation or claim of another party.

4. The Peshwa shall cede to the Company for ever a country yielding three *lākhs* of rupees in the neighbourhood of Broach, that is to say, that the said country shall be settled in such a manner that after the payment of expenses, three *lākhs* of rupees nett be received every year in the Company's treasury and that this amount shall be fixed on the papers of the collections of five preceding years.

5. The country that Sivaji and Fath Singh Gaikwar had ceded to the English shall for ever remain in possession of the English.

6. The English will never give up Raghunath Rao to any one but having given him sufficient time and means to fix upon a refuge they shall withdraw their protection from him and will never assist him.

7. As the English Company and the Peshwa desire that the allies of each other shall be included in this peace it is mutually agreed that each will make peace with the allies of the other on the conditions mentioned in the articles following.

[1] The space is left blank. The treaty of Salbye which was based on these proposals stipulated two months.

8. At the request of the English the Peshwa and the Mahratta Chiefs agree to make peace with Fath Singh Gaikwar and to leave that portion of Gujarat which is held by the Gaikwar in his hands on the condition that Fath Singh shall restore to the Peshwa those districts of Gujarat which were formerly dependent on the Peshwa and those which fell into his hands since the beginning of the present war. The Gaikwar shall pay as formerly the annual revenue to the Peshwa and the latter shall forgo whatever arrears may be due from the Gaikwar.

9. The Peshwa agrees to obtain the release of whatever country of the English and Nawab Muhamad 'Alī Khān, their ally, shall have come into the possession of Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān and restore the same to the possession of the English and the said Nawab. After the restitution has been made, the prisoners of war released on both sides and the Khān has agreed to give no place or assistance to the French, the English and the Nawab shall make peace with him which will not be disturbed so long as he remains a firm ally of the Peshwa and does not invade the country of the English or the Nawab.

10. The Peshwa agrees that he and his allies, Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān, Raghuji [Mudhoji] Bhonsla Sena Sahib Subah and Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān shall truly observe the peace with the English and the allies of the English, that is to say, Nawab Vazir Āṣafu'd-Daulah and Nawab Muḥammad 'Alī Khān and will never again invade their territory. The English on their own part and on the part of their allies agree to maintain peace with the Peshwa, Raghuji Bhonsla and Niẓām 'Alī Khān and with Ḥaidar 'Alī in the manner set forth in the 9th article.

11. The English Company and the Peshwa agree that the ships of each shall be allowed to pass freely on the sea and shall go in and out of each other's ports without interruption and entire protection shall be reciprocally given them in their respective ports.

12. The Peshwa and the Chiefs of the Mahratta State agree that they will not permit any factory of the other European nations to be established on the sea-shore in any place of the country belonging to the Mahrattas except what was long ago granted to the Portuguese and no other nations of Europe shall have permission to enter their ports and they shall not have any concern with any other European nation except the English and the Portuguese.

13. The English shall carry on trade according to the former custom in the country of the Mahrattas and in the same manner the people of the Peshwa shall trade unmolested in the territories of the English.

14. The contracting parties shall give no assistance to the enemies of either.

15. The Governor-General and Council will not permit any Chief of the English dominions to act contrary to this treaty and in the same manner the Peshwa agrees that none of the Mahratta Chiefs shall be allowed to act contrary to this treaty.

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16. Maharaja Sindhia, at the request of both the contracting parties, stands guarantee for the due observance of the treaty on both sides. In case either of the parties shall do anything contrary to the treaty the Maharaja will join with the other side and endeavour his utmost to bring the opposite party to reason.

II. Paper sent by Mahadaji Sindhia to Mr Anderson.

1. It is stipulated in the treaty between the English Company and Srimant Peshwa Sahib through the mediation of Maharaja Madho Rao Sindhia that whatever countries, towns and forts have fallen into the possession of the English Company shall be restored to the *sarkār* of the Peshwa and the *sarkār* of Srimant Peshwa Sahib shall act likewise in respect of English possessions. The countries, forts, cities, etc., shall be delivered to the charge of such person as may be sent with a written order from the Peshwa and Nana Farnavis.

2. Shasti and other islands mentioned in Col. Upton's treaty shall remain in the hands of the English. Those not mentioned therein shall continue in the possession of the *sarkār* of the Peshwa.

3. (No remarks offered.)

4. By the treaty of Col. Upton the Peshwa gave to the English, as a token of friendship, *maḥāls* of three *lākhs* of rupees near Broach. But since friendship gave way to war, the Peshwa was burdened with an increase of expenses, what occasion there remained for giving and taking ? Therefore the said *maḥāls* shall continue in the Peshwa's possession.

5. The country which Sivaji and Fath Singh Gaikwar ceded to the English shall revert to the Peshwa as the Gaikwars being mere *jāgīrdārs* had no right to make the cession.

6. Raghunath Rao shall retire to Gopiganj on the banks of the Godavari. He shall receive from the Peshwa a pension of Rs 25,000 a month.

7. Both the contracting parties agree to make peace with the allies of each other on the condition mentioned in the following articles.

8. Fath Singh Gaikwar shall continue to be a faithful servant of the Peshwa like his ancestors and being in possession of his *jāgīr* shall discharge his rents.

9. Nawab Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān shall relinquish the territory he has taken from the English and their ally, Nawab Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, and the prisoners of war on both sides shall be released.

10. The Peshwa engages that he and his allies, Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and Raghuji Bhonsla Sena Sahib Subah and Nawab Ḥaidar 'Alī Khan, will at all events observe peace with the English and the allies of the English and on no plea will they ever attack their territories.

11. Ships of either side shall not molest each other in their passage on the sea and they shall go in and out of each other's ports without interruption and entire protection shall be reciprocally given in their respective ports.

12. The English shall carry on trade according to former custom in the country of the Mahrattas and in the same manner the Peshwa's people will be allowed to trade without opposition in the English territory.

13. The Peshwa shall issue positive orders to all his Chiefs directing them not to hold any connection with the Chiefs of the factories of any other European nation.

14. The English and the Peshwa agree that they will in no manner assist the enemies of each other.

15. The Governor-General and Council will not permit the Bombay Government to act contrary to this treaty and similarly the Peshwa will not allow any of his Chiefs to violate this treaty.

16. At the request of both the Governor-General and the Peshwa Maharaja Subadar Madho Rao Sindhia stands guarantee that both sides shall always observe this treaty. In case any party shall act contrary to the treaty the Maharaja will join with the other side and endeavour his utmost to bring the opposite party to reason. Dated 23 April 1782. (*TR 20, pp 297-329, no 43a,b.*)

May 12. **491.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. As soon as he heard of the death of Mirzā Najaf Khān he wrote to the Governor-General asking how he was to act on the occasion. His Majesty [Shah 'Ālam] has seen the petition which was submitted to him by the writer with the concurrence of the Governor-General. His Majesty summoned the Nawab's newswriter and communicated his sentiments to him. Is enclosing a copy of his message for the Governor-General's information. Requests to know his sentiments so that he may act accordingly with the advice of Mr Middleton. (*OR 53; TR 20, pp 332-3, no 44; AR 4, p 154.*)

May 12. **492.** *Jai Gopal, vakīl at Delhi, to the Vazir* [*Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah*]. Informed Miān Kallū 'yesterday' that an *'arẓdāsht* for His Majesty [Shah 'Ālam] had arrived from the Vazir. Miān Kallū mentioned this to the King who desired to see the *vakīl* at his *Jewel House.* At night when His Majesty retired to the *Diwān-i-Khāṣ* for prayer Kallū took the writer to the Presence. The King asked him whether the Vazir had written the *'arẓdāsht* of his own accord or at the request of the English. The writer replied that he had no information on the subject. The King then said that he was much disappointed in the Vazir. He had expected a great deal from him but the Vazir's zeal lasted only two days. He must have been receiving news of the daily events but he would not move his little finger to get His Majesty rid of his oppressors. Even the *'arẓdāsht* he had written at the instance of the English. The worthless *Turānīs* [Mughal nobles] had made large promises but they were sadly wanting in performance. Badal Beg Khān alone had kept his engagement but found no support from any quarter. It was so arranged that as soon as that friend [Mirzā

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Najaf Khān] closed his eyes, the Vazir would establish his control inside the Fort and watch the developments. But this was not done. Nawab Nāẓir spoiled His Majesty's affairs. The writer told him all about the *Turānīs* and showed him the Vazir's letter on the subject adding that he (the Vazir) would settle all affairs in the twinkling of an eye. The King replied that if such had been his design he would not send the *'arẓdāsht* through Nawab Nāẓir. Then he showed the *'arẓdāsht* to the writer and asked him to decipher certain words which were not legible to him. He read out such words as he could but one word baffled him also. His Majesty then remarked that if the Vazir meant to help him he should save him from his oppressors. His Majesty's idea was to wait and see what Raja Himmat Bahadur would do. If no alternative would be left to him he would summon the Mahrattas and they were sure to come. If the Vazīr could attend to this business who else would be more dear to His Majesty ? If he made delays in marching to the Presence Raja Himmat Bahadur would go to Sindhia. The writer assured His Majesty that his wishes would be carried out. The King replied, " What does a blind man want ? Two eyes." The writer begged him to give his commands to the Vazir by means of a *shuqqa*. He replied that the difficulty was that the Vazir's enthusiasm did not last more than two days. In the *'arẓdāsht* he stated that he and Mr Hastings were anxious to fulfil his wishes. They only awaited the receipt of his commands. People who mean to serve their master do not wait for orders in critical times. The King had already declared to Afrāsiāb Khān that the *Vazārat* belonged to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. He has now resolved to summon the Mahrattas. He would send a formal reply to the *'arẓdāsht*. The writer has informed him that henceforth the Vazir's letter will be delivered to him through Nawab Nāẓir unless they are of an urgent nature when they will be presented by the writer personally. After these conversations the writer returned to his house. The King is very fond of Miān Kallū but as the saying goes, ' What service can a broken arm render and what movement can tied feet make ?' Miān Kallū is a most intimate friend of the writer. (*QR 54 ; TR 20, pp 333-42, no 44a ; AR 4, p 154.*)

May 12. **493.** *Jai Gopal to the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah].* ' Today ', 4 *Jumāda* I [18 April] the writer went to the *Darbār* and met Miān Kallū who informed him that the King [Shah 'Ālam] had not yet decided what to write to the Nawab Vazir in reply to his *'arẓdāsht*. The King read out the Vazir's letter and when he came to the sentence ' Mr Hastings and I am ever ready to serve Your Majesty and we are only waiting for the receipt of your commands in order to carry them into execution,' he remarked that the letter was dictated by the English. The Vazir had long expressed a desire to attend on His Majesty as soon as an opportunity offered. But nobody's word was to be trusted. Kallū told him that the Vazir had also written to some of the nobles apprising them of his intention to come. The King replied that he prayed to God that he might come. But he was not coming. If he intended to do so he would not miss such an opportune moment through laziness.

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Besides his office of *Vazārat* still belonged to him. The King had declared to Afrāsiāb Khān that the *niābat* of *Bakhshī* His Majesty had conferred on him but the *niābat* of the *Vazārat* was at the disposal of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah who was the Vazir. Yet the latter appeared to know nothing and see nothing.

Miān Kallū also informed the writer that when the King heard that Raja Himmat Bahadur had gone to Nawab Nāẓir's house he said that the Raja was a clever man. He had strengthened his connection with everybody. He had now taken a message from Afrāsiāb Khān to Nawab Nāẓir in order to conclude an agreement. He would agree on behalf of His Majesty to pay Rs 50,000 to Nawab Nāẓir for his services. At present Rs 10,000 would be paid along with two months' pay of the servants of the palace. Another Rs 10,000 would be paid on the day His Majesty reached Akbarabad and Rs 30,000 in six monthly instalments. The King also said that Nawab Nāẓir now frequently mentioned the name of Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān to which Kallū replied that probably he had received something from him also. His Majesty further said that Sheo Ram Das had made Raja Himmat Bahadur and Samru's wife swear that they would protect his honour. Amidst these conversations the King's eyes became suddenly filled with tears and he asked Kallū to enquire from the writer if the Vazir really intended to come. If he came he should deliver His Majesty from his oppressors. The 'slave-born' men had brought his affairs to such a pass that he was now thoroughly sick of life. Whatever plans he adopted he failed to free himself from their hands. At present that shameless son of a fallen slave-girl who was brought up under the protection of His Majesty, that is to say, Nāẓir, had ruined His Majesty's affairs through avarice. Najaf Qulī Khān had summoned the Mughal nobles. These faithless people only served their own interests. Only one of them, Badal Beg Khān, was a sensible man. The rest were all time-servers.

The King has sent a letter in his own hand to the late Mirzā Najaf Khān's sister asking her to counsel the nobles to act in strict unity so that 'neither the roast nor the roast-stick might get burnt'. The King wished her well. That is why he gave her this advice. She was free to act as she thought fit. (*OR 55 ; TR 20, pp 342-8, no 44b ; AR 4, p 154.*)

May 12. **494.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that he delivered to Mr Middleton the letters that he received from Madho Rao Sindhia so that they might be forwarded to the Governor-General, if necessary. Encloses the copy of a letter which he wrote to Sindhia with the concurrence of Mr Middleton. Requests to be acquainted with the Governor-General's views respecting Sindhia and the other princes so that he may deal with them accordingly.

Enclosure :—*Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Madho Rao Sindhia.* Has received his letters. What he writes about his friendship with the late Nawab [Shujā'u'd-Daulah] is well known. The writer himself is anxious to keep the old relationship intact. The particulars of the

friendship of the English gentlemen with his late father are known to everybody. With the writer they have formed a closer connection so that now in all interests and concerns they are united like one soul in two bodies. Has had the greatest satisfaction to learn that Mr Anderson had gone to the addressee for strengthening the bonds of friendship. By the blessings of God all settlements shall be properly adjusted with the advice of the Governor-General. Requests frequent letters. Anand Rao and Shaikh Muḥammadu'd-Dīn are with the writer. (*TR 20, pp 348-52, no 45; AR 4, p 155.*)

May 15. **495.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that Lord Macartney has heaped great indignities on him and his authority during the five months that he has been in possession of full powers over the Nawab's revenues. He wrote about it to Lord Macartney as well as to the Governor-General but his representations and remonstrances have been disregarded, unanswered and unredressd. Notwithstanding the Nawab's steady fidelity to the English during a course of forty years, the strong assurances given by the Resident, the treaty expressly providing for the maintenance and support of the Nawab's authority and country, Lord Macartney has wantonly trampled upon his rights, has usurped all the powers of his government and has brought such disgrace and dishonour on him as he never experienced before. Looks to the Governor-General for the protection of his honour and the restoration of his rights. Has deputed his *Dīwān*, Khwājah 'Āṣim Khān Bahadur, to proceed to Bengal and acquaint the Governor-General with the state of affairs 'here.' Understands that Mr Sulivan will shortly return to Bengal. He has been an eye-witness to these acts of tyranny. He will represent all these matters to the Governor-General and will tell him of the deep affliction that the Nawab is under. Dated 23 April 1782. (*TR 20, pp 352-58, no 46; AR 4, p 149.*)

May 15. **496.** From Amīru'l-Umara, the Nawab of Arcot's son. Says that through his incessant labours his father, the Nawab, was prevailed upon to invest Lord Macartney with full powers over the revenues of his country. The Nawab gave his consent to this measure only after the writer had given him written security that Lord Macartney would do nothing detrimental to his authority and after Mr Sulivan had given him the same assurance in writing in the name of the Governor-General. Lord Macartney made the most solemn promises that he would conduct the public affairs in a proper manner without interfering in the Nawab's government, that he would preserve the Nawab's rights and honour and that as he received the control of the revenues solely through the writer's exertions he would commend him both to the Governor-General and the Court of Directors. But no sooner did he come to power than he forgot all his engagements and began to act contrary to them chiefly at the instigation of Mr Halliburton, Maddu Krishna and his son. He has become an enemy to the writer, firstly, because the latter holds connection with Mr Sulivan and, secondly, because he does not promote the measures

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adopted by him contrary to his agreement. As long as Lord Macartney observed propriety the writer afforded him every assistance. But for some time past, his whole attention has been directed towards the utter ruin of the Nawab and his government in direct violation of the treaty and his own most solemn promises. He pays no heed to the Nawab's representations on the subject of his unwise and extraordinary measures which have proved highly prejudicial to the public affairs. The Nawab acted according to the treaty with the greatest sincerity but Lord Macartney has violated all faith, has totally annihilated the government of the Carnatic and has arrogated to himself all rights and authority. As the writer does not acquiesce in his high-handedness, he has become his enemy. No doubt he will represent many things to the Governor-General against the writer, for the latter has observed that he is both malevolent and deceitful. Trusts that his insinuations shall have no weight till the Governor-General has informed himself of the true state of affairs. (*TR 20, pp 358-66, no 47 ; AR 4, p 150.*)

May 15. **497.** From Raja Kalyan Singh. Has just received a *parwāna* under the seal of *Khāliṣa Sharīfa* directing him to pay his *qisṭ* monthly to Mr Brooke. Says that the Governor-General is not unaware that the Raja is suffering losses in his *maḥāls* and in spite of that out of regard to the Company's interests he engaged with Mr Charters to pay the *qisṭ* of each month to the Government by bills on the 21st of the following month provided his *maḥāls* were transformed into *huzūrī*. The Governor-General having approved of this arrangement converted his *maḥāls* into *huzūrī* for the current year. Accordingly the Raja transmitted to the Governor-General bills for the *qisṭ* to the end of *Chait* and is preparing those for *Baisākh* which will reach the latter in due course. Is ready to pay the revenue to the Governor-General direct agreeably to his engagement with Mr Charters but is unable to comply with the new orders calling upon him to pay his instalments month by month to Mr Brooke. (*TR 19, pp 53-5, no 23.*)

May 17. **498.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Of all the artillery, muskets and horses which were bought by the Nawab or were lent by him for the use of the gentlemen of the brigade and cavalry stationed at Fatehgarh and Daranagar, Col. Morgan has now returned to him eight pieces of cannon. The rest of the stores has gone with the gentleman. The writer's property is the Governor-General's property. If the latter does not require those things they may be returned. Should he like to keep them he is requested to write to Mr Middleton to deduct the price of all the stores and the live stock from the Vazir's account with the Company. (*OR 56 ; TR 19, pp 54-5, no 24 : AR 4, p 154.*)

May 17. **499.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 57.*)

May 17. **500.** To Mirza Naṣrullah Khān, Complimentary (*CI 10, pp 385-6, no 638.*)

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May 18. **501.** To Babu Ausan Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his *'arẓī* through his *vakīl*, Munshi Beni Mal. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. *(CI 10, p 384, no 633.)*

May 18. **502.** To Lala Ajit Ram, *Amīn* of Benares, and.....[1] To the same effect as the foregoing. *(CI 10, pp 384-5, nos 634-5.)*

May 18. **503.** To Raja Mahip Narayan and Babu Drigbijai Singh. Has received their *'arẓīs* accompanying a *nazr* on the occasion of the capture of Tellicherry by the English. May this victory prove an equal source of joy to them! *(CI 10, p 385, no 636.)*

May 18. **504.** To Aḥmad 'Ali Khān, the second son of Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letter accompanying five baskets of pomegranates received through his *vakīl*. *(CI 10, p 385, no 637.)*

May 20. **505.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has already forwarded a copy of his *'arẓī* to His Majesty [Shah 'Ālam] and now encloses a copy of the reply received thereto. Has not heard from the Governor-General on the subject of this correspondence and is therefore unable to take any action. Should he be inclined to gain over the army and establish His Majesty as the reigning authority the Nawab will write to His Majesty that without the Governor-General's assistance and advice he can do nothing. In all circumstances and situations he has no connection with anyone except the Governor-General and the gentlemen of the Council. Has no concern with His Majesty. Whoever is the Governor-General's friend he is the Nawab's friend and whoever is his enemy is the Nawab's enemy. Through the friendship of the English and the Company there is peace and security in his country. Has no occasion for any other person. In case the Governor-General approves the plan for settling the royal affairs he is requested to unite with Sindhia and decide upon the course of action in consultation with him. Will write to Sindhia on his own behalf, if necessary. Encloses a copy of the letter received from Raja Himmat Bahadur who is also trying to unite Sindhia to his party.

Enclosures:—(1) His Majesty [Shah 'Ālam] to the Nawab Vazir, Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his *'arẓī*. The royal favour has been extended to the family of the late Nawab Ẕu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah according to the Nawab Vazir's wish. In the other matters which he represents, by the blessing of God, there is no need of the assistance of anyone as there is a large army with His Majesty. Desires him to come personally and see His Majesty with respect to Laṭāfat 'Ali Khān and the proposal to divest him of the charge of the artillery, muskets and other stores and concerning the supply of money to His Majesty what the Nawab Vazir has represented bespeaks well of his sense of duty and obedience. How the Khān acted on many occasions against the pleasure of the late Nawab [Ẕu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah] as well as of the addressee is well known. Desires him therefore to write to Afrāsiāb Khān in positive terms to take away from Laṭāfat the artillery, muskets,

[1] This portion is worm-eaten.

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elephants and stores and to deliver them to His Majesty. Asks him to send more money than formerly because the military stores and artillery must be replenished.

(2) Raja Himmat Bahadur to the Nawab Vazir. Has received his letter asking him to stay where he was and intimating that when he visits His Majesty, he (the Nawab Vazir) will make his intentions known to him. Says that it will all be to the good if the Nawab Vazir would promote His Majesty's interests so as to procure the security of the people and the support of faithful servants. All the servants as well as the Nawab Ashrafu'd-Daulah Afrāsiāb Khān Bahadur Salābat Jang are firm in duty and attachment. It has been decided that His Majesty will march towards Akbarabad with a powerful army and a strong artillery. Maharaja Pratap Singh and Maharaja Sindhia will accompany him. (*TR 20, pp 369-77, no 49; AR 4, p 155.*)

May 20. **506.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter. Is glad to learn that peace is going to be established between the English and the Mahrattas through the mediation of Sindhia. Has derived great consolation from the Governor-General's assurance that the power, authority and revenues which he made over to the Government of Madras in accordance with his treaty will be restored to him as soon as the present war is over. Says that Lord Macartney since he came to power has ruined all his affairs. On 21 February last he wrote to the Nawab a very harsh letter. The latter told him verbally that he wished to avoid all disputes and had accordingly granted him the powers which he desired. He sent a reply to his (Macartney's) letter on 9 March, a copy of which he also forwarded to the Governor-General. But Lord Macartney paid no heed to his representations.

By an agreement between him and Lord Macartney the Nawab had yielded to him the power of appointing renters but they were to be confirmed by him under his seal and *sanad* in order that he might satisfy himself that the right men were appointed. While he has strictly adhered to that agreement, Lord Macartney has totally violated it. By this means Lord Macartney has degraded and disgraced the Nawab in the eyes of the whole world and has usurped all his power in his own person, reducing the Nawab to a nonentity. Only 'yesterday' he (Macartney) wrote him a letter which clearly establishes the Nawab's assertions. Has deputed his *Dīwān*, Saiyid 'Āṣim Khān, to explain his situation to the Governor-General and to appeal to him for justice Dated 24 April 1782. (*TR 20, pp 377-85, no 50; AR 4, p 149.*)

May 21. **507.** To [Nawab Mubaraku'd-Daulah]. Is pleased to learn from the letter of Sir John D'oyly that the Nawab has readily accepted the decision of the Governor-General in matters relating to his government. Says that his chief object is to attend to the welfare of the Nawab. (*CI 10, pp 386-7, no 640.*)

May 21. **508.** To I'tibār 'Alī Khān. Has received his *'arẓī* through Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān intimating that on 7 May he was invested with a *khil'at* at Afzal Bagh by Sir John D'oyly. (*CI 10, p 387, no 641.*)

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May 21. **509.** To the mother of Khush-Hal Chand Jagat Seth. A letter of condolence on the death of her son. (*CI 10, pp 387-8, no 642.*)

May 21. **510.** To Mirzā Khalīl Khān. Has received through Mīr Sulaimān Khān his letter complaining against the silence of the Governor-General. Says that replies have always been sent to his letters and it is strange why they did not reach him..... [1] Hopes that the Mirzā will write to him now and then. (*CI 10, pp 388-9, no 643.*)

May 21. **511.** To Lala Khush-Hal Chand. Has received his two *'arẓīs* together with the *nażr*. It seems that the Lala is experiencing difficulties in paying the government revenues and has therefore laid his grievances before the Governor-General. Directs him to put his case before Mr John Shore and act up to his instructions. (*CI 10, p 389, no 644.*)

May 23[2]. **512.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter through Raja Gobind Ram requesting him not to remove Mr Middleton from his court. Says that as the said gentleman had the experience of the court of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah he was allowed to continue with the addressee in order to assist him in conducting his affairs wisely. Now it is for the Nawab to judge whether or not Mr Middleton should continue in his court.

The gentleman will remain at his court so long as the Nawab wants him and so long as he himself does not express a desire to be removed. (*CI 10, p 386, no 639; TI 25, pp 61-2, no 17; AI 4, p 159.*)

May 24. **513.** From Ghulām Muḥammad Khān. Has received no reply to his *'arẓī* sent through Mr Johnson some time ago. Says that he is an old servant of His Majesty Shah 'Ālam and is employed in furnishing the King with intelligence received from every quarter of Hindustan. The valour and abilities of the Governor-General prompt the writer to place in his service if he is agreeable two *lākhs* of His Majesty's cavalry together with all the officers and the *umarās*. Is also trying to put His Majesty's household, etc., upon the same footing as that of the English. Should this proposal meet with the approval of the Governor-General the writer will cut off all his connections from other quarters and will devote himself whole-heartedly in the service of the English. Has sent one of his sons, who used to attend on His Majesty, to the Governor-General as a mark of his sincerity and friendship. In two and a half months' time the writer proposes to give effect to his scheme. Has learnt from the letters of *umarās* and men of rank that His Majesty intends to celebrate *'Iduz-Zuḥā* in the town of Peshawar and to punish the rebels in the Punjab on his way back to his headquarters in Hindustan. The forces at his disposal are innumerable. Saifu'd-Daulah Midḥat Jang is now employed to make the *band-o-bast* of Sind and on its completion he is ordered to repair to Lahore by way of Multan. Will inform the Governor-General of further news of this quarter as soon as they come to his knowledge. (*TR 19, pp 55-7, no 25.*)

[1] Here a few lines are badly worm-eaten.

[2] May 25 according to the volume of Copies.

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May 26. **514.** From Mīr Muḥammad Sādiq. Says that he was appointed to the *Faujdārī* of Midnapore by the Governor-General, but 'last year' Mr Bird, Chief of the *Dīwānī-'Adālat*, paid a visit to this place and dismissed him from office. At this he had determined to represent his case personally before the Governor-General but as the latter had already set out towards the 'west' he could not meet him. When he heard of his (the Governor-General's) return he went to Murshidabad in order to wait upon him but he fell ill there and was again unable to represent his grievances. Has recovered now and prays for an interview.

Enclosure.—On 10 *Sāwan* 1187 *Bengalī* [23 July 1780] the writer was informed by Mīr Qāsim 'Alī, *Nāib Qāẓī* of *pargana* Khandar, that the *Gīdarmārs* were committing depredations and that Jasodanandan Chaudhri, *Zamīndār* of *pargana* Narkoachur, gave them protection. He sent the *Faujdārī* peon with Mīr Qāsim to summon these people. The latter getting wind of this measure absconded with the connivance of Jasodanandan who told Mīr Qāsim that those men were ryots and had run away on hearing of the approach of the Government peon. If a *parwāna* were served on them they would return to their respective places. Thereupon the writer issued a *parwāna* in their name, reported the matter to Mr John Peiarce and with the aid of a company of sepoys made them all prisoners. He was unaware of how long the *Gīdarmārs* had been under the protection of Jasodanandan. If it can be proved that he wrote anything about their residence to Jasodanandan previous to their flight he should certainly be held guilty. At the time when Ghāzī and fourteen other *Gīdarmārs* were arrested they stated that out of their plunder they had paid Rs 1,100 and Rs 2,800 in two sums to Jasodanandan besides their rent for three years. Mr Peiarce then summoned Jasodanandan and he confessed to having received those moneys and given them shelter. He gave Jai Narayan Ray, *Qānūngo* of Jellasore, as surety for attendance when required. During the troubles of the Mahrattas he removed to Narkoachur without the knowledge of his surety or the *Faujdārī* and thence he fled away with the *Gīdarmārs*. After some time he sent an application for pardon through his *vakīl* Nitya Dhar Misar. At this two letters were sent to him asking him to attend the court in person but he did not come.

From the day that the *'Adālat* and *Faujdārī* have been established in Midnapore District such causes as false imputation, calling names, fray and petty theft are tried and decided by the officers of the *'Adālat* and the proceedings are submitted to the Governor-General. Never was the trial of such cases forbidden. Cases of murder and robbery are prepared and sent up to the *Ṣadr* and after an order has been passed and confirmed by the Governor-General it is carried into execution 'here'. Such cases were never decided by the District Court. From the day of his appointment 'here' the writer has done nothing against the orders or the established practice. There occurred recently a case of theft in the house of Munshī Umrao Singh. When it came up before the *Faujdārī 'Adālat*, the *zamīndārī 'amala* were directed to produce the culprit in terms of the *muchalka* given by the *Zamīndār*. As the

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culprit was not brought a decree was passed against the *Zamīndār* calling upon him to trace the stolen property. A copy of the order was handed to the complainant and the matter was reported to Mr William Camac.

The charge of the prison-house and the *mālkhāna* of the *Faujdārī* has always been vested in the *Zamīndār* of *pargana* Midnapore. Accordingly the writer left the two establishments in the hands of the *'amala* of the *zamīndārī*. When the work of the *Faujdārī* was taken away from him and entrusted to the gentleman of the *Dīwānī 'Adālat* the writer handed to him the inventory of the stores and the nominal roll of the prisoners. That gentleman according to the time-honoured custom left the charge of these in the hands of the *Zamīndār*. Later, when the two establishments were transferred back to the *Faujdārī* the writer again made the *zamīndārī 'amala* responsible for their safety and security. The writer's responsibility respecting the prison-house is limited to this that he orders the admission and discharge of the prisoners and the deposit or return of the property. The protection of both the prison and the *mālkhāna* is the duty of the *zamīndārī 'amala*.

The writer never interfered in the work of the *Dīwānī 'Adālat*. From the day that the gentleman of that *'Adālat* arrived he ruled that all matrimonial suits should be tried by the *Dīwāni 'Adālat* notwithstanding that the same has always been the jurisdiction of the *Faujdārī*. The writer however raised no objections. He only tried such cases as were sent to him by that gentleman. When the latter went to Calcutta for a short time he tried certain cases and duly submitted the proceedings once through the same gentleman and on the next occasion through Mr Camac. If it can be proved that he decided cases of the *Dīwānī 'Adālat* excepting, of course, the two instances just mentioned, he shall certainly plead guilty. (*OR 59; TR 19, pp 57-60, no 26*[1]; *AR 4, p 164.*)

May 31. **515.** To Bhagwant Ray, *Faujdār* of Balasore. Has learnt from the letter of the addressee as also from the verbal representation of Beniram Pandit that he (addressee) is ill and that he desires a doctor to be sent to him from Calcutta. Accordingly he is sending an efficient physician, Dr Gowdie, to attend to him. (*CI 10, p 389, no 645.*)

May— **516.** News from Sindhia's camp at Salobi (Salbye)[2]. Mahadaji Sindhia woke up early in the morning and after his bath and *puja* he took his meal at about six o'clock and came to the *kachahrī*. Bhao Diwan, Bhao Bakhshi and Ramchandar Bakhshi, Ambaji Chitthinavis, Mirzā Rahīm Beg, Ḥakīm Baqā Khān, Bhawani Shankar, Khande Rao and other *Sardārs* came to pay their respects to him and he had

[1] The translation is incomplete and the original of the forwarding letter is missing.

[2] Received as enclosure to Mr Anderson's letter to the Governor-General dated 18 May 1782. In forwarding this paper he wrote: "Notwithstanding the strict injunctions of secrecy, which Sindhia has imposed on me, our treaty is already perfectly public. As it will be a satisfaction to you to know in what manner our transactions will be circulated to the different Courts of Hindustan I beg leave to send you the camp newspaper of the day. This paper will probably excite your attention more than merely as a matter of curiosity". *See* I. R. D. For. Dept Proc. 3 June 1782.

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a talk with everybody. The *harkāra* then reported that in the small hours of the morning some 250 of Rana Chhatar Singh's army sallied out [from their fort] to deliver a night-attack upon Ambaji's camp. Forty of them entered the camp but the rest stood outside. The assailants made for Ambaji's tent. An elephant driver stood near by. They killed him and went inside. A slave-girl slept there. They killed her too. Eight or nine other people who were sleeping around the tent were either killed or wounded. Ambaji escaped a similar fate because he was at the entrenchments with his father. There were no casualties among the assailants. On hearing of the turmoil about fifty to sixty men of the infantry ran to the entrenchments to report the matter to Ambaji and Bhagirath Sindhia. At once six horsemen rode off in pursuit of the raiders but three of them were killed. After this, people from all sides rushed on the assailants. The latter lost twelve killed and a large number wounded. But they managed to return to their fort. While the *harkāra* was relating this incident Ambaji himself came to Sindhia and reported the matter. Sindhia warned him to be more careful. Such forgetfulness was not good. Ambaji summoned Chait Singh, *Ṣūbadār*, and asked him to put six of his men on duty at the tent. The *Ṣūbadār* made obeisance and went away. It was now noon-time. Sindhia dismissed the audience and retired for a rest.

When he awoke [after the midday siesta] he came to the *kachahrī*. Mirzā Rahīm Beg, Ambaji Chitthinavis, Bhao Diwan, Bhao Bakhshi, Ramchandar Bakhshi and others offered their salaams and he spoke to each one of them about the entrenchments. In the meantime, Kunwar Gobind Ram, brother of Raja Bahar Singh of Pichhor, came and reported that Badan Singh, *Qil'adār* of Salbye, had offered to evacuate the fort and establish Sindhia's authority over it. But he desired to wait upon Sindhia through some important Chief and requested that one might be appointed for the purpose. Sindhia replied that the *Qil'adār* had done much mischief and had plundered enormous quantities of goods and effects, grain and provision as also some elephants of Raja Chait Singh. If he delivered up those things he would be allowed to surrender. Otherwise, he must forfeit his life. The Raja said that he would intimate these terms to the people of the fort.

Towards the close of the day the two Andersons [James and David], Dr Blaine and Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān came to the *kachahrī* of Sindhia who stood up to receive them. Ranajan Bhai, Bhao Bakhshi, Ambaji's father, Mirzā Rahīm Beg, Munshī Sadasheo Shankar and the three English gentlemen sat together and settled all points of the negotiation for peace and reconciliation. The treaty was then solemnly executed. First Mr Anderson placed his hand in that of Sindhia and then Sindhia did likewise and they both swore to be true to the treaty. The two *ṣāhibs* [Mr David Anderson and Dr Blaine] then put their signatures to the treaty. Sindhia handed the copy he had signed to Mr Anderson and himself retained the one signed by the latter. Tafaẓ-

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ẓul Ḥusain Khān has been given leave and he has fixed his departure for 'to-morrow'. It has been stipulated in the treaty now concluded that the Peshwa and the Poona Chiefs shall be the friends of the English. The territory which yields a revenue of fifty *lākhs* and which has been recently captured by Col. Goddard shall be relinquished. Those places which were in the hands of the English before the war shall continue in their possession. Ḥaidar 'Alī shall restore to the English the country worth a crore which he has lately taken from them. If he should hesitate in doing so the Mahrattas will unite with the English and fight him. The copy of the treaty which has been signed by Mahadaji Sindhia will be despatched to Calcutta in a day or two and the one signed by Mr Anderson will go to Poona for ratification by the governments concerned.

After these proceedings the three English gentlemen and Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān returned to their camp and Sindhia also retired to his tent. Dated Thursday, 2 *Jamāda* II=16 May 1782. (*OR 58.*)

Jun. 3. **517.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Says that the Governor-General will learn from the despatches of Mr Anderson full particulars of the confirmation of friendship which that gentleman has been instrumental in bringing about. Prays to God that the alliance now formed may prove everlasting. Is greatly desirous of an interview with the Governor-General and until that wish is fulfilled, requests that he may receive frequent letters. (*TR 20, pp 385-6, no 51 ; AR 4, p 154.*)

Jun. 3. **518.** From Uddhu Singh, brother of Babu Ausan Singh. Says that the Governor-General is not unacquainted with the hardships which befell him on account of the mischievous conduct of Chait Singh. Is finding it increasingly difficult to maintain his large family. Does not receive any help from his brother, Babu Ausan Singh, who himself cannot adequately meet the expenses of his numerous dependants with the small income from the *jāgīr* granted to him. All resources having been exhausted he is applying to the Governor-General for a *jāgīr* for his maintenance and hopes that the latter will come to his rescue. The Governor-General is fully aware of the value of the property which the writer had received from the Company and which he lost during the disturbance created by Chait Singh. (*TR 19, pp 60-1, no 27.*)

Jun. 3. **519.** From Babu Ausan Singh. Says that the *jāgīr* granted to him is not sufficient to maintain both himself and his brother, Uddhu Singh, each with a large number of dependants. Prays therefore that the Governor-General, who is ever ready to help the distressed people, will make provision for the maintenance of his brother who has lost his all in consequence of Chait Singh's rebellion. (*TR 19, pp 61-2, no 28.*)

Jun. 4. **520.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khan. Has received his letter regarding Sitabari. On 11 *Jumāda* II the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* at Patna forwarded the proceedings of the case including the confession of the accused. Encloses all the papers in original. The accused

having made a confession of his guilt no witnesses were sent for and thus no evidence was recorded. (*TR 19, p 62, no 29.*)

Jun. 6. **521.** *Nawab of Arcot to General Sir Eyre Coote.* The General is fully aware how the writer sided with the English in all the former wars especially in the struggle which ended in the capture of Pondicherry and how he rendered all possible aid he could. Had foreseen the present war long before and in view of the unsatisfactory state of the troops and treasury, he had advised the local government to avoid it for some time. They however paid no heed to the warning. When the enemy's preparations were complete he exhorted them to bring the troops into the field before the enemy entered the country, to collect provisions and to adopt other measures of a similar nature but they took no notice of this. The result was that the enemy marched to the very gates of Madras and what followed is too well-known to be repeated. At last the General arrived and by inflicting defeats on the enemy restored the authority of the Nawab so that the ryots who, receiving no protection from him (the Nawab), had gone over to the side of the enemy, returned to their allegiance. The writer therefore thought it fit to hand over to the English the entire management of the collection and the revenues of the country while the war lasted. No one in the whole world can do more in the cause of friendship. His reliance on the General is absolute. Now therefore, in the interest of the peace, tranquillity and integrity of the Carnatic he hereby invests the General and the General alone with complete authority over the collection of the territory, over its officers, *zamīndārs, poligārs* and the general inhabitants. The General is given the fullest powers while the war continues to pass any orders and adopt any measures which he might consider to be for the good of the Carnatic and its people. Muḥammad Najīb Khān Sālār Jang is appointed to keep the Nawab's seal and stay with the General in order to affix the same to any orders that might be passed by the latter. The Khān will act conformably to the General's directions. Now that the General has obtained the amplest authority from both the Governor-General and the Nawab it is hoped he will exercise it for the public weal and that he will relinquish it with the cessation of the war so that there might be no occasion for further correspondence on this subject. May God give him victory! Dated 1 *Jumāda II* =14 May. (*OR 60.*)

Jun. 6. **522.** Notification issued by the Nawab of Arcot. Be it known to all *faujdārs, jagīrdārs, poligārs* and all officers, present and future, and the general inhabitants of Carnatic Payanghat that, in view of the exigencies of time consequent upon the present war, the Nawab has temporarily made over the entire authority over the affairs of his territory to *Saiful-Mulk Intiẓāmu'd-Daulah* General Sir Eyre Coote *Bahadur Nuṣrat Jang*, the Commander in Chief of the British forces in India, who is just now engaged in fighting the enemy in this dominion. Muḥammad Najīb Khān Sālār Jang, who is accompanying the General, has been given the charge of the Nawab's seal so that all orders respecting the administration or the collection may issue thereunder. All

orders of the General that are issued under the Nawab's seal should be considered as the Nawab's orders and must be carried out implicitly. Should any one disobey them he shall render himself liable to severe punishment. Dated 1 *Jumāda II* 1196 A.H. corresponding to 14 May, 1782. (*OR 61.*)

Jun. 6. **523.** To [Udit] Rao. Has received his letter intimating his safe arrival at Benares and expressing his desire to have an interview with the Governor-General. Beniram Pandit also spoke to him about it. Hopes that he will acquaint him with his welfare now and then till a meeting is effected between them. (*CI 10, p 414, no 679.*)

Jun. 6. **524.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter expressing his desire to promote the growth of the new alliance between the Peshwa and the Company. Mr Anderson also wrote to him on the same subject. Says that both he and his countrymen, who have hitherto experienced in his character the valour, conduct and generosity of a soldier, will henceforth revere him as the instrument of peace. (*TI 25, pp 62-4, no 18; AI 4, p 159.*)

Jun. 6. **525.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Says that although the Company were not bound by the treaty which Mr Carnac and Col. Egerton had concluded with the Poona Ministers without the authority of the Bombay Government ceding the fort and *pargana* of Broach to the addressee, yet they were looking for the time when the said fort and *pargana* could be offered to him as a debt of gratitude for the humane treatment and the release of the English gentlemen who had been delivered into his hands as hostages. On this ground Broach was excluded from the other cessions made to the Peshwa in the conditional treaty which was executed by the Company and offered to the Poona Ministers in 1780 A.D. through the medium of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla and granted to the addressee for the same reason. Mr Anderson was expressly commanded to reserve the Company's right to the said fort and *pargana* in his negotiation with the addressee for a general peace. Requests him now to accept a *sanad*, executed in form, which will be presented to him by Mr Anderson for the transfer of all rights and title in perpetuity to him. (*TI 25, pp 64-7, no 19; AI 4, p 159.*)

Jun. 5. **526.** *Sanad*[1] granting the fort, town and *pargana* of Broach to Mahadaji Sindhia in testimony of gratitude for his humane treatment and release of the Englishmen delivered to him as hostages in terms of the Convention of Wargaon 1779. (*TI 25, pp 68-71, no 20; AI 4, p 159.*)

Jun. 7. **527.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Requests him to send a copy of the proceedings relating to the trial of the persons apprehended by Lieut. Polhill as also that of Narayan Singh, the *Zamīndār* of Siris. He should also communicate the orders passed in each case. Desires him not to issue warrants for the execution of the sentences till the Board should have gone through the proceedings. (*CI 10, p 390, 647; TI 26, p 12, no 27; AI 4, p 171.*)

[1] *Vide* Aitchison's *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads* (5th Ed.), Vol. V, p 380, no 2.

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Jun. 10. **528.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. During the time of Chait Singh's rebellion, his chastisement, the capture of Benares by the English troops and the settlement of its administration, he received six letters from the Governor-General on the subject of these transactions. Is glad that a gentleman of Mr Chapman's wisdom, sagacity and capability has been deputed at his court. Has had several meetings with him and is impressed with his many good qualities. Before the arrival of this gentleman and Bishambhar Pandit the Maharaja had sent a letter of congratulation and some presents through Devaji Dongar Deo.

The Governor-General opened negotiations with Mahadaji Sindhia and deputed Mr Anderson to him in order to effect a treaty of peace with the Peshwa and at the same time, wrote to the Maharaja asking him to do his best to make the move a success. After the death of Devakar Pandit the Governor-General desired to know the Maharaja's sentiments respecting the plan formed by the deceased for a reconciliation with the Peshwa. In reply he was told that the plan should be carried into execution and the Governor-General should acquaint the Maharaja with his views and appoint a confidential agent for the purpose. But as the roads were all closed on account of Chait Singh's rebellion his letters miscarried. If now a settlement is arrived at through the mediation of Sindhia, well and good. Failing this, the writer himself will exert to bring about the desired end and his sincerity of friendship will be fully proved. Kishan Rao Ballal had gone on the part of the Peshwa to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān with a view to forming a plan of action for the prosecution of the war or for ending it, if possible. The Nawab wrote to him about it and desired that his (the Maharaja's) agents might also be deputed in order to discuss the measures of peace and war. The writer accordingly sent Balwant Rao and Bhawani Pandit Munshī to Hyderabad. After their departure Mr Chapman and Bishambhar Pandit came to Nagpur. During their five months' stay his agents at Hyderabad had long conferences with Kishan Rao Ballal and the Nawab. So well did they plead the cause of the English that they were universally supposed to be the agents of the English. After these deliberations it was decided that Kishan Rao Ballal, Bhawani Pandit and Balwant Rao should proceed to Poona and submit their proposals to the ministers there. Negotiations were then to be opened with General Goddard and a treaty concluded and sent to Benares for the Governor-General's ratification. If, however, they failed to conclude a treaty with the General these men were to come to Nagpur and the Maharaja would accommodate both parties with a view to their mutual advantage. As soon as this plan was matured the Governor-General's letter arrived saying that Chait Singh had been defeated and had taken refuge with Sindhia and that the latter who was engaged in fighting Col. Muir in Malwa had come to terms with that officer. In the circumstances, the Governor-General desired that a treaty with the Peshwa might be formed through Sindhia's mediation and accordingly deputed Mr Anderson to carry on the negotiations. The Maharaja was requested to do all in his power to see that the object

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of this mission was achieved. When the Poona Ministers were informed of this they considered that Mr Watherston was already with them on the part of the Bombay Government, Mr Holland for the same purpose was at Hyderabad and they came to the conclusion that the English were anxious for peace on account of the French. They accordingly refused to negotiate in the manner proposed by the Maharaja and the Nawab. Their plan therefore fell through. But the Maharaja's agents stayed on at Poona to watch the progress of the negotiation through Sindhia and Anderson. Sindhia wrote to Balaji Jenardin desiring to know his terms for peace. The latter demanded the restoration, on the part of the English, of all their acquisitions including Salsette and Bassein together with the revenues raised therefrom, the surrender of Raghunath, non-interference in the affairs of the Gaikwar and the Rana of Gohad, the restitution of the Gwalior fort, the establishment of friendship with Ḥaidar 'Alī and the cession of the holy places of Hinduism, Benares and Prayag, or other exchange for an equivalent Mahratta territory. It will be seen that these are the identical terms which were offered through Mr Watherston and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī. If the Maharaja had been left to pursue the plan formed in consultation with the Nawab he would have successfully concluded the negotiations. But the Governor-General desired that he should not seek a fresh channel but exert himself to make the mediation of Sindhia a success. When in this way efforts were made on all four quarters for an accommodation with the Poona Ministers every one thought that the English were perturbed at the arrival of a party of the French [to join Ḥaidar]. But the Maharaja's agents gave out that the English were powerful enough to defeat the combined forces of Ḥaidar and the French and that the growth of Ḥaidar's power would be detrimental to the interests of the Chiefs of the Deccan. When his agents returned from Hyderabad to Nagpur Mr Chapman was told that the English should give up all their acquisitions from the Mahratta territory and that the Governor-General had himself offered this term in the treaty that he had proposed. That gentleman replied that they could not give up Salsette and that Bassein should be made over to them as a token of friendship or, at least, in exchange for an equivalent territory. The Maharaja told him that the English ought not to make this request when peace and friendship were so desirable. These two places should be given up to the Peshwa. The gentleman replied that he could not agree to this without instructions from the Governor-General. Thinking further discussions useless he has written full particulars to Beniram Pandit who will acquaint the Governor-General with the same. Whatever the Maharaja has written here as well as in a separate letter to Beniram Pandit should be treated as his own considered views which he has formed after a careful study of the attitude of the Poona Ministers, Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and others. It is the sincere and unselfish advice of a friend. Every effort should be made to conclude peace within the next five months after which the rains set in. Desires to be kept acquainted with all developments. Places himself

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entirely at the Governor-General's disposal and requests unreserved communication of his views. *(OR 62 ; TR 20; pp 386-418, no 52 ; AR 4, p 153.)*

Jun. 10. 529. *Bishambhar Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* Taji Naik who had been sent to Poona has now returned to Nagpur. He reports that Mr Watherston agreed to all the demands of Nana Farnavis except peace with Haidar. He suggested that they might write to the Governor-General on that head. Nanku Pandit, the Maharaja's [Mudhoji Bhonsla's] *vakīl* at Poona, has sent a report, a copy of which is enclosed. The Maharaja told the writer that an important work was to be entrusted to him. Nawab Niẓām 'Alī was very friendly just now and the Governor-General ought to strengthen this friendship by restoring Ellore and other *maḥāls* to him. The Maharaja and the Nawab uniting would 'see' the Peshwa and Haidar. They would occupy their territory. The Peshwa would remain the Peshwa but the present ministers would not be allowed to interfere. The Governor-General's help was necessary to accomplish this design. The writer was therefore asked to go to Calcutta. But he remarked that Mr Chapman might take his departure in a bad light. Bhawani Kalu suggested that it might be given out that the Pandit was going away in accordance with a previous engagement with Beniram Pandit. The Maharaja then said that the Governor-General should forgive Chait Singh and restore him to the *rāj*. He was prepared to give something to the Governor-General [as a token of gratitude]. If he should join some chiefs and create disturbances—which God forbid—it would not be good. It was advisable to keep him under the authority of the English. The writer said that Beniram Pandit had always interposed in behalf of Chait Singh in the past but that he had been so gross and impudent this time that no chance was left for him. The Maharaja was grieved to learn that this was so. Bhawani Pandit Munshī, Balwant Rao Vishnu and Bhawani Kalu had a conference with Mr Chapman at the latter's residence. What transpired there is contained in the report which accompanies the Maharaja's *kharīṭa*. The writer informed Mr Chapman that the Maharaja had said that he had been an old ally of the Peshwa but the present Peshwa was young and his affairs should be looked after by the Maharaja. The ministers should not be allowed to interfere. But Nawab Niẓām 'Alī must be induced to join in this scheme. Ellore and other *maḥāls* should be restored to him. Mr Chapman asked if the Maharaja also demanded anything and the writer replied that he expected some pecuniary aid but that he had said nothing definitely. The gentleman was also told that the Maharaja wanted the writer to return to Calcutta. He replied that he had no objection. The sooner he started the better in the interests of the negotiations. But the Maharaja has not yet fixed his (the writer's) departure. Mr Chapman wrote a letter and despatched it to Calcutta on Friday. With it are enclosed two letters, one from Balwant Rao Vishnu and the other from Sheo Ram Panth expressing their attachment. The addressee is requested to use his influence in their behalf. Rajaram Pandit will start in ten or fifteen

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days' time. Will explain everything fully when they meet. Mr Chapman has sent a man to Poona for certain information and has received two thousand rupees from the presence [the Maharaja]. Dated 5 *Jumāda II*, 24 *Julūs*=18 May 1782. (*OR 63.*)

Jun. 10. **530.** *News.* Mr Watherston had a conference with Nana Farnavis in which the former agreed to all the demands of the Peshwa but refused to accept peace with Ḥaidar Nāik. He required that Ḥaidar be asked to make his request in writing. He would then come back for further negotiation.

Ḥaidar Nāik has written to the Peshwa that peace should on no account be made with the English and has sent a *hundī* for several *lākhs* of rupees. Bhawani Sheo Ram Pandit has been commissioned with the expedition to Bengal and it is reported that during the rainy season the army will encamp on the Narbada.

The Maharaja with his officials paid a visit to Sadasheo Pandit at his residence but left the place when he heard of the conduct of Bhawani Sheo Ram. He is displeased with the Peshwa and Sadasheo Pandit.

It is proposed that the army of the Peshwa which is with Sindhia be placed under the command of Bhawani Sheo Ram.

Many buildings in Bombay have been destroyed by storm and the people of that city have migrated to Poona. The same calamity has befallen the town of Surat.

No information is available regarding the movements of the French. It is said that one half of their army will proceed towards Bombay and the other half will join Ḥaidar. (*OR 64.*)

Jun. 10. **531.** *Bhawani Pandit Munshi to Beniram Pandit.* When he returned from his deputation at Hyderabad to Nagpur he acquainted the Maharaja [Mudhoji Bhonsla] with all that he saw and learnt there. He similarly intimated everything to Mr Chapman and Bishambhar Pandit. He also sent a complete account to the addressee. Requests that when he has learnt the full particulars he will represent them to the Governor-General. Is sending a *kharīṭa* for the Governor-General. Besides the *kharīṭa* a letter has also been written to him and for the sake of caution it has been enclosed in a letter addressed to him (Beniram). It contains a recapitulation of all the demands of the Peshwa and an account of the negotiations relating to them. Asks the addressee to explain these to the Governor-General in private and having procured a reply to send it to the writer. Every reliance is placed on him for strengthening the friendship between the Governor-General and the Maharaja and easing the distress of the latter. Much time has been lost in these negotiations and it is imperative that they should be speeded up. Requests an early reply.

PS.—Should the Governor-General make any alternative proposals and request the Maharaja for the adjustment of the same, in that case it would be necessary to unite Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and to raise an army. If he should request that 5,000 of the Maharaja's horse

should join the English battalions that are going to Madras the position should be explained in the following terms. As soon as the Maharaja's army shall have gone to Madras it will be known throughout the Deccan that the English and the Maharaja are firm and intimate allies and consequently all the rulers of that country will turn upon him and invade his dominions. To cope with them an army must be kept ready beforehand, for the raising and maintaining of which the English must bear the cost. When this has been done and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī gained over, the Maharaja's army may go to Madras.

Enclosures:—I. *Demands of the Peshwa from the English dated 29* Jumāda I *1996* [*13 May 1782*]. 1. The English must restore all the countries, towns and forts that have come into their possession since the beginning of the war together with all the receipts from them. 2. They must deliver up Raghunath Rao, his dependants and children. 3. They must make peace with Ḥaidar Nāik who is the Peshwa's ally. 4. The English must not assist or protect Fath Singh Gaikwar who is a servant of the Peshwa. If he returns to his fealty and obedience, that part of Gujarat which formerly belonged to him will be continued and confirmed to him. 5. Ellore and other taluks of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān south of the Ganges which are now in possession of the English must be restored. The English must pay the customary revenue for Rajahmundry. 6. The English must pay the arrears of the *chauth* of Bengal to Mudhoji Bhonsla and they must remit it year by year in future.

II. *Copy of the reply to the demands of the Peshwa on the part of the English. Dated 29* Jumāda I, *1196* [*13 May 1782*]. 1. The restitution of conquests must be reciprocal. The English will give up all the places that have come into their possession except Salsette which was ceded to them by virtue of the former treaty. If the Peshwa confirms Bassein to the English the latter will give him an equivalent territory in exchange. Neither side will refund the receipts from the occupied taluks to the other. 2. The English will deliver up Raghunath Rao on condition that some person of credit should be guarantee for his honourable treatment and that his expenses should be supplied. 3. If anyone will guarantee that Ḥaidar Nāik shall refrain from hostilities, shall restore to the English their taluks and shall dismiss the French from his service, the English will also withdraw their opposition to him. But if the Naik does not do so the Peshwa must join the English with a powerful army against him. If the Bhonsla and Nawab Niẓam 'Ali join the expedition, the conquests will be divided equally with them. 5. The English will restore Ellore to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī as also such of his territory as is in their occupation south of the Ganges. They will also pay the revenue for Rajahmundry. 6. The English will pay to Bhonsla the arrears of the *chauth* of Bengal and shall continue to pay it regularly in future.

In the concluding note the addressee of this letter is desired to procure the consent of the Governor-General to these proposals. Although in the course of these negotiations heavier demands have been

made by the Poona Ministers yet the writer has included only their true wishes. In these there is no room for excuses, hesitation and delays. Is anxiously waiting for the reply. (*TR 20, pp 418-31, no 53; AR 4, p 150.*)

Jun. 13[1]. **532.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received from Mr Law the papers relating to Sitabari's trial and is now enclosing the same for the addressee's information. Requests him to punish the man if he is guilty and to forward the proceedings of the case after it has been disposed of. (*CI 10, p 390, no 646; TI 26, pp 12-13, no 28; AI 4, p 171.*)

Jun. 13. **533.** To Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Desires the Raja to pay without delay the *sanad* fee due to the Secretary and Persian Translator. (*TI 26, p 13, no 29; AI 4, p 169.*)

Jun. 13. **534.** To————————.[2] Complimentary. (*CI 10, p 406, no 665.*)

Jun. 13. **535.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Says that Bal Swami and Nandi Gosain run a school in Benares. Desires him to attend to the representations of the said Gosain in respect of his students and disciples. (*CI 10, p 406, no 666.*)

Jun. 13. **536.** To Balwant Rao Vishnu, nephew of Devakar Pandit. Is very much grieved to learn the sad news of the death of Devakar Pandit who was one of his best friends and through whom he used to get news of the addressee's welfare. Has now learnt all about him (the addressee) and his welfare from the report of Beniram Pandit.....[2] Says that some time ago a gang of robbers after looting the shopkeepers at Benares fled to the *pargana* of Bhadohi and secured the protection of Zalim Singh. When 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān got scent of them he despatched some peons and sepoys to arrest them. On the arrival of the Khān's men at Bhadohi one of the robbers was killed and ten others including their leader were taken prisoners. The *Zamīndārs* of the said place tried to rescue the culprits but they were foiled. It is strange that so many daring robberies should have taken place during this year despite the vigilance of the addressee. Desires him to trace out and apprehend all the dacoits so that each and every one of them may be punished. Asks him also to arrest and remove Zalim Singh from his office and appoint some one else in his place. Further requests the addressee to issue a proclamation to all the *zamīndārs, jāgīrdārs, ta'lluqdārs* and the inhabitants of his quarter asking them not to give any support or protection to the dacoits and robbers or else they would suffer the evil consequence of the same. (*CI 10, pp 406-7, no 667.*)

Jun. 14. **537.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Informs him that he is not to take cognizance of any offences which may be committed by the hill people living in the jurisdiction of the Collector of Bhagalpur. The Board have decided that they shall be tried for all offences by their

[1] May 31 according to the volume of Copies.
[2] This part of the letter is badly worm-eaten.

own chiefs under the direct superintendence of the Collector, Mr Clevland. All such persons therefore must be delivered over to the said Collector immediately. (*CI 10, p 392, no 650 ; TI 26, p 13, no 30 ; AI 4, p 171.*)

Jun. 15. **538.** To..... [1] In spite of repeated requests from Mr Markham the addressee has been procrastinating the payment of Rs 40,000 due to the Company. He is hereby called upon to clear his debt immediately on receipt of this letter. If he fails to do so the consequence will be bad. (*CI 10, pp 390-1, no 648.*)

Jun. 16. **539.** To Aḥmad 'Alī Khān. Is glad to receive his letter intimating that Nawab Mu'taminul-Mulk Mubāraku'd-Daulah Saiyid Mubārak 'Alī Khān Bahadur Fīroz Jang has proposed to confer a title on him. (*CI 10, p 391, no 649.*)

Jun. 28[2]. **540.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that all measures to reduce Fateh Sahi, the rebellious *Zamīndār* of Husepur, have so far proved ineffectual. As he receives protection from the *Zamīndārs* of Padrauna, Majhauli and Bank Jogni any attempt to apprehend him is likely to be unavailing unless it is supported by the Nawab. If such depredations are allowed to continue then both their governments will suffer. Requests him therefore to give peremptory orders to his *'amils* and other officers for seizing Fateh Sahi and to send a force into the district of Husepur to co-operate with them in the accomplishment of this object. After the Nawab has complied with this request Mr Middleton will give necessary intimation to Major Lucas, the officer commanding the Company's troops in that quarter. (*CI 10, pp 392-3, no 652 ; TI 26, pp 13-14, no 31 ; AI 4, p 172.*)

[Jun.—][3] **541.** To Nawab Amīru'd-Daulah Diler Himmat Farzand Khān. Has received his letter accompanying some presents. Two other letters bearing his seals were also received the contents of which were explained by his confidant, Shaikh Ghulām Pīr. Is glad to receive the presents and assures him of his firm friendship. (*CI 10, p 415, no 681.*)

[Jun.—][4] **542.** Copy of a *sanad* granting 10 *lākhs* of *dāms* in *sarkār* Ghazipur amounting to Rs 25,000 to Beniram Pandit and his sons as an *altamgha* in recognition of valuable services rendered to the East India Company. The grant takes effect from 1189 *Faṣlī* and consists of 27,300 *bighas* of agricultural lands and 24,600 *bighas* of populated area and jungles. (*CI 10, pp 416-25, no 682.*)

Jul. 1. **543.** From Saiyid 'Āṣim Khān. From the earliest period of the connection between Nawab Walajah and the English until very lately the Government of Madras made no attempts to acquire any undue influence in the internal management of the Nawab's country. From this conduct of the English and from the disinterested assistance afforded

[1] The addressee's name and the opening sentence of this letter are badly worm-eaten.
[2] Jul. 7 according to the volume of Copies.
[3] This portion is worm-eaten.
[4] The entire copy is badly worm-eaten

by them to the Nawab the country flourished and the power of the English increased. The Nawab on his part closely identified himself with the interests of the English. Consequently he spent crores of rupees from his treasury in order to meet the cost of all the wars that have been in the Carnatic. The Governors of Madras had never real cause to complain of his want of attachment to the Company's interests. During the course of forty years the Nawab never fell into arrears in his accounts with the Company. Only on the occasion of the last invasion of Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān one *lākh* of pagodas remained outstanding and even that deficit would not have occurred if the enemy had withheld his destructive arm a few days longer. Excepting this all the other demands of the Company had been fully satisfied up to date.

It is not the writer's purpose here to lavish unmerited praise on the Nawab or to say that he has done more than was to be expected from him. But it is desirable that it should be known that he has never given cause of complaint against him on the score of public business. Troubles and vexation have been given to him and he has been misrepresented to the Company on occasions but these have proceeded only from self-seekers who cared more for their personal gains than for those of their employers.

That the Governors have unjustly complained against the Nawab from time to time is on the records of the Governor-General. The writer will briefly mention a few instances. The late Mr Wynch bitterly opposed the Nawab when the latter desired to invest one of his own children with the management of a certain district. The wish was only natural and the opposition arose not out of public but private considerations. When the true facts were brought to the notice of the Governor-General he rightly held that the conduct of the Government of Madras towards the Nawab was unjustifiable and accordingly took the latter in his own protection.

Again, Lord Pigot being enraged on account of a private business misrepresented facts to the Court of Directors in such a manner that he obtained their orders for the restoration of Tanjore to Raja Tuljaji. He took this action at the instance of Tuljaji and Maddu Krishna with an eye to his personal gain and not public good. When the Nawab apprised the Governor-General of these facts the latter was pleased to adopt certain resolutions [in the Supreme Council] which secured him at the time from further injury and personal insult but the wanton ruin that the restoration of Tanjore entailed upon the Nawab and his distressed creditors was such that they have been sinking under it ever since. Tanjore, it may be recalled, was reduced by the assistance of the English for which large sums of money were paid as prize money and cost of maintaining a cavalry. Besides, large contributions were made towards the liquidation of public debt. This country was unjustly wrested from the Nawab and given to Tuljaji because a certain personal matter of Lord Pigot was not settled to his satisfaction. The Governor himself told the Nawab that Tanjore should never have been

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wrested from him if he had come to an understanding with his lordship's agent at Madras in regard to certain of his private affairs while his lordship was still in England.

Among the Princes of India Nawab Walajah was the first and the only one who blended his fortunes with those of the English and that too at a time when the views of the Company were confined to commerce and commerce only. From that hour to this his troops, his treasures and his services have been lying at their disposal in order that they might acquire and consolidate their dominion in the East. Is it just then that he should sink in proportion as they rise? When difficulties have been surmounted the hand that helped to lead on the way must not be cut off as useless and superfluous. The loss of Tanjore has upset his finances. Nor did the Company reap any advantages out of the taluk. The Nawab's debts weighed him down and the only means which could lighten his burden has been taken away from him. The mismanagement of affairs is not confined to Tanjore. From all parts of the Carnatic are received complaints and representations against the abuse of authority on the part of the officials and the records of the Nawab as well as those of the Company are filled with them. But the grievances are not attended to except by the Governor-General. For over twelve months after the outbreak of war in the Carnatic the taluks of Tanjore enjoyed immunity from the depredations of the invader but Tuljaji gave not the least assistance either in men or money, although *vakīls* were sent to him and a Resident was appointed on the part of the Government of Madras. But this country would not have proved so unproductive, if it had remained in the hands of its rightful master, the Nawab.

During the time of Sir Thomas Rumbold the Nawab repeatedly warned him against the hostile disposition of Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān and exhorted him to make his preparations in order to meet the menace. But his advice was disregarded. Mr Swartz, a priest, was sent to Ḥaidar only to learn how hostile the latter was towards the English. Next, Mr Gray was deputed to Seringapatam but Ḥaidar treated him with great incivility and in a manner that was highly derogatory to the honour of the British nation. Ḥaidar then himself wrote to Sir Thomas Rumbold declaring his enmity to the English. But the Government of Madras against the best advice of the Nawab remained adamant. The Governor-General cannot be ignorant of how the Nawab was forced by Sir Thomas to do many things against his inclination in order to protect his honour. The time and the means that were employed for this purpose did not allow him to consider the injury he was doing to himself and to his subjects. Compliance, he was made to believe, was necessary and compliance he gave. Reduced by various and unjust ways to distress, no longer possessed of money or jewels and deprived even of credit to raise money the Nawab saw no other hope left him but the protection of the Governor-General. He accordingly deputed Mr Richard Sulivan and the present writer as his *vakīls* last year for the purpose of concluding a treaty which should secure him from further

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persecution. A treaty was accordingly concluded and Mr Sulivan returned to Madras as minister of the Governor-General in order that it might be duly given effect to. The Nawab received that gentleman with the greatest joy and notified his appointment to all his subjects and friends.

When the writer and Mr Sulivan arrived at Madras, Lord Macartney, the Governor, publicly condemned the treaty and found fault with the appointment of the minister. He claimed a more unlimited authority over the revenues of the Carnatic than the Governor-General had conceived it right that any person should be entrusted with. The situation of affairs were however such that even Mr Sulivan was led to urge the Nawab to let Lord Macartney have his own way and he pledged faith of the Governor-General both verbally and in writing that the Nawab's rights and honour would be preserved intact. Accordingly the Nawab invested the Governor with powers to nominate the *'āmildārs* of the Carnatic for appointment by the Nawab and to collect all the revenues for the purpose of the war, one sixth of the receipts only being set apart for the maintenance of the Nawab and his family. But the Governor was not satisfied with this great concession. Before long, he seized all the powers of the Nawab that were guaranteed to him in the most solemn manner. He broke all the stipulations of the agreement he himself had made with the Nawab. His one object in doing so was to proclaim to the Carnatic and to the Princes of India that treaties made by the Governor-General were not binding on him and that he would suspend them when he should think fit.

The occasion for showing his ill-humour offered when he wanted to appoint a certain person to the post of the *'Āmildār* of Nellore. The Nawab declared that the candidate was unqualified and unfit to hold the place. The Governor was determined to have him appointed and as if he was the *Ṣubadār* of the Carnatic, he at once issued the *sanad* of appointment in his own name. Yet from that day to the present moment, this very man has failed in every part of his agreement with Lord Macartney. He has proved that the doubts of the Nawab were well-founded. He has not yet paid though he has plundered. The province is ruined and Lord Macartney is at length compelled to dismiss him and place another in his room. Nellore has been one of the most productive districts of the Carnatic and is capable of vast development but not by its present managers. Since Lord Macartney assumed authority over the revenues he has not been able to collect more than one-tenth of the total amount. The Nawab has remonstrated with Lord Macartney. He has made known to the King of England and the Company the delinquency of their servants and to the Governor-General in particular he has deputed the writer with full powers to state the hardships of his situation. In his master's name therefore he now throws the Nawab of the Carnatic—the most ancient and the truest friend of the English in India—upon the Governor-General's mercy. Solicits protection and redress for the many wrongs lately done to him.

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In the earliest stage of the present war the Nawab told the Government of Madras that all the resources of his country were at their disposal and last year he voluntarily made over to the Governor-General through his *vakīls* the whole revenue of the Carnatic for the purpose of defraying the expenses that might be incurred in expelling the enemy. But though he recognises the duties of friendship he cannot agree that Lord Macartney should take from him forcibly the rights that inherently belong to him as the *Ṣubadār* of the Carnatic. Has Lord Macartney the power of wresting from any British subject even a rupee? Would not the laws of his country punish him, if he did so? Are the rights of a Prince to be looked upon as less entitled to protection than an individual of England? The Mahrattas, Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and even Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān look with astonishment at what is passing in the Carnatic through the caprices of Lord Macartney. These powers must not have reason to suppose that good faith is not appreciated by the English. Prays the Governor-General therefore to take such steps as shall restore to the Nawab his country, his privileges and his rights. He wants nothing new. He desires that his friends shall possess his revenues. Let him only keep his honour and let him be secured in it.

As the writer has every reason to suppose that ample redress will be given to the Nawab by the Governor-General, he, as the Nawab's agent with full powers, solemnly engages and binds him to the following mode of payment of both his public and private debts. This is the only method by which the affairs of the Carnatic can possibly be retrieved from the ruin which has overtaken them.

During the war with Ḥaidar 'Alī the revenues of the Carnatic should be deposited in the Nawab's treasury for the expenses of the war, provided that one sixth of the total receipts should be set apart for the expenses of the Nawab and his family and, in addition, he shall have authority to meet the unavoidable charges of the government.

Should peace be re-established the Nawab will take up his residence at Arcot or any other place which he shall think proper for the better regulation of his country and for the re-peopling of it and restoring it to its former prosperity.

From the day that the enemy will evacuate the Carnatic the Nawab will regularly pay in stipulated *qisṭs* to the Company 12 *lākhs* of pagodas per annum—7 *lākhs* to be appropriated in the manner mentioned hereinafter and 5 *lākhs* to be paid by them to the Nawab's creditors agreeably to the list of bonds which will be lodged with the Governor-General and the Government of Madras.

The current charges to be paid by the Nawab for thirteen battalions of sepoys in the service of the Company and other incidental demands may be estimated at 3½ *lākhs* of pagodas per annum. This amount deducted from 7 *lākhs* leaves a balance of another 3½ *lākhs* which sum may be carried to the Nawab's credit in settlement of his debts to the Company.

The revenues of Tanjore which are estimated at 10 *lākhs* of pagodas after deducting the expenses should be appropriated in the following manner. To the Company for the garrison of Tanjore and the troops stationed in the districts, 4 *lākhs* of pagodas; to the Company for the farm of Nagore, 1 *lākh*; to Rāja Tuljaji for expenses, 2 *lākhs*; and to the Company the remaining 3 *lākhs*, in addition to the 3½ *lākhs* mentioned above, for the payment of the debt that may be contracted during the war. When the public debt has been paid at the rate of 6½ *lākhs* per annum in the manner just shown this fund will be utilised in the discharge of the Nawab's private debts. When these debts have also been cleared, a sum of 3 *lākhs* of pagodas should annually go into the Company's treasury as reserve fund against cases of emergency.

The Nawab acting upon the advice of the Governor-General had induced his private creditors to relinquish their respective assignments during the continuance of the war and to accept bonds in lieu thereof. But they could not be prevailed upon to forgo interests on the bonds. They represented that they would be totally ruined if no interests were allowed to them on the bonds, as in that case these would not be negotiable instruments. The Nawab, admitting the justice of their claim, has allowed them interests at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on their respective debts with effect from 25 November 1781. It is hoped that by this means they will get some relief, their bonds will be transferable and their property made secure and productive. Hopes the Governor-General will approve this measure. The Nawab engages not to borrow any further sums or incur any new debts with individuals. For the debts contracted up to 25 November 1781 he will issue bonds, each of which shall bear the seal of the Governor-General's minister as a witness and as a security that no further bonds shall be granted.

The writer has represented the true facts to the Governor-General and he is certain that the Nawab will receive that redress and protection to which, as an ally, he is entitled. The Treaty of Fort William of 2 April 1781 he looks to as his shelter from injury. He only wishes that it may be carried into effect. (*TR 20, pp 431-74*, no 54; *AR 4, p 150.*)

Jul. 7. **544.** *Dastak* granted to Muḥammad Qāim who is proceeding to the *mufaṣṣal* on government business. (*CI 10, p 392, no 651.*)

Jul. 11[1]. **545.** To the Raja of Kumaun. Mr Dobbyn is going to Russia by land. Requests the Raja to give him assistance when he passes through his territory. (*CI 10, p 407, no 668; TI 26, p 14, no 32; AI 4, p 170.*)

Jul. 11[1]. **546.** To the King. To the same effect as the foregoing, adding that Mr Dobbyn will pay his respects to His Majesty while passing through the royal domain. (*CI 10, p 408, no 669; TI 26, p 15, no 33. AI 4, p 171.*)

Jul. 11[1]. **547.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect. (*CI 10, pp 409-10, no 672; TI 26, p 15, no 34; AI 4, p 172.*)

Jul. 11[1]. **548.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect. (*CI 10, pp 410-11, no 673; TI 26, p 15, no 34*; *AI 4, p 172.*)

[1]Jul. 15 according to the volume of Copies.

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Jul. 11[1]. **549.** To Timūr Shah Durrani. To the same effect. (*CI 10, pp 411-12, no 675 ; TI 26, p 15, no 35 ; AI 4, p 172.*)

Jul. 12. **550.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that he could not write to the Nawab earlier in reply to his letter relating to the affairs of Shahjahanabad as the Company were involved in war with France, Spain, Holland, Poona and Mysore and that he did not like to add to the number of the Company's enemies by acting upon his advice. Informs him that the interest which Mahadaji Sindhia has evinced in putting an end to the war leads the Governor-General to believe that the treaty negotiated by him on behalf of the Peshwa will duly be signed and returned by the Poona Ministers. The Nawab's proposals regarding the settlement of affairs at Delhi will be considered with due regard to his interests. Requests him first to write his own views in the matter after reviewing his financial position, his administration and his debts to the Company. Has placed the Nawab's letter regarding the stores, horses, etc., of Fatehgarh and Daranagar stations before the Supreme Council and hopes his request will be granted. Is obliged to him for the kindness and attention shown to Major Palmer and Major Davy. Hopes to go to Lucknow shortly and fulfil all his promises to the Nawab. (*TI 25, pp 71-7, no 21 ; AI 4, p 159.*)

Jul. 13. **551.** To the Raja of Cuttack. Col. Pearse is going to Madras by land. Requests the Raja to give his assistance to the Colonel when he passes through his territory. (*TI 26, p 15, no 36 ; AI 4, p 170.*)

Jul. 15. **552.** From Raja Bahadur Sah. Intimates that he reached Patna with his friends and attendants on his way to the pilgrimage of Gaya and Benares. Is now surprised to learn that the Chief of Gaya imposes a duty on the pilgrims. No such duty was ever paid by the ancestors of the Raja nor did any of the Rajas of the West, who recently performed their pilgrimages, pay it. Requests the Governor-General therefore to direct the Chief at Patna in order to exempt him from the payment of the said duty. (*TR 19, pp 62-3, no 30.*)

Jul. 15. **553.** To Drigbijai Singh, *nāib* at Benares. Mr Markham repeatedly reported to him about the oppressions committed by the addressee's *'āmils* and about his remissness in the duties entrusted to him but so long he took no notice of the complaints, for he thought that they might have proceeded from the novelty of the business which he (addressee) had undertaken and that Mr Markham's advice might bring about a change in his conduct. It is now seen that the complaints are multiplying and the whole affair has thus become alarming. Babu Zalim Singh, who holds charge of *parganas* Zamania, Bhadohi, Chauhari, Kirakat and Soraon, is one of those who are responsible for these evils. It was he who only three years ago fled from the country carrying with him one *lākh* of rupees belonging to the addressee's nephew, the former Raja [Chait Singh]. Among others Raja Shankar Ralla is creating mischief in *pargana* Mau, Bhagwant Rao in Saidabad [Saidpur ?] and Bunyad

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Singh in Kunda. Directs him in the first instance to apprehend and bring these men to Benares and cause a sifting enquiry to be made into their conduct by wise and intelligent men of approved integrity in the presence of such persons as may be appointed by the Resident. If they are found guilty they should be adequately punished. The addressee is further asked not to release them until the Governor-General has seen the proceedings and approved of their release. Advises him to apply himself more diligently to the affairs of the *rāj*, for he alone shall be held responsible if the *qists* are delayed, the ryots oppressed or the estate of the *rāj* suffers any diminution. (*CI 10, pp 393-4, no 653 ; TI 26, pp 15-17, no 37 ; AI 4, p 169.*)

Jul. 15. **554.** To Drigbijai Singh, *nāib* at Benares. Has received his letters complaining against the conduct of Capt. Baker. Says in reply that he has written to Mr Markham desiring that he should request Col. Blair to recall the Captain and that he should report to the Governor-General how the Captain behaved himself when he was sent to apprehend the murderers of Dharmu Dube. (*CI 10, p 394, no 654 ; TI 26, pp 17-18, no 38 ; AI 4, p 169.*)

Jul. 15[1]. **555.** To the *Faujdār* of Balasore. In consequence of the addressee's request made last November he had consented to consider the claims of the *Zamīndār* of Mayurbhanj on a portion of *pargana* Belorachour. Accordingly he revised the former proceedings of the *Dīwānī 'Adālat* of Midnapore and ordered a thorough enquiry to be made into the case. It now appears that the 81 villages claimed by the *Zamīndār* constitute an original part of the said *pargana*. The *Zamīndār* however taking advantage of the anarchy which heretofore prevailed there and of his comparative superiority wrested them from the *Chaudhrīs* of Belorachour. But they are still considered as originally and properly appertaining to and constituting part of the whole *pargana*. Consequently the *Chaudhrīs* were in the *'Amalī* year 1172-3 [1765-6 A.D.] restored to their ancient rights in those villages and in the rest of the *pargana* which the *Zamīndār* of Mayurbhanj had usurped from them leaving them only a few small holdings as *nānkār*. So well was the *Zamīndār* acquainted with the nature and propriety of this resumption that in 1174 *'Amalī* [1766-7 A.D.] he sent an agent to the English Resident at Midnapore and offered to pay to the Company a considerable increase on the amount of the *jama'* paid by the *Chaudhrīs*. It was then that he was readmitted through a person called Dundu Ram to the farm of the *pargana* from 1174-7 *'Amalī* [1766-9 A.D.]. He was again dispossessed from 1178 *'Amalī* [1770-1 A.D.] when it was thought proper to restore the *pargana* to the *Chaudhrīs*. Since then they have remained in uninterrupted possession of the whole of it for nine or ten years. Lately however the *Zamīndār* taking advantage of the proximity of Raja Chimnaji's army not only endeavoured to create disturbances but actually made inroads into the Company's possessions on plea of doing himself justice by force of arms. Being a vassal of this

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government he was guilty of an act of rebellion and thus forfeited all rights whatsoever. Notwithstanding this the Governor-General having due regard for the addressee's intercession reconsidered his claims but they proved to be absolutely ill-founded. The Governor-General cannot therefore consent to the *Zamīndār's* again obtaining possession of Belorachour. The *Chaudhrīs* possess an inherent right to the *pargana* and as they are the subjects of the Company it is the duty of the latter to protect and support them. This enquiry has further revealed that the *Zamīndār* holds lands from the Berar Government as well. It seems that he has done this in order to evade the just demands of either power by alternately seeking shelter under the other. Therefore the only effectual way of keeping him under due subjection is to place his territories wholly under one of the two governments. Now as all the lands which he rents from the Company are situated on the west side of the Subarnarekha he would propose to exchange them for an equivalent from the Mahratta territories on the east side of it. Again it is further desired that in order to obviate more effectually all future causes of dispute between the Company's subjects and those of the Berar Government a complete interchange of territories be made on both sides of the Subarnarekha so that this river may form a natural and proper boundary between the two governments. Thinks that this can easily be done to the advantage of both parties if the Berar Government opens a negotiation and appoints *amīns* or other like persons who jointly with such persons appointed on the part of the Company may form a *hast-o-būd* of the lands to be so interchanged. Any difference in this transaction may be adjusted by a proportionate consideration in land or otherwise as shall be agreed upon. Requests him therefore to communicate this proposal to his superior, the Rajá of Berar. Has also written to the latter separately on this subject. Meanwhile has thought fit to advice the addressee of the particulars of the Company's determination in respect of the present claim of the *Zamīndār* of Mayurbhanj in view of the firm friendship that has so long subsisted between the two governments. (*CI 10, pp 395-8, no 657; TI 26, pp 18-22, no 39; AI 4, p 170.*)

Jul. 15[1]. **556.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Encloses a copy of his letter to the *Faujdār* of Balasore for the Maharaja's perusal and acquaints him that at the former's intercession the Board reconsidered the claims of the *Zamīndār* of Mayurbhanj but they proved to be ill-founded. The Board therefore hope that the Maharaja, in imitation of the repeated instances of the Company's liberality and good neighbourhood in refusing their protection to such of the inhabitants of the districts of Balasore as have at different times sought it, will lend no ear to the representations of the *Zamīndār* should he make any. It is believed that the Maharaja will agree with the Governor-General's views regarding the proposal of an interchange of the frontier territories on both sides of the Subarnarekha in the mode intimated in the letter to the *Faujdār* and accordingly transmit necessary instructions to the

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latter for carrying it into effect. Such an adjustment can only tend to cement and establish more firmly the friendship which already subsists between the two governments. (*CI 10, p 405, no 664; TI 26, pp 23-4, no 40; AI 4, p 171.*)

Jul. 15. **557.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Complimentary. (*CI 10, pp 408-9, no 670.*)

Jul. 15. **558.** To the Raja of Jaito. Condoles with the Raja on the death of his mother. (*CI 10, p 409, no 671.*)

Jul. 15. **559.** To Munnī Begam. Has received her letter asking the Governor-General not to accede to the request of Aḥmad 'Alī Khān for the grant of a title and a separate pension and adding that if it is complied with it will disturb the affairs of her household. Says that he will do nothing that may cause her the least annoyance. (*CI 10, p 411, no 674.*)

Jul. 16. **560.** To the son of Rajaram Pandit. Says that Col. Pearse is proceeding with troops from Calcutta to Madras and he will pass through his jurisdiction. Hopes that he will afford him every facility for a safe journey onward when he arrives in his district. (*CI 10, pp 394-5, no 655.*)

Jul. 16. **561.** To the *Faujdār* of Jaleswar. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p 395, no 656.*)

Jul. 19. **562.** To Drigbijai Singh, *nāib* at Benares. To the same effect as no 466 above. (*TI 26, p 24, no 41; AI 4, p 169.*)

Jul. 22. **563.** To the King of Keda. Says that the long and friendly intercourse which has subsisted between the addressee's subjects and those of the Company and the hospitable reception and accommodation which the English ships trading in the East have ever received at the port of Keda created a strong impression of his good will and attachment to the English government. It has lately been represented to the Governor-General that an English vessel, the *Speedwell*, commanded by Capt. William Peters was captured by a French privateer while standing in the waters of Keda on 7 August 1781. Later, when the Captain and officers of the said privateer landed at Keda they were seized and imprisoned by the addressee's order for their act of violence committed within his jurisdiction and the vessel and her cargo were recovered. These articles were placed in the custody of the addressee's officers, as the commander of the captured vessel had left the port of Keda. Expresses his gratitude for this proof of his amity and justice and introduces to him the Commander and part owner of the captured vessel, Capt. William Peters, who is proceeding to Keda. The Captain will pay his respects to the addressee and submit his claims to the property rescued from the hands of the enemies. Hopes the addressee will order the delivery of the vessel back to the Captain after the latter has placed before him convincing proofs of his ownership. (*TI 26, pp 24-6, no 42; AI 4, p 172.*)

Jul. 24. **564.** *Hukmnāma.* As Amānullah, *Havāladār*, has been deputed to go and arrest Ghulām Ashraf, an inhabitant of Pandua in Burdwan,

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'Azizullah is asked to accompany him with a view to identifying Ashraf. They should go to the *Thānadar* of Pandua in whose custody the said Ghulām Ashraf has been placed and after 'Azizullah has identified him the *Havāladār* should seize him and proceed immediately to Calcutta. In case the *Thānadār* has sent him to Burdwan, the *Havāladār* is to go there and arrest him. On his way back to Calcutta he should not allow anyone to go near Ghulām Ashraf or to talk to him. (*CI 10, p 413, no 676.*)

Jul. 24. **565.** To Raja Tej Chand [of Burdwan]. Is asked to proceed to Calcutta and see the Governor-General within five days of the receipt of this *parwāna.* (*CI 10, p 413, no 677.*)

Jul. 25. **566.** From the Rana of Gohad. Is sorry not to have received any letters for over two years. If perchance he should have offended the Governor-General in any way he is to blame. If not, he should be favoured with a letter. The situation with respect to the arrears of pay of the English battalions is this. When Col. Muir was at Etawah the writer had sent the *gumāshta* of a *Sāhū* of Gohad to him in order to discharge the whole of the outstanding amount and to receive the acquittance. But the Colonel insisted that the money should be paid first and then the receipt would be granted. This is not the practice among the *Sāhūs.* The representations of the *gumāshta* were of no avail and he therefore returned with the money. As regards the affairs of Kachhwagarh he had already mentioned to Col. Camac and Col. Muir that this place was very turbulent. Every *zamīndār* and *mālguzār* was rebellious. It was difficult to make any collections there without a strong force. The people of the neighbourhood were equally hostile. He had accordingly suggested that the English should take over the control of the district so that no blame might attach to the writer in case anything went amiss regarding the collections. But the two officers made no reply. What expenses he had to bear in maintaining the battalions and the *sihbandī* for the purpose of keeping that district under the authority of the English is clear and evident. Requests that a confidant of the Governor-General might be appointed to examine the accounts and apportion the liabilities of both sides. Is willing to pay whatever might be found to be justly due from him. Doubts and misgivings arise in the writer's mind on account of this matter being kept in suspense. Begs that the gentleman at Cawnpore be directed not to refuse him any assistance that he might ask for. Now that Mr Anderson is come he was also requested to hand the receipt and receive payment of the arrears of the battalions but he too vouchsafed no reply. (*OR 65; TR 20, pp 474-9, no 55; AR 4, p 151.*)

Jul. 29. **567.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Has received his letters. From the time that the present hostilities between the English and the Mahrattas broke out he has been trying to extinguish the flames of this fire. Has already written to the Governor-General and spoken to Mr John Holland about the best means of promoting the Company's interests. Had forewarned that gentleman against many events that

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have been taking place since. Has never missed any chance of rendering assistance to the Company and Mr Holland has seen this with his own eyes on several occasions. The Poona Ministers were surprised at the interest the writer took in the Company's affairs and they sought and received permission to depute Kishan Rao Ballal on their behalf at his court. After some discussions the Poona Ministers agreed to make peace. But the writer could not press them to conclude it as the Governor-General's letter avoided certain questions and left others ambiguous. Just as he is anxious to preserve his friendship with the Company so also is he desirous of seeing that the Peshwa's rights are secured to him. At this time the Governor-General's letter arrived saying that he had sought Sindhia's mediation, that the Peshwa had given that Chief full powers to negotiate and requesting that the writer might use his influence for the success of the negotiations. The writer enquired from the Poona Ministers as well as from Kishan Rao Ballal and learnt that the Ministers had offered those very terms through Sindhia that were offered to Mr Watherston. For the last three years the writer has been waiting for a final adjustment of these affairs. He kept in abeyance his own schemes of conquest though he had augmented his troops and had collected the necessaries of war. His expenses increased accordingly. Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān offered to enforce payment of the *peshkash*, to defray his additional expenses, to take Rajahmundry and Chicacole in his son's name for fifty *lākhs* of rupees and to annex Ellore and Mustafanagar to the Nawab's dominions. The Poona authorities pressed him to accept these terms. But he consulted Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla's agents on the subject and they, after making a reference to their principal, replied that it would be more advisable to obtain those very terms from the Company and that it would be more advantageous to unite with them. Although the Nawab himself is not inclined to close with the offer of the Company's enemy, yet he is very anxious on account of his increased expenditure. In case a settlement is not arrived at during the next three or four months how is he going to support the burden? When a year ago the Governor-General desired that Mr John Holland might be allowed to return he withheld the necessary permission in the hope that by and by he (the Governor-General) might become convinced of the Nawab's sincerity and direct that gentleman to comply with his wishes. Has now given the gentleman leave to return to the addressee and has approved the appointment of Mr James Grant to take his place 'here'. It is hoped that when Mr Holland shall have related how the Nawab is solicitous for the Company's welfare the Governor-General will make amends for the past. That gentleman will also inform him how the Nawab's account with the Company has not been settled. Has learnt that it has been resolved to send an English reinforcement to Madras and that the Commander of that body has orders to act conformably to the Nawab's direction. Says that since the time he first allowed an English detachment to proceed to Madras through Rajahmundry and Chicacole the Mahrattas have been pressing him to allow them a similar passage to Bengal. If he

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complies with the request of the English a second time he will not be able to resist the application of the Mahrattas. If it is decided to send the troops by the way of Chhattisgarh Mudhoji Bhonsla, who is already cursed by the whole world on account of his friendship with the English, will incur yet greater odium. It is necessary to be cautious and the despatch of the troops should be suspended for the present. (*OR 66 ; TR 20, pp 480-92, no 56 ; AR 4, p 153.*)

Jul. 31. **568.** To the *Faujdār* of Balasore. To the same effect as no 555 above. (*CI 10, pp 402-5, no 663.*)

[Jul.—][1]. **569.** To [Ḥasan Riẓā Khān ?][1]. Has received his letter together with a *nazr* expressing gratitude for the *khil'at* sent to him. Is much pleased with him for his efficient management of all the affairs of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and the Company and wishes him all prosperity. (*CI 10, p 400, no 658.*)

[Jul.—][1]. **570.** To Haidar Beg Khan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp 400-1, no 659.*)

Aug. 1. **571.** From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Nawab of Farrukhabad]. The Governor-General writes that Saiyid Sibghatullah Khān is said to have reported to the Nawab that he procured the release of the latter's country by agreeing to pay a large sum in bribe to the English gentlemen and that he in return for this service demanded assignments worth six *lākhs* of rupees. The Governor-General further adds that with great effort he procured the relinquishment of the country from Nawab Vazir and obtained the removal of his *'āmil* on condition that the writer should duly pay the stipulated rent to the Vazir's government. That in the execution of this business the Governor-General expected reputation to himself and on the contrary it brought discredit upon him. Says in reply that he received no communication from the Khān on this subject. Nor does he believe in the secret contract said to have been made by him. Apprehends that these rumours have been set on foot by designing persons who are endeavouring to destroy his house. Some time ago a similar rumour was spread with a view to bringing the Khān's integrity into disrepute, but fortunately it proved to be false Is grateful for the favour shown to him by the Governor-General in restoring his country to him. As directed by the Governor-General he will exert himself whole-heartedly in the management of his country and the protection of his subjects and will consult Saiyid Sibghatullah in all matters. (*TR 19, pp 63-5, no 31.*)

Aug. 1. **572.** To Raja Tej Chand. [This letter is so badly worm-eaten that nothing could be made out of it]. (*CI 10, pp 413-14, no 678.*)

Aug. 7. **573.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter through Hāshim 'Alī Khān who seems to possess all the qualities which the Nawab attributed to him. Is happy to meet the Khān and to learn

[1]This portion is entirely worm-eaten.

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of his appointment at Calcutta. Says that he will listen to all that the Khān represents to him on behalf of the Nawab. (*CI 10, p 401, no 660.*)

Aug. 8. **574.** To Ghulām 'Alī Khān, nephew of Kamgār Khān. Has received his *'arẓī* concerning his *zamīndārī* and his desire to see the Governor-General. Says in reply that if he only keeps up correspondence it will be as good as his personal interview with the Governor-General. (*CI 10, p 401, no 661.*)

Aug. 12. **575.** To the King. Says that having continually received the commands of His Majesty for the past few years he wanted to proceed to Delhi last year in order to consult his views before any definite plan of action was resolved upon. But the affairs at Benares, of which His Majesty must have heard, took such a serious turn and the settlement of which occupied so much of his time that no sooner was he free from that quarter than the Company's affairs demanded his return to Calcutta. He was thus prevented from going to Delhi. On his arrival at Calcutta he heard with deep concern about the death of Mirzā Najaf Khān and of the confusion and mismanagement that followed on account of dissensions among some of the *sardārs* at his Court. Is prepared to comply with His Majesty's commands and accordingly he offers his services. It is however necessary to discuss in a confidential manner and without delay the nature of His Majesty's wishes and the degree in which the Company can comply with them. As the nature of his duties prevents him from attending on His Majesty personally he is deputing Major James Browne, an old confidant of his, who is equally conversant with the affairs of the Company and His Majesty, to receive His Majesty's commands. The Major will send forward this letter to His Majesty from Benares and having proceeded to Lucknow will await his commands there. Should His Majesty so desire he will hasten to the Presence and remain there as long as his services are required but in case he is not wanted His Majesty may inform him accordingly so that the Major may proceed with other business of which he is in charge. (*TI 25, pp 77-82, no 22 ; AI 4, p 158.*)

Aug. 12. **576.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that ever since a reply was sent to the Nawab's letter he had been thinking on the importance and the necessity of adopting some concerted measures for the settlement of His Majesty's affairs and has accordingly chosen for this task his confidential agent, Major Browne, a man well acquainted with the business of that quarter. His Majesty has also been informed of this gentleman's deputation. The Major will send forward this letter to the Nawab from Benares and will then himself proceed to Lucknow. There Mr Middleton will introduce him to the Nawab whom he will consult on the subject of his mission. The Major will leave for Shahjahanabad after he has received His Majesty's commands to do so. He will carry out the instructions that may be given to him by the Nawab. (*TI 25, pp 82-4, no 23 ; AI 4, p 159.*)

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Aug. 12. **577.** To Mirzā Khalīl. Says that it has been decided to send Major Browne to Delhi in order to negotiate with His Majesty on the part of the Company and the Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah) and accordingly that officer is proceeding there by way of Lucknow. Requests the addressee, who is a reliable person and who cherishes an attachment for the Governor-General, to see the Major on his arrival at Delhi and to accompany him to the Presence. This will be advantageous to the Major and creditable to the addressee. (*TI 25, pp 84-5, no 24; AI 4, p 158.*)

Aug. 12. **578.** To the King. As intimated in a previous letter he is now sending Major Browne to the Presence with instructions to carry out His Majesty's commands. The Major is an able and efficient gentleman. He is a faithful servant of the Company and a great friend of the Governor-General. He will present this letter to His Majesty. Hopes that every protection may be extended to him. (*TI 25, pp 85-6, no 25; AI 4, p 158.*)

Aug. 15. **579.** From Drigbijai Singh. Has received his letter intimating that a robbery was committed in the firm of a shroff in Benares in which some 22 inhabitants of the city were either killed or injured and asking the writer to apprehend the miscreants. 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān's authority being confined to Benares he cannot go outside his jurisdiction to catch hold of them in order to punish them. Says in reply that as soon as he heard of the occurrence he ordered all the *zamīndārs* to trace the dacoits and took fresh *muchalkas* from them. At the same time he issued a proclamation that any one causing the culprits to be brought to book would be rewarded a hundred rupees in cash and a hundred *bighas* of land for each dacoit arrested. No trace of them has however been found yet. Assures the Governor-General that he would leave no stone unturned in order to secure the offenders. (*OR 67; TR 19, pp 65-6, no 32; AR 4, p 161.*)

Aug. 15. **580.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Says that when during his visit to Lucknow he had persuaded Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to commit the entire charge of his revenues and finances to his ministers [of whom the addressee was the principal person] who should act with the concurrence of Mr Middleton, the Governor-General returned fully reassured that both the addressee and Mr Middleton by their integrity, diligence and abilities would restore order to the affairs of the Nawab. He had expected that capable and trustworthy *'āmils* would be appointed to superintend the districts, forces would be duly stationed to secure peace and establish authority and that the Nawab's enormous debt to the Company would in consequence be completely discharged.

The subsequent events have belied the expectations. The Nawab's distresses have multiplied and disappointment and disgrace have been hurled on the writer. Every measure which the Nawab had himself proposed and to which the Governor-General's assistance solicited has been so mismanaged as to give him cause for displeasure. Nothing has been done to conduct his affairs regularly. Incapable and inefficient

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men have been appointed *'āmils* of the districts without giving them proper means for self-protection in the exercise of their authority and the result is that some of them have been murdered by the *zamīndārs*. The latter far from being punished have been left in possession of their *zamīndārīs* with independent authority. All the other *zamīndārs* are suffered to rise in rebellion without any attempt being made to suppress them. The Company's debts instead of being discharged by the assignments and extraordinary sources of money reserved for that purpose has been left to accumulate more and more. On the top of this, he now learns that Almās 'Alī Khān, who had been entrusted by the addressee with the major portion of the collections without any pledge or security, has thrown off his allegiance and quitted the Nawab's dominion taking with him an immense treasure, and that he has raised an army for its protection. The addressee had been forewarned against this contingency and he ought to have suspected it long ago. Amidst such calamity and disgrace the Governor-General can no longer remain a passive spectator nor would it be becoming of him to conceal his sentiments on the subject. Has hitherto forborne to interfere lest he should weaken the addressee's influence and render him incapable of fulfilling the responsibility of the great trust which had been reposed in him. The addressee is responsible for every misfortune and calamity which has befallen the Nawab's government and therefore admonishes him to make use of his abilities and retrieve them. It is not yet too late for the resources of the country to bring things round to their former level. He must set about his task immediately and his first care should be to discharge before the end of the year the whole of the balance due to the Company from the Nawab. The Governor-General has a right to demand this from the addressee in return for the confidence reposed in him and for the many good offices which he has done to him. If the Governor-General is disappointed in his demand he must confess to the Nawab that he has been deceived and he will recommend a judicial examination of the addressee's conduct for the injuries sustained by both the Nawab and the Company. The addressee should not imagine that the Governor-General has written to him in such declaratory terms at the suggestion of his enemies but that he has done so after having himself scrutinized the matter thoroughly. (*TI 25, pp 86-93, no 26; AI 4, p 157.*)

Aug. 23. **581.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that Major Palmer and Major Davy approached him with a message from the Governor-General and with much reassurance made certain proposals about the writer's authority in his dominions. He gave them his assent, as requested in black and white. After this they applied for ten *lākhs* of rupees for the expenses of the Company. They next proposed that the Nawab should employ four of the Company's regiments as his *sihbandī* corps. Although his finances did not permit of the last two proposals being entertained he was prevailed upon to agree to them as it was represented that this would give satisfaction to the Governor-General. Now they say that the Company are in need of money and they request

him for a loan of sixty *lākhs* which he may advance either himself or by borrowing from his bankers and friends. The amount will be repaid after two years. Says that from the time these propositions have been made he has lost his reason. The state of his country is well known to the Governor-General. After the death of the late Nawab (Shujā'u'd-Daulah) he had to meet the heavy expenses of the Company's troops that were 'here' and he was confronted with such difficulty in maintaining himself as cannot be described. His resources were never equal to his expenses. Every year he supported himself by selling articles of the household and by raising loans. Consequently he could not take care of his dependants so much so that his brothers left him and all his step-mothers are starving. No man with a sense of honour neglects his dependants, if he possesses the necessary means. In spite of his difficulties he always sought to please the Governor-General but the arrears of pay of the brigades could never be discharged, although the gentlemen [English officers] did all in their power to realise the money from the assignments. This year in consideration of the Nawab's embarrassments the Governor-General removed the brigades and battalions and gave him a *qaulnāma* to the effect that all affairs would be transacted in the same manner as during the late Nawab's lifetime. On this assurance the writer seized his mother's money and fully discharged the Company's obligations. Had hoped that the expenses of his government having been reduced by the Governor-General's kind attention he would pass his life free from care but now fresh propositions are brought forward. His brothers and friends are already in distress on account of the resumption of their *jāgīrs*. The bankers of this town would not advance him even one or two *lākhs* as he has no resources. The Nawab never missed an occasion to please the Governor-General and it is a thousand pities that with such a friend at his side he is involved in distress. Requests that either his difficulties may be removed or he may be summoned to Calcutta where he shall stay. Will return to his country only when directed by the Governor-General so that he may get deliverance from continual affliction. (*OR 68; TR 20, pp 492-7, no 57; AR 4, p 155.*)

Aug. 23. **582.** (1). *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Major Palmer.* Will give ten *lākhs* of rupees for the expenses of the Company if, as the addressee says, it will give satisfaction to the Governor-General. Will also pay to the Company 10 *lākhs* of rupees this year and six *lākhs* yearly in lieu of regiments, upon condition that his power and authority are restored to him in every concern. Dated 19 *Sha'bān* [31 July 1782].

(2). *From the same to the same.* In answer to the Major's demand of a loan of 60 *lākhs* of rupees the writer fully explained to him how impossible it was for him to meet the Governor-General's wish on this head. The Major gave him to understand and sent a message to the effect that if he did not provide the money, the Governor-General would be highly displeased, would cut off his friendship and would recall the English brigade which was serving in the Nawab's country and, besides these, what might be in the Governor-General's mind he did

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not know. Is astonished that the Major did not give him prior information that matters would proceed to this extremity. Says that the friendship of the English is fixed in his heart and from a dependence on this friendship he has remained so inattentive and forgetful of his own concerns that he has nothing left to him but his name. Everything else belongs to them. It is a pity that notwithstanding the great distresses which he brought upon himself in order to afford satisfaction to the Governor-General, the Major makes these kinds of propositions and sends such messages on behalf of the Governor-General. If the Major is convinced that the Governor-General will really sever his connection the Nawab himself will go to him and explain his situation. If he had any resources he would not make excuses or delays. The nature of his connection with the Company and the gentlemen of the Council is not such that it can be thrown to the winds without a cause. Requests him to write whatever he knows of the Governor-General's intentions as the matter is giving him the utmost anxiety. Dated 30 *Sha'bān*=11 August. (*TR 20, pp 498-502, no 57a, b.*)

Aug. 26. **583.** From Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Last year (1188 *Faṣlī*) in spite of serious hardships he met his obligations to the Company. Will discharge the balance of the current year after paying the *qisṭ* of *Baisākh*. Large sums of money are due from various renters, *zamīndārs* and collectors and unless they are received he will not be in a position to fulfil his engagements to the Company. These arrears can be realised if the Governor-General helps him. A sum of Rs 1,63,000 is outstanding against Raja Mitarjit Singh, *Zamīndār* and renter of *pargana* Sanaut. An account of his *Jama' Wāṣil Bāqī* under the seal of the Raja was submitted to the Committee [of Revenue]. Accordingly bills for the payment of his revenue for *Jeṭh* were drawn up and despatched to the shroffs who were in turn granted *tankhwāhs* on Sanaut. This led to the mortgage of the Raja's *mālkhāna* and *nānkār* lands twice to various English and Indian gentlemen and it was executed under the seal of the *Qāẓī*. But on both occasions the Superintendent of the *'Adālat* declared that without the Company's order no mortgage or sale could be valid. Consequently the shroffs refused to honour the bills and the money was held back. Requests the Governor-General therefore to issue orders to the Superintendent of the *'Adālat* for effecting either sale or a mortgage of the *mālkhāna* and *nānkār* lands belonging to Raja Mitarjit Singh. If this is done the writer will be able to fulfil his engagements and discharge his obligations to the Company.

Enclosures: (1) *Jama' Wāṣil Bāqī* of *pargana* Sanaut, the *zamīndārī* of Raja Mitarjit Singh, for 1189 *Faṣlī*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance of 1188	23,311	13	1
Revenue for 1189	3,82,740	3	1
Total	4,06,052	0	2
Collection	2,42,413	0	2
Balance	1,63,639	0	0

(2) Says that he used to receive Rs 5,000 monthly from the local Dutch factory but since the factory has been taken over by the English he has received nothing. Requests the Governor-General to direct Mr Heatly to pay him the sum due for last year. (*TR 19, pp 66-9, no 33.*)

Aug. 27. **584.** From Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Is trying his best to pay the *qisṭ* for *Jeṭh* as soon as possible. The delay in the payment would not have occurred if the Governor-General had issued necessary orders for effecting either a sale or mortgage of the *nānkār* lands of Raja Mitarjit Singh, *Zamīndār* of *pargana* Sanaut. Will transmit his *qisṭ* for *Jeṭh* immediately on the receipt of such orders from the Governor-General as will enable him to raise money on loan. Is labouring under serious hardships as more than two *lākhs* of rupees are still due from the collectors. After paying his *qisṭ* for *Jeṭh* he will either repair to Calcutta and explain his position to the Governor-General or will depute a confidential agent for the purpose. (*TR 19, pp 69-70, no 34.*)

Aug. 27. **585.** From Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Has received a *parwāna* from the Committee [of Revenue] asking him to pay his *qisṭ* monthly to Mr Day and to obtain a receipt from him and to transmit the same to the Presidency. Says that he is a servant of the Company and is not desirous of becoming a renter. It was for the improvement of his own concerns and the advancement of those of the Company that he took the charge of several *mahāls* for 1189 *Faṣlī* and agreeably to his engagement remitted through bills the amount of his *qisṭ* up to *Baisākh*. Has already sent bills for *Jeṭh*. To comply with the Governor-General's orders will pay to Mr Day whatever money he receives after the return of the bills. But he will not be in a position to fulfil his obligations by this means next year as enormous sums of money amounting to a *lākh* of rupees are outstanding from the collectors, *zamīndārs* and renters throughout the country. This fact is also known to Mr Charters. Is anxiously awaiting the Governor-General's order for the sale or mortgage of the *nānkār* lands belonging to Raja Mitarjit Singh, who is in arrear of 1,40,000 rupees for 1189 exclusive of the arrears of 1188 *Fāṣlī*. Large sums of money for 1189 are also due from various collectors. Is unable to recover this money without the Governor-General's help.

Enclosure.—Jama' Wāṣil Bāqī of *pargana* Bihar belonging to Raja Kalyan Singh for 1189 *Faṣlī*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue	11,11,494	7	1
Collection	7,65,988	3	2
Balance	3,45,506	3	11

(*TR 19, pp 70-2, no 35.*)

Aug. 27. **586.** From Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Says that Raja Mitarjit Singh, *Zamīndār* of *pargana* Sanaut, owes the Maharaja Rs 1,40,000 on account of his rent for 1189 *Faṣlī*. The *Zamīndār* desires to mortgage his *nānkār* lands in order to make payment but the mortgagee is unwilling to advance money unless the transaction is sanctioned

by the Governor-General. The *Zamīndār* has accordingly applied for the necessary permission which, it is hoped, will be accorded to him. Says that the writer depends entirely on this money to pay his *qist* for *Jeth* to the Company and to meet his other liabilities. (*TR 19, pp 73-4, no 36.*)

Aug. 27. **587.** *Raja Gobind Ram to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.* 'To-day', Tuesday, 17 *Ramazān* 1196 A.H. [27 August 1782 A.D.] the Governor-General sent for him and asked him in private how it was that though he had been employed 'here' for eight or nine years yet he never said anything about the state of the Nawab's dominion. Everybody who came from there now related how chaos and confusion reigned there and theft and daylight robbery were rampant. Major Palmer and Major Davy had written the same thing. Mr Anderson who was at Sindhia's camp had received reports to the same effect. Neither Mr Middleton nor Mr Johnson nor Ḥaidar Beg Khān nor the Nawab himself had made the least reference to this state of affairs. This was hardly to be expected. However, it was now the Governor-General's wish to depute Mr David Anderson to the Nawab's court but as that gentleman was at Sindhia's camp he had decided to send Mr Bristow instead. Previously the latter gentleman had been removed from the Nawab's court because though he had never disobeyed the Governor-General's orders yet he was a nominee of General Clavering, Francis and others. When afterwards Mr Francis returned to England and the General died and the King of England and the Company heard about the situation 'here' they wrote to him letters of encouragement and invested him with full authority and had sent out two of his best friends, Mr Macpherson and Mr Stables, to be Members of the Supreme Council and gave instructions to Mr Wheler that all of them must act conformably to the Governor-General's wishes and support him in all his measures. Accordingly he now possessed the fullest authority. Mr Bristow never said anything against the Governor-General during his late visit to England. On the other hand he spoke so highly of him that his friends were now the Governor-General's friends. Lately he applied through Mr Macpherson to be appointed to the Nawab's court and gave assurances that he had never acted nor would he ever act against the Governor-General's wishes and stating that the Nawab was also pleased with his services and that what he had written against him on a previous occasion was due to the influence of Mr Middleton. Accordingly the appointment had been given to him but he had not yet been sent out lest the people at Lucknow should conclude that he had been appointed in consequence of orders from Europe and against the wishes of the Governor-General. Mr Bristow would therefore forward his application through the writer and the Nawab should intimate to him that his prayer had been granted and at the same time write to the Governor-General requesting that he (Mr Bristow) might be appointed at his court. The writer has been enjoined absolute secrecy in this affair. After saying all this the Governor-General went to Mr Macpherson's place and the writer accompanied him. Mr Bristow was also there. The Governor-

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General took his application and handed it to the writer. The *'arẓī* is enclosed herewith. Prays that an early reply may be sent to it and at the same time a letter may be written to the Governor-General in the terms stated above. (*OR 69 ; AR 4, p 159.*)

Aug. 27. **588.** *Raja Gobind Ram to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 25, pp 94-101, no 27 ; AR 4, p 159.*)

[Aug.—][1] **589.** To Drigbijai Singh, *nāib* at Benares. To the same effect as no 554 above. (*CI 10, p 402, no 662.*)

Sep. 2. **590.** To the King of Achin [Sumatra]. Says that the Company desire to establish a lasting friendship between the King and the English nation and they have accordingly directed the Governor-General to assure him of their attachment to his person and interests and to promote an intercourse of trade between the English and the King's subjects. Mr Botham, a member of the Council at Bencoolen [Benkulen], is therefore deputed to touch at Achin in order to deliver this letter to him together with a small present consisting of some articles which are the produce of this country. This gentleman will also acquaint him with the high opinion which the Governor-General entertains of his character. Hopes that the King will be equally inclined to reciprocate the friendly alliance proposed by the Company. If the King agrees to the proposal Mr Botham will solicit a piece of land conveniently situated near the town of Achin for the residence of any gentleman who may hereafter be appointed to superintend the commercial concerns of the Company there and to control the dealings of other English subjects. Should the King be pleased to allot such land the Governor-General will immediately appoint a reliable person who will promote harmony and good understanding between their respective governments and prevent any disagreements arising between his dependants and those of the Company. (*TI 26, pp 26-7, no 43 ; AI 4, p 169.*)

Sep. 15. **591.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah[2]. Has learnt that Col Hannay has applied to the Governor-General for employment in the Nawab's service. Says that if any of his affairs is entrusted to the Colonel he swears by the Holy Imams that he will not stay 'here' but will repair straight to the Governor-General. The Colonel must not have anything to do with the writer's concerns. Requests an early reply. (*OR 70 ; TR 19, p 74, no 37 ; AR 4, p 165.*)

Sep. 19[3]. **592.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that he could not reply to his letters earlier owing to illness. Is now convalescent and has therefore moved a few miles up the river above Calcutta for a change of air. Agreeably to the Nawab's request Major Palmer has been permitted to remain with him a little longer in view of the present chaotic state of his province. He will not however interfere with the work of Mr Middleton's department. (*TI 25, pp 101-2, no 28 ; AI 4, p 159.*)

[1] This is worm-eaten.
[2] This is an autograph letter.
[3] Sep. 9 according to the volume of Abstracts.

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Sep. 19[1]. **593.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Says that he could not reply to their letters owing to illness. Is now on the way to recovery and has therefore moved a few miles up the river above Calcutta for a change of air. Has learnt from Major Davy all that they wrote to him about the liquidation of the Company's debt. It now appears from Major Palmer's letter to Major Davy that the Khāns delivered to Mr Johnson bills on some shroffs in payment of the Company's debt and that the amounts of the bills have been collected and credited to the Company's account. This act proves their attachment to the Company. Will continue his friendship and patronage to them so long as they employ themselves with zeal in the execution of their duties to the Nawab and the Company. Agreeably to the Nawab's desire Major Palmer has been instructed to continue with him but he shall not interfere in the work of Mr Middleton's department. (*TI 25, pp 103-4, no 29 ; AI 4, p 157.*)

Sep. 24. **594.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter enclosing a copy of one from Nawab Niẓām 'Alī. The Maharaja expresses his surprise how the English concluded a treaty with Mahadaji Sindhia who was a party to a confederacy against them. He says that a lasting peace between the English and the Mahrattas can be achieved only through the mediation of Niẓām 'Alī who should be induced by the restitution of the *sarkār* of Rajahmundry to exert his influence in this behalf. Says in reply that the Maharaja is well aware that this alliance with Sindhia has been effected for safeguarding the interests of the Company against the growing power of Ḥaidar and that it was with this end in view that his (Maharaja's) mediation was first sought for terminating the war with the Mahrattas. A treaty with the Peshwa was drawn up and sent duly sealed and signed for the Maharaja's guarantee but the latter returned it saying that it would not be acceptable to the Peshwa without certain modifications. The suggested amendments were so derogatory to the Company's prestige that the Governor-General could not comply. But it was in accordance with the suggestion of the Maharaja that negotiations with Sindhia were opened in order to win him over to the side of the Company. Sindhia soon after agreed to a separate treaty of peace with himself and offered his mediation for a general one with the Mahratta States [Peshwa]. Mr David Anderson was accordingly deputed to him, and full powers having been sent in like manner to that Chief by the Peshwa, a treaty of peace was concluded by them between the Peshwa and the East India Company which has since received the Governor-General's ratification and now awaits that of the Peshwa. Considers the treaty effectually binding on the Peshwa as it was concluded under full powers granted by him to Sindhia. To deviate from it would be a fraud and deception. Is pleased with the reflection that the addressee had been the first mover of the proposal which was thus accomplished and although peace had been attained through another agency the Maharaja was principally concerned in it. This was his personal sentiment. To make it known

[1]Sep. 9 according to the volume of Abstracts.

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to the world he deputed Mr Chapman to the Maharaja. By this means everybody will be convinced that no separate interests divided the two States and that they were firmly united. The Governor-General holds nothing dearer to his heart than the preservation of the Maharaja's friendship and considers the latter's advice most conducive to the success of his administration. But on principle he is unable to break his treaty with Sindhia and seek the mediation of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī as desired by the Maharaja. Nawab Niẓām 'Alī should have no cause to complain, for he did not inform the Governor-General of the improper acts and pretensions of the Governor of Madras so that his grievances could be redressed. However when Mr Holland afterwards brought this to his notice he and his associates in the Council, in view of the treaty that existed between the Nawab and the Company, interposed their authority and cancelled the treaty made between the Government of Madras and Basālat Jang. The Government of Madras were ordered to withdraw their forces from Guntur. The arrears of the *peshkash* were declared to be justly and fairly due to the Nawab from the Company and the Governor-General and the Council stood guarantee for the payment of the same. These resolutions of the Supreme Council were communicated to the Nawab and it was explained to him that the delay in the payment of the *peshkash* was due solely to the war in which the Company were involved with the Peshwa and Ḥaidar 'Alī and which had broken out at his own (the Nawab's) instigation. The latter should trust the Governor-General and rest assured that his dues will be discharged as soon as peace is restored. Hopes the Maharaja in view of the Company's present difficulties will try to convince the Nawab of the rectitude of the Governor-General's conduct. (*TI 25, pp 105-18, no 30 ; AI 4, p 158.*)

Sep. 26. **595.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Says that as a sincere friend he has been trying hard to stop the present hostilities between the English and the Peshwa but so far his attempts were attended with little success. He however continued to write to the Poona Ministers on the subject and they—that is, Nana Farnavis, Hari Pandit and Kishan Rao Ballal—have at last sent to him the articles of a treaty which they wish to conclude through the writer with the English. Their original letters and despatches have been shown to Mr Chapman. Although negotiations of peace are in progress through the mediation of another party [Sindhia] yet the Ministers prefer it to be concluded through the writer. Nawab Niẓām 'Alī holds the same view. That the treaty should be concluded through the writer's mediation is a significant fact which it is not prudent to elaborate here. In the treaty agreed upon with the other party it is provided that peace should be made with Ḥaidar 'Alī which term is against the inclinations of the Governor-General. The writer desires that a firm friendship may be established between the Peshwa and the English excluding Ḥaidar 'Alī from it so that afterwards the Governor-General's plan respecting Ḥaidar may be carried into execution. Has taken on his own shoulders the responsibility for settling the affairs of Ḥaidar and will get the Poona

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Ministers to agree to it. There is no doubt about that. Requests that a *parwāna* may be issued to Mr Chapman to conclude the treaty without delay.

PS.—The Governor-General had come to Benares at the request of Devakar Pandit but meanwhile the latter died and the former could not stay on at the same place all the time. Had he stayed there the Maharaja would have seen him and settled everything personally. In the existing circumstances some delay is unavoidable because a single letter and its reply take up two months' time. Such instructions may therefore be given to Mr Chapman as would do away with the necessity of further references to the Governor-General so that the affair may be concluded without the least delay. (*OR 71; TR 20, pp 502-7, no 58; AR 4, p 153.*)

Sep. 27. **596.** From the King [Shah 'Ālam]. Has received his *'arẓī* and heard from Faiyāẓ 'Alī Khān everything in detail. Is pleased to learn that though he was prevented from attending to His Majesty's affairs on account of pressure of work he was now resolved to come to these parts in order to settle them. 'It behoves you to do so and this is how Men act.' If he accomplishes this task his good name will spread to the four corners of the Earth. But His Majesty's mind will have no peace unless and until his promises are transformed from energy into action and emerge from obscurity to light. The Khān is sent back to him so that he may continually remind him of his engagement and through his (the Governor-General's) agency the wishes of His Majesty may be fulfilled.

In the King's own hand in pencil. Commends Faiyāẓ 'Alī Khān to the Governor-General's favour. (*OR 72; TR 20, pp 508-9, no 59; AR 4, p 152.*)

Sep. 27. **597.** From Afrāsiāb Khān. The situation of 'this place' is already known to the Governor-General. Says that according to the last wish of the late Nawab [Najaf Khān] His Majesty Shah 'Ālam has entrusted him with the entire management of his affairs. Will remain a sincere friend of the Company just like the late Nawab. Hopes the Governor-General will reciprocate the sentiment and consider the writer as his own friend and His Majesty's zealous servant. Is ready with his sixty to seventy thousand troops to carry out His Majesty's pleasure. The Governor-General can at all times command his services. Faiyāẓ 'Alī Khān has been charged with secret messages which he will communicate fully to the Governor-General. Hopes to receive a favourable reply. (*OR 73; TR 20, pp 310-11, no 60; AR 4, p 150.*)

Sep. 27. **598.** From Khadīja Sulṭān Begam, sister of Nawab Najaf Khān. Has already sent a reply to his letter. Says that according to the last wish of her late brother, His Majesty [Shah 'Ālam] has appointed *Ashrafu'd-Daulah* Afrāsiāb Khān *Ṣābit Jang* to the entire management of his affairs. As Faiyāẓ 'Alī Khān was a trusted confidant of her brother she has entrusted him with messages from herself, Afrāsiāb Khān and

His Majesty. The Khān shall wait on the Governor-General and personally acquaint him with their views and sentiments. (*OR 74; TR 20, pp 512-13, no 61; AR 4, p 153.*)

Sep. 27. **599.** From Mirzā Zainul 'Ābidīn Khān. Complimentary and referring to Faiyāẓ 'Alī Khān for particulars. (*TR 20, p 513, no 62; AR 4, p 155.*)

Sep. 27. **600.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter saying that the Poona Ministers have sent him the draft of a treaty of peace which they wish to make with the English through the Maharaja's mediation. They add that although an alliance has already been formed with Sindhia as plenipotentiary of the Poona Ministers yet the latter would prefer it to be made under the guarantee of the Maharaja. Besides, by an article of the treaty already made through Sindhia it is determined that Ḥaidar 'Alī shall be included therein. The Maharaja knows this to be against the wishes of the Governor-General and offers therefore to settle that point with the Poona Ministers in such manner as shall correspond with the Governor-General's views and calls upon the latter to invest Mr Chapman with necessary authorities for this purpose. Says in reply that he should have welcomed the Maharaja's mediation but nothing can be done in the matter now as the treaty referred to has already been concluded and received the Company's ratification. It is surprising that the Poona Ministers should be unwilling to accept the treaty after it has been formed through Sindhia whom they gave full powers to negotiate it. If the Poona Ministers are so fickle minded what guarantee is there that they will adhere to a treaty that might be concluded with them later through the Maharaja's mediation. The Governor-General thinks that the time has now passed for inserting an article in the treaty [providing for an offensive and defensive alliance against Ḥaidar 'Alī], however desirable it may be. Hopes that although this is not formally stipulated in the treaty concluded through Sindhia yet the Maharaja will use his influence to cause the spirit of that article to be carried into effect. (*TI 25, pp 118-27, no 31; AI 4, p 158.*)

Sep. 29. **601.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Had previously informed the Governor-General how Faiẓullah Khān was keeping the Afghans in his country in contravention of the terms of his *qaulnāma* and how he kept up a correspondence with the Nawab's enemies. At that time authority was established everywhere and it did not matter much if no steps were taken to chastise the Khān. But now that there are signs of confusion and disorder on all sides and the Khān is in correspondence with every one and is secretly inciting the writer's subjects against him, some strong measure is obviously called for. Requests the Governor-General's views on the subject so that the situation might be kept under control as, after all, there is no hope of fidelity on the part of this race. Asks that Mr Middleton may be informed of the Governor-General's sentiments respecting this affair so that when the circumstances should demand it, he might take necessary action in consultation with

that gentleman. Cannot act at the proper time without the Governor-General's advice and consent. Hopes for letters. (*OR 75; TR 20, pp 514-15, no 63; AR 4, p 155.*)

Oct. 1[1]. **602.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Mr Bristow, who has been lately appointed Resident in the place of Mr Middleton, is an efficient and able person and possesses the full confidence of the Governor-General. Requests the Nawab therefore to consider him a true friend and pay him every attention. (*CI 10, pp 414-15, no 680; TI 26, p 28, no 44; AI 4, p 172.*)

Oct. 2. **603.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Major Palmer had recently been asked to return to Calcutta and accordingly he had come as far as Cawnpore when, for certain reasons, he was ordered back to Lucknow and probably he has already arrived there. He has been ordered to attend upon the Nawab till the arrival of Mr Bristow who is to succeed Mr Middleton. He shall introduce Mr Bristow to the Nawab when he reaches there. The Major would have been the most suitable man for conducting the Nawab's affairs had his health permitted him to stay on. But as the climate of Lucknow does not agree with him, he has been directed to take the Nawab's leave and return to Calcutta. The Major has been instructed to explain fully to the Nawab how great is the Governor-General's confidence in Mr Bristow. (*TI 25, pp 128-30, no 32; AI 4, p 159.*)

Oct. 2. **604.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 25, p 130, no 33; AI 4, p 157.*)

Oct. 2. **605.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Commends Capt. Mordaunt to his favour. (*TI 26, p 28, no 45; AI 4, p 172.*)

Oct. 2. **606.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 26, p 28, no 46; AI 4, p 171.*)

Oct. 4. **607.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Recommends that the Nawab should make some more adequate provision for Raja Gobind Ram's expenses commensurate with the dignity of his own government. (*TI 26, p 28, no 47; AI 4, p 172.*)

Oct. 4. **608.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 26, p 29, no 48; AI 4, p 171.*)

Oct. 6. **609.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that for a long time he had been on the look out for a qualified, experienced and trustworthy man to succeed Mr Middleton and has accordingly chosen Mr Bristow for that purpose. Has now appointed him Resident at the Nawab's court and directed Mr Middleton to hand over the charge of his office to him on his arrival at Lucknow and return to Calcutta. Requests the Nawab to receive Mr Bristow as the Governor-General's confidential agent and refers him to Major Palmer for further particulars. (*TI 25, pp 130-2, no 34; AI 4, p 159.*)

[1]Sep. 28 according to the volume of Copies.

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Oct. 6. **610.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 25, p 132, no 35 ; AI 4, pp 157-8.*)

Oct. 6. **611.** *Major Davy to Major Palmer.* Desires the addressee to inform Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and his ministers that the Governor-General has appointed Mr Bristow Resident at the Nawab's court with the concurrence of the Supreme Council. On the basis of personal friendship the Governor-General had appointed Mr Middleton and suspected Mr Bristow to be his enemy on account of his connection with the majority party of the Supreme Council. But Mr Middleton has deceived him and thus forfeited his confidence. On the other hand Mr Bristow's conduct has proved perfectly just and consistent and consequently entire confidence has been reposed in him. All the members of the Supreme Council are at one with the Governor-General and as such are determined to support him. (*TI 25, pp 133-5, no 36 ; AI 4, p 159.*)

Oct. 10. **612.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. It has been recently reported to him that the Khān is preparing to rebel against the Nawab Vazir and he has accordingly been advised to take measures for counteracting his activities. Says that he had received similar reports in the past but he always discredited them. The Khān can see for himself that the Governor-General has ever been unflinching in his friendly relations towards him. He can always count upon his friendship and assistance so long as he continues to be loyal to the Nawab Vazir and faithfully observes his treaty with him. Trusts the Nawab will never act otherwise than to his advantage and credit. (*TI 25, pp 135-7, no 37 ; AI 4, p 157.*)

Oct. 15. **613.** From Babu Ausan Singh. Says that his income from his *jāgīr* of Saidpur being hardly adequate for his own expenses he cannot render any assistance to his brother, Babu Uddhu Singh, whom adversity has now reduced to starvation. Requests the Governor-General to exempt the writer from the payment of rent for his *maḥāl* amounting to Rs 19,200 and to convert it into a *jāgīr* and favour him with a *sanad* to that effect. This act of generosity will enable the writer to help his brother. (*TR 19, pp 74-5, no 35.*)

Oct. 19. **614.** From Saiyid Farīdu'd-Dīn Khān. Has long been known to Governor Hornby of Bombay and General Goddard and they frequently write to one another. Considers himself a servant of the Governor-General and accordingly makes the following offer. For three years now the Madras Army has been fighting Ḥaidar Nāik but without results. For this reason many important Chiefs of the neighbourhood are desirous of forming an alliance with the English and assisting them to the best of their ability to crush the common enemy, Ḥaidar. Nawab Basālat Jang, Nawab Ranmast Khān of Kurnool, Nawab 'Azīzu'd-Daulah, son-in-law of Fīroz Jang, and the Mahratta Chiefs, Raja Jagdeo Ray and Gobind Rao, are all desirous of collecting together an army either at Adoni or at Kurnool and employing it to fight side by side with the English forces. Five or six battalions of the Company's army should be sent to Adoni or Kurnool in order to facilitate the raising of

fresh troops and ultimately to conquer the Nāik's territories. Is sending the *kharīṭas* of Nawab 'Azīzu'd-Daulah and Ray Kesho Ray with this application. Letters from other Chiefs will also be despatched after replies to these have been received. *Vakīls* from each of them will also be appointed to wait on the Governor-General. Nawab 'Azīzu'd-Daulah is the promoter of this scheme. Requests that replies to the enclosed *kharīṭas* may be sent early. Hopes to be honoured with a reply to this *'arẓī* also. (*OR 76 ; TR 19, pp 75-7, no 39 ; AR 4, p 162.*)

Oct. 20. **615.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Raja Gobind Ram was lately directed to forward the letter written by Mr Bristow to the Nawab [Āṣafu'd-Daulah] on behalf of the Governor-General relating to his appointment as Resident at Lucknow and was desired to inform the Nawab that this appointment was entirely subject to his confirmation. The Raja was further asked to explain to the Nawab that the Governor-General had taken back Mr Bristow in his favour and confidence, that the defection and treachery of Almās 'Alī Khān had left the Doab and the other provinces in utter confusion, that the conduct of the *'Āmil* of Rohilkhand was equally unsatisfactory and that in every part of his dominion prevailed general insubordination which had been kept a secret from the Governor-General. Is now surprised to learn that the Raja received in reply a *parwāna* from the Nawab complaining of the Governor-General's interference in his affairs and saying that he would much rather not receive any agent from the latter. If however the Governor-General insisted on sending one he would acquiesce in the appointment of Mr Bristow. It is believed that these are the Khān's own sentiments and not the Nawab's. The most astonishing feature in the Nawab's letter is that it repudiates the Governor-General's assertions against Almās 'Alī Khān and against his own government. If this had really proceeded from the Nawab the Governor-General would understand that the former had been kept in utter ignorance of his own affairs. But, on the other hand, as it seems to have come from the Khān in the Nawab's name and without his knowledge he wonders what could be the inducement for attempting so gross a deception on him. The Khān's conduct is inexcusable because by the authority of the Nawab he means his own and when he makes him (Nawab) complain of its usurpation his intention is to be left in unfettered exercise of it. Says that reports of the confusion prevailing in the Nawab's country are echoed to him from all parts of India and the Deccan so much so that the Governor-General's agents employed in those parts fear lest other powers be tempted to invade his dominions and in consequence the work of pacification should suffer a set back. Warns him to be careful in future because any declaration from the Nawab which tends to lessen their friendship shall be considered directly proceeding from him. The Khān has been misled by the evil counsels which he has lately received from persons whose names need not be mentioned. It is now for him to determine on what terms he may expect to retain the Governor-General's friendship and support. Refers him to Mr Bristow for full particulars. (*TI 25, pp 137-45, no 38 ; AI 4, p 158.*)

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Oct. 21. **616.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has successively written to him about the affairs at Shahjahanabad but has received no reply. The affairs of the *Vazārat*, the business of the artillery, etc., were entrusted to the late Mirzā Najaf Khān during the time of the late Nawab [Shujā'u'd-Daulah] and the writer continued that arrangement. Since the decease of the Mirzā every one is interfering in the Nawab's duties [as the Vazir of the Empire] and His Majesty himself is helpless in the hands of unscrupulous servants. Requests the Governor-General to attend to this business. Will nominate Mirzā Muḥammad Shafī' Khān to the *niābat* of the *Vazārat* and Najaf Qulī Khān to that of *Topkhāna* and some other person to the charge of *Ghusl-khāna*. No one supplies His Majesty's expenses. Will apply to His Majesty for all the districts on 'this' side of the Jumna by way of *ta'hud* and out of the revenues from those places he will pay to His Majesty more than formerly. It is expected that His Majesty will gladly accept the proposition. But this may be settled only if the Governor-General agrees to the plan, appoints some gentleman at Shahjahanabad to act in concert with the writer's *nāi'b* and appoints some regiment to assist in the work of collection. The Nawab on his part will also appoint some infantry and cavalry for the business. It would give His Majesty immense satisfaction to see the districts bounded by the Ganges and the Jumna tranquil and well-ordered and the Governor-General's name and fame will spread everywhere that through him the Empire of the House of Tīmūr and its *Vazārat* are embellished. Requests him to communicate his sentiments regarding this project. Without his consent the Nawab can do nothing. (*OR 77 ; TR 20, pp 516-19, no 64 ; AR 4, p 155.*)

Oct 21. **617.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. On 28 *Ramaẓān* [7 September] Mr Markham sent for him at Madho Das's garden and offered him the office of *Nāib* to the Raja of Benares. The writer said that considering his position in society that office would be derogatory to his rank. Mr Markham then having desired him to name such persons as were in his opinion fit to hold that office he said that Babu Jagat Deo Singh, Babu Nikhil Singh, brother of Babu Manyar Singh deceased, and Babu Ausan Singh were suitable persons for the place. The gentleman then wanted to know who would be the best of the lot and the writer gave his opinion in favour of Babu Ausan Singh on the ground that he formerly held that position. (*TR 19, pp 77-8, no 40.*)

Oct. 21. **618.** From Gopal Das Sahu. For the large sums of money that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah owes to the Company, Mr Middleton and Mr Johnson have given bonds to the writer under their own security. But for his satisfaction and for the due recovery of the money requests the Governor-General to countersign these bonds with the declaration that if the money is not fully recovered the deficiency will be made up by him. For further particulars refers him to Mr Johnson. (*TR 19, pp 78-9, no 41.*)

Oct. 23. **619.** From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad. Has already written him many letters on the subject of his situation. Through

the Governor-General's favour he has been placed firmly in the government of his territory. If any delays have happened in the payment of his tribute it has been occasioned by circumstances beyond his control. The Nawab Vazir's *sazāwal* has now returned to the writer's country and is ruining it. In the circumstances there is no one except the Governor-General who can protect and support the writer. Hopes the Governor-General will ask the Nawab Vazir to recall his *sazāwal* as the cultivation of the country, the happiness of the ryots and the writer's welfare depend upon his removal. Will regularly pay his dues, *qisṭ* by *qisṭ*, through Gopal Das Sahu whom he has appointed his *khazānchī*. Shaikh Ghulām Pīr will represent further particulars to him. (*OR 78 ; TR 19, pp 79-80, no 42 ; AR 4, p 162.*)

Oct. 29. **620.** From the King. Says that *Amīrul-Umarā Naṣīru'd-Daulah* Mirzā Muhammad Shafi' Khān *Zulfaqār-Jang* has been appointed *Bakhshīul-Mamālik* and entrusted with the sole direction of all the affairs pertaining to that office. Enjoins the Governor-General to cultivate and strengthen the utmost friendship and intimacy with that official. This will give immense satisfaction to His Majesty. Directs that *'arẓīs* for His Majesty may be forwarded through him. For further particulars refers him to the letter of the *Bakhshī*. (*OR 79 ; TR 19, pp 80-1, no 43 ; AR 4, p 163.*)

Oct. 29. **621.** From Mirzā Shafī' Khān. Has not received his letters since the death of the late Nawab [Najaf Khān]. Hopes that the perfect concord that subsisted between the Governor-General and the late Nawab will continue between the Governor-General and the writer. Is glad to inform him that His Majesty has bestowed on him the office of *Bakhshīul-Mamālik* and entrusted him with the charge of the royal concerns. Congratulates him on the occasion and hopes for frequent letters. (*OR 80 ; TR 19, pp 81-2, no 44 ; AR 4, p 165.*)

Oct. 29. **622.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Intimates that Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān's *vakīl* arrived at his court on 24 *Ramaẓān* [3 September] and a short time after he was honoured with an audience. What he represents will be communicated to the Governor-General, if necessary. For further particulars refers him to the letter of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. (*OR 81 ; TR 20, p 519, no 65 ; AR 4, p 153.*)

Oct. 29. **623.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. His many efforts to put an end to the present ruinous war which has been waging for four years now are well known. It is gratifying to note that as a result of his labours the ministers of the Pandit Pardhan are now inclined to peace and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī is actively exerting himself to achieve the desired end. The particulars of the negotiations for a treaty that were set on foot at Hyderabad in consultation with Kishan Rao Ballal must have been made known to the Governor-General by the writings of Mr Chapman as well as those of the writer. The Nawab's *kharīṭa* on the subject which was received for transmission has already been forwarded to Calcutta. After this the Poona Ministers sent to him a

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copy of the agreements reached between Mahadaji Sindhia and Mr Anderson and desired that they might be formally concluded through the Maharaja's mediation and that the clause which is sought by the Governor-General and the Maharaja to be added thereto [relating to Ḥaidar] might also be included in the treaty. The Maharaja then took upon himself the task of bringing this affair to a satisfactory conclusion and wrote letters to the Governor-General accordingly. These letters must have reached him before now. Ḥaidar Nāik lately sent his *vakīl*, Sobha Ram, to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī with fine articles and jewels in order to strengthen his friendship, for he fears that if an alliance is formed between the Peshwa and the English the Nawab is sure to give them his assistance. The *vakīl* was received in audience on 26 *Ramaẓān* [5 September], having been introduced by Mushīrul-Mulk Mu'īnu'd-Daulah. As yet he has made no representations but he will surely do so in time. As the Nawab is the writer's staunch friend and as he engages in no affairs without consulting him and as he has the peace and welfare of the English at heart he has written to the Maharaja saying that the arrival of the *vakīl* should cause no anxiety to Mr Chapman and create no suspicions as he [the Nawab] is a sincere friend of the English. This matter should be reported to Calcutta. He also sent his own *kharīṭa* for transmission to the Governor-General.

It is rumoured ' here ' that the treaty of peace has already been concluded through Sindhia and that Bassein and other *thānas* of the Peshwa are being evacuated. Gives no credit to the rumour as he is sure he must have been informed if anything should have taken place. How solicitous he is for the prosperity of the English will be made known to him, if it has not been already made known, by Mr Chapman who has been staying with him for the last eight months. Requests an answer to this letter and refers him for particulars to Beniram Pandit.

PS.—Has just received a letter fromNawab Niẓām 'Alī saying that another *vakīl* named Srinivas Pandit has arrived at his court with letters from Ḥaidar and Mons. Bussy. The latter informed the Nawab that he had reached Mauritius with a fleet of eighty ships, a party of over 6,000 Europeans and a large quantity of stores and ammunition. He intended soon to land and assist Ḥaidar against the English and he expected friendly letters from the Nawab. The latter has given no reply and he has asked the Maharaja for his views and advice. The Nawab's letter was shown to Mr Chapman who said that he had sent all communications to Calcutta and expected an answer shortly. Requests that whatever reply the Governor-General thinks it fit for the Nawab to give to the *vakīls* may be forwarded to the Maharaja for transmission. Assures him that the Nawab will enter into no negotiations with either of the *vakīls* until the Governor-General's reply is received. *(OR 82 ; TR 20, pp 520-8, no 66 ; AR 4, p 153.)*

Oct. 29. **624.** *Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to Beniram Pandit.* Has received letters from Nana Farnavis, Hari Pandit, Kishan Rao Ballal and Taku

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Kishan, *vakīl*, forwarding a copy of the agreement reached between Mahadaji Sindhia and Mr Anderson and desiring that it should now be formally concluded through the Maharaja with the inclusion of the desired clause [relating to Ḥaidar]. The Poona Ministers do not like to conclude the treaty through any one except the Maharaja. Accordingly all these facts were fully communicated to Mr Chapman and Bishambhar Pandit and with their advice *kharīṭas* and letters were despatched to Calcutta on 19 *Ramaẓān* [29 August].

Has received from his *vakīl*, Bikaji, full particulars of the private conversations he had with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and his Chief Minister, Mu'īnu'd-Daulah. They said that three *sardārs* were the masters of the Deccan—the Peshwa, Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Whatever differences might arise among themselves they were always firmly united against any stranger who wished to create mischief. The honour and reputation of the three *sardārs* were equally the concern of all of them. In case any party approached them for negotiations they informed each other and did not take a single step without mutual consultation. For instance, the agreements reached between Sindhia and Anderson were fully communicated by the Peshwa's minister to the Nawab and the Maharaja. After perusing the clauses of the agreement the Nawab remarked that Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla had left no stone unturned during the last four years to bring about an accommodation between the English and the Peshwa. He had suffered heavy losses and had incurred much odium for the sake of friendship. Mr Holland had arrived at the Nawab's court with messages from the Governor-General desiring peace and friendship. The Nawab out of consideration for his long-standing friendship with the English did not move one step out of his country by which reason Ḥaidar had broken away from him and he was consequently obliged to keep a strong army in readiness at great expenses. Now, if the treaty is concluded through Sindhia the Maharaja and the Nawab will remain out of it. If peace had been established without anybody's intervention it would not matter but if, at this stage, it is concluded independently of the Maharaja and the Nawab it will not prove a firm and lasting one. For this reason the Poona Ministers desire a treaty through the Maharaja. The Governor-General is against peace with Ḥaidar in any circumstances. It is however reported that the Governor of Madras is conducting a negotiation with Ḥaidar. Similarly the Governor of Bombay does what he likes. It appears therefore that the English gentlemen are independent in their respective jurisdiction and not subordinate to the Governor-General as the Nawab supposed. Since the arrival of Munshī Bhawani Nag Nath and Balwant Rao Vishnu the Nawab has stopped his correspondence with Ḥaidar. The latter has deputed a *vakīl* who has now reached Gooty. But the Nawab has ordered him to stay where he is as he will enter into no negotiations till he receives from the Governor-General a reply to his letter that has been sent through Mudhoji Bhonsla. These particulars the Nawab desired to be communicated to Mr Chapman.

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The affairs of Raghunath Rao have been discussed in a separate letter. The addressee should represent to the Governor-General that Nawab Niẓām 'Alī is heartily desirous of his friendship and it is necessary therefore to reciprocate the sentiment. Certain particulars that were not included in the previous letter have been stated in the duplicate. These should be explained to the Governor-General. The Maharaja has already done a great deal for the sake of friendship and will not hesitate to do more. Raghunath's case is a very delicate one and should be treated as secret and confidential. (*OR 83; TR 20, pp 528-38, no 67; AR 4, p 153.*)

Oct. 29. **625.** From Rao Raja Sri Himmat Bahadur. Professes great attachment to the Company and requests that he may be considered a friend and well-wisher like Maharaja Lokindar. Everybody wishes that the Company's authority may be firmly established. Maharaja Lokindar, Raja Bhadawar and the writer are all united in this respect. Col Camac is familiar with 'these' parts and it will be well if he is deputed 'here'. The present is the opportune moment and an officer must be appointed on the part of the Governor-General as big affairs await settlement. For further particulars refers him to Maharaja Lokindar's letter. Requests letters. (*OR 84; TR 20, pp 538-9, no 68; AR 4, p 154.*)

Oct. 29. **626.** From Raja Bakht Singh. Is a sincere friend of the English like the Rana of Gohad and prays to God that success may attend them in Malwa and that the Mahrattas may be expelled. Accordingly the Rana and the neighbouring Chiefs have formed a confederacy and are resolved to meet and fight that contemptible race and destroy them. Requests that Col Camac may be sent to 'these parts' as he knows the country well and the local Chiefs have confidence in him. A hundred thousand men are ready to join him. Refers to Gopal Das for particulars. (*TR 20, pp 539-41, no 69; AR 4, p 151.*)

Nov. 1. **627.** (1). From Amīrul Umarā Muḥammad Shafī' Khān[1]. The villages of Najafabad were included in the *jāgīr* of Nawab Najaf Khān and he enjoyed the possession of them as long as he lived. After his demise Major Hannay took possession of them on the plea that the deceased had not paid him a certain sum of money which he had borrowed from the Major during his lifetime. The writer at first did not think it advisable to address the Governor-General on so trifling a subject but as the place is named after the deceased and perpetuates his memory and besides, Major Hannay is now also dead, requests that the Resident at Lucknow may be directed to release the place and restore possession to the writer's *'āmil*. This will give him immense satisfaction and promote their friendship.

(2). From the sister of Najaf Khān[1]. To the same effect as the foregoing.

(3). From the same[1]. Has received his letter saying that Major Browne had been deputed to proceed to 'this' quarter for representing

[1] Enclosure to Major Browne's letter.

several matters to His Majesty with the addressee's *'arẓī* containing assurances of his allegiance and readiness to perform all the duties of a faithful servant. Says that immediately on receiving the letter she set out with Mirza Shafī' Khān for Akbarabad. The Major however stayed on at Farrukhabad. Had he met her at Shahjahanabad when she was there she would have acted agreeably to the Governor-General's wishes. Has now written to the Major asking him to come to her place. He may then proceed to attend upon His Majesty either by himself or accompanied by Shafī' Khān as may be determined by mutual consultation. She is anxious to carry out the Governor-General's wishes. Hopes for letters. (*TR 20, pp 542-6, no 70 ; AR 4, p 152.*)

Nov. 1. **628.** From Faiẓullah Khān. Received this day, 10 *Ramaẓān* [19 August], letters from the Nawab Vazir and Mr Richard Johnson containing a requisition for 3,000 troops, horse and foot, from the Khān's contingent to be sent to Lucknow. Sheo Parshad will submit copies of these letters to the Governor-General. Is ever ready to furnish troops agreeably to the provisions of the subsisting treaty. But this requisition is only a snare to entrap him. Requests the Governor-General to write to the Nawab Vazir and the Resident at Lucknow that they may demand troops from the Khān only in case of war as is provided in the treaty. The Khān will certainly furnish them. But if snares are laid for him he will not be able to carry out their orders. (*TR 20, pp 553-4, no 73 ; AR 4, p 151.*)

Nov. 1. **629.** From Faiẓullah Khān. It is known to the Governor-General that on the requisition of Nawab Vazir 3,000 of the writer's troops were stationed at Daranagar and alongside the bank of the Ganges and that they were placed under the command of Khwājah 'Ainu'd-Dīn, the Nawab Vazir's *nāib* in that district. Four or five months ago two corps commanded by Riẓā Beg and Ajaib Singh were sent there from Lucknow and these were also placed under the orders of the said Khwājah and were stationed at Daranagar Ghat. When the corps arrived there the Khān wrote to the Khwājah as well as to his son and deputy, Khwājah Ghulām Maulā, not to station them in the same place as the writer's men lest they should quarrel. But no heed was paid to this representation. On 2 *Ramaẓān* [11 August] Commandants Ajaib Singh and Mirzā Riẓā Beg on account of some quarrel with the bazar shop-keepers assaulted the writer's troops. The two cantonments were only half a *kos* apart. The Vazir's commandants with their forces, armed and arrayed, came upon the writer's troops on the bank of the Ganges, surrounded them on three sides and opened fire on them killing a number of *jamā'dārs*, sepoys and horses. The writer's men were forced to put up a fight in self defence. The news of this occurrence must have reached the Governor-General from other sources. Says that no blame attaches to his troops and prays that reports to the contrary may not be given credit without proof. Has no concern with any one in the world except the Governor-General. Will not deviate from the treaty while he has life. States that after the skirmishes Ghulām Maulā declared that he apprehended that more troubles would arise if the Khān's troops continued

to be stationed there and so he dismissed them from Daranagar with a letter of approbation to Rampur. After their return letters were received from the Nawab Vazir and Mr Johnson containing a requisition for 3,000 men, horse and foot, to be sent to Lucknow. Has sent copies of these letters through Sheo Parshad for the Governor-General's information. Is ever ready to furnish troops conformably to the treaty of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. But the present requisition of the Nawab Vazir exceeds the provision of the treaty. Requests that he and the Resident at Lucknow may be told that they can apply for the Khān's quota of troops only in case of a war. He shall furnish them. But if only snares are laid for him he will not be able to fulfil his obligations. (*TR 20, pp 555-60, no 74; AR 4, p 151.*)

Nov. 25. **630.** From Maḥabbat Khān, son of Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. The many kindnesses that the Governor-General has showered on him cannot be adequately thanked for, even if he had as many tongues as he has hair on the body. When the writer had been honoured with an audience at Chunar the Governor-General had kindly promised to give him his support. Hopes that his case may receive attention so that he may pass the rest of his life in peace and contentment. Mr Johnson has been fully acquainted with the writer's condition since the time that his late father conquered Rohilkhand to the present moment. That gentleman will inform the Governor-General of all particulars. Prays for help and support. 'The generous make beggars rich by one act of charity. The oyster does not have to open its lips twice to the rainy cloud'[1]. (*OR 85; TR 19, p 82, no 45*[2]*; AR 4, p 164.*)

Nov. 25. **631.** From 'Āṣim Khān. Submits that Nawab Wālājah observing for some time past that his country was heading for utter ruin and annihilation repeatedly warned the Government of Madras with convincing arguments of the impending catastrophe and offered all possible aid to ward it off. But the representations failed to make any impression on them and they in their conceit shut their ears to all counsels. As he saw that fatal consequences would follow and as he had been the first and chief victim of every trouble that arose he deemed it necessary to open his mind to the Governor-General and to enter into a treaty with him in order to obtain protection against persons who one after the other seize the reins of the Madras Government and do everything as they like and who are therefore the authors of all mischief. Accordingly the writer and Mr Sulivan concluded a treaty on his behalf and the latter was appointed minister on the part of the Governor-General in the Nawab's court in order to keep him in touch with the affairs of Madras and to counteract evils similar to those which had heretofore arisen.

When the treaty had been duly executed and the writer prepared to return to Madras, the Governor-General gave him every assurance

[1] This is an allusion to the belief that pearls are formed by drops of rain falling into an oyster at a particular season.

[2] The translation is incomplete.

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that the Nawab had now nothing to fear from the interference of other persons as he had the full support of the Governor-General; that the treaty would be scrupulously observed and that his rights being made secure he should now devote himself to the administration of his country. When the writer and Mr Sulivan reached Masulipatam they heard of the arrival of Lord Macartney as the Governor of Madras. Upon their reaching Madras the Governor without acquainting himself with the terms of the treaty expressed his disapproval of it as also of the appointment of the Resident in pursuance of it. He said that though he was a personal friend of Mr Sulivan yet now he considered him as his enemy because of the capacity in which the latter had come. His objections appear to be founded on jealousy. He wanted to wield absolute authority in the Carnatic including the exercise of those rights which were vested in the Governor-General by an Act of Parliament. His conduct throughout has been marked with tyranny and oppression. He was the first to reject the treaty and the Resident. He has since broken his own engagements with the Nawab. He has openly assumed the Nawab's authority. He has annihilated the Nawab's mandates, his seal and signature and substituted his own in their place. He has reduced the Nawab and his family to the most disgraceful situation and metes out the harshest treatment to them as if they were prisoners in the town of Madras. He has dismissed the Nawab's servants and the old and tried officers of his government. He has seized upon the *jāgīrs* of his children and his preceptor. He has abolished the allowance of oil and lamps in the mosques. He has stopped the daily pittance allowed to the holy men and the salaries of the judges. He has mutilated the Nawab's servants and subjects by cutting off their noses and ears and has even put them to death. The foregoing considered, even Haidar 'Alī Khān would appear to have acted with mildness. He reduced Arcot and possessed himself of the neighbouring provinces at the point of the sword but he continued the *jāgīrs*, the lamp and oil for the mosque and the subsistence allowance to the learned and the poor agreeably to the former *sanads*. Lord Macartney has done much worse than even Ḥaidar could do. He has gone so far as to seize upon the lands allotted to the support of the sepulchre of the Nawab's Begam and to permit the Nawab's personal coach and horses to be sold by public auction in the Fort of Madras. The Nawab, his family and servants are in want of daily subsistence. If the crops of only a few villages of his extensive territories had been appropriated to his use his distress would not have arisen to such a pitch. But no assistance is offered him. A quantity of rice which he had purchased and over which a guard of his own sepoys was stationed was seized upon by force and his sepoys confined in the Fort of Madras. When the Nawab applied for the rice Lord Macartney sent a message through Admiral Hughes and General Munro refusing to deliver it and demanding to know why the Nawab and his family did not repair to Bengal where they were free to go if they liked The Nawab replied that his quitting Madras was not a light matter. If he took that step the entire Carnatic would by

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degrees pass into the hands of the enemy. The Mahrattas thinking that the Nawab was driven away by the English would conclude that they (the English) were not true to their friends and would refuse to make peace with them. Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān would speedily possess himself of the Circars. The affairs of both the Nawab and the English would be ruined and the horrors of war extended to Bengal. Such was the reply given to Lord Macartney. The Nawab is now in constant fear and apprehension that at some period he will be driven out of Madras and he has resolved to sacrifice his own life and the lives of his family. He has made frequent representations during the seven months that the writer has been staying in Calcutta but has obtained no redress. Implores the Governor-General in the name of the King of Great Britain and the British nation to protect the Nawab, his children and his dominions and to cause the Nawab's rights to be restored agreeably to the treaty. He should no longer be suffered to remain in constant apprehension of the executioner's sword hanging over his head. The following points will bear recapitulation.

1. Nawab Wālājāh has long been the acknowledged ally of England as is manifest from the letters of English Kings, their ministers, the Company and the Governor-General.

2. That in consequence of this alliance he entered into a special treaty with the Governor-General wherein express provision was made for defraying the expenses of the war in the Carnatic. A Resident was appointed at the Nawab's court for the fulfilment of the treaty.

3. That Lord Macartney on coming to the government of Madras, although the measure was adopted before his appointment, took steps to frustrate it and to render it void.

4. That for his own purposes however he wished to derive an absolute and uncontrolled power from the spirit of the treaty and earnestly solicited the Nawab for a *sanad* empowering him to appoint all the *'āmildārs* in the districts.

5. That the Nawab yielded to his solicitations, supported as they were by the Resident, and granted him the *sanad* to nominate the *'āmils*, reserving to himself the right of formal appointment.

6. That no sooner had Lord Macartney got the *sanad* than he formed the resolution of seizing the sovereignty of the Carnatic and with this end in view in violation of his own agreement and the rights of the Nawab he arbitrarily affixed his own seal to the appointment of the *'āmildārs* and other officers of revenue and has continued invariably so to do.

7. By dispensing with the Nawab's seal Lord Macartney has virtually wrested from him the independent power and authority which was solemnly guaranteed to him by the King of England, the Company and the Governor-General.

8. That Lord Macartney usurped the Nawab's privilege of affixing seals to government documents in order to appoint a dishonest and mean person to the farm of the richest province of the Carnatic,

that is Nellore. The Governor himself has since had every reason to condemn the cruelty, extortion and rapacity of this self-same person.

9. That Lord Macartney's seal, so far from being of advantage to the public, has not been capable of drawing from the districts of the Carnatic still undestroyed by the enemy anything near what they are capable of producing.

10. That the Nawab's household servants and even his bodyguard have been reduced to want and misery.

11. That Government records of Trichinopoly have been seized upon and transferred from the Nawab's offices to the house of a private European.

12. That the letters of the distressed subjects of the Nawab setting forth their grievances and exposing to their master the embezzlements of Lord Macartney's agents have been seized upon and opened by Lord Macartney.

13. Lord Macartney forcibly took away the Nawab's coach and horses into the Fort and sold them by public auction.

14. A quantity of rice purchased by the Nawab for the maintenance of himself and his family was cruelly seized from his servants.

15. That in reply to the Nawab's representations, the Governor contemptuously desired the Nawab to leave the Carnatic and follow his *vakīl* to Bengal.

16. That the Nawab's leaving the Carnatic would immediately embolden Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān and the French, slacken the disposition of the Mahrattas to ratify the peace and continually draw the arms of Niẓām 'Alī Khān into the defenceless *sarkārs*.

The Governor-General's attention is drawn to the facts set forth above. He is the only refuge left to the Nawab. Humanity, public policy and the interest of the English nation call for his immediate intervention at this juncture. As the present arrangements have failed to secure his rights to the Nawab, he desires that his country may again be fully restored to him. Will pay the revenues into the Company's treasury at Madras through the Governor-General's minister at his court. Should he fail to adhere to this engagement he agrees that the future collection of the revenues during the war be made according to the mode prescribed by the Treaty of Fort William. If however the Government of Madras are allowed to continue their present line of policy they must also be made responsible for the just and legal claims of the Nawab's creditors upon him. (*TR 20, pp 560-91, no 75 ; AR 4. p 150.*)

Nov. 28. **632.** From the King. Has received his *'arẓī* stating that Major Browne has been deputed to wait upon the Presence in order to make certain representations. Has written to the Major directing him to report himself alone.

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The King to Major Browne. Has received his *'arẓi* enclosing one from Mr Hastings. Asks him to come alone and inform the Presence of the requests of the Governor-General. (*TR 20, pp 592-3, no 76; AR 4, p 152.*)

Nov. 30. **633.** To the Raja of Assam. Commends Capt. Baillie to his favour. (*TI 26, p 29, no 49; AI 4, p 169.*)

Dec. 2. **634.** Mahadaji Sindhia to John Bristow. Has learnt of the many good qualities of the addressee from the letters of Mirzā Muḥammad J'afar and Mirzā Shafi' Beg. Is ready with his life to execute the wishes of the addressee. Longs for an interview. The aforesaid persons will acquaint the addressee with certain particulars which it is needless here to mention. Requests that these may be adjusted and sent to the writer. It is not advisable to delay in this matter. Hopes for letters.

Anand Rao to John Bristow. Is happy to learn the news of the addressee's arrival at Lucknow. Had previously received from Maharaja Patel Bawa [Sindhia] a letter for the addressee which he has already forwarded through Mirzā Muḥammad J'afar and Mirzā Muḥammad Shafi' Beg. The addressee must have perused it before now. Has just received another letter which is herewith enclosed. Requests to be favoured with a reply which he will duly forward to the Maharaja. Badu Ray Pandit and Kishan Das Pandit will shortly attend on the addressee on the part of Sindhia. Is ever ready to carry out the addressee's orders. (*OR 86; TR 20, pp 593-6, no 77; AR 4, p 152.*)

Dec. 3. **635.** To Raja Kalyan Singh. Says that it has been reported to him that the Raja intends to sell his hereditary house at Benares. Forbids him either to sell or mortgage it without the permission of the Governor-General. (*TI 26, p 29, no 50; AI 4, p 170.*)

Dec. 6. **636.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his two letters on the subject of peace with the Peshwa and negotiations with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and is glad to learn that the Governor-General has now fully recovered his health. Has already acquainted him with his views and sentiments respecting the negotiations of peace. Assures him that whatever he has written on the subject has proceeded from his heart and that nothing has been said out of selfish motives. In his former letters the Governor-General has repeatedly mentioned that the Maharaja's seal was 'the seal of King Solomon' and that it was essential that it should be affixed to the treaty. If those words are now effaced from his mind it would be a matter of the greatest astonishment. It must be understood then that the relationship of mutual correspondence has completely disappeared from the page of the world and in future no one should trust the writings of another. As the establishment of this belief will throw into chaos the organisation of the whole world and as the Governor-General is possessed of wisdom and is famous in the Deccan and Hindustan for strict adherence to his word it is hoped that he will ever keep this principle in view so that all affairs may be set right and all evil may change to good. He should give

the fullest attention to what has been written to him and should speedily send a reply for which the writer is anxiously waiting. For further particulars refers him to Beniram Pandit. *OR 87* ; *TR 20, pp 596-600, no 78 ; AR 4, p 153.*)

Dec. 7[1]. **637.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Says that so long he did not write to him as Mr Anderson was with him, for he thought that that gentleman's presence would afford infinitely better advantages than correspondence. It is presumed that on the same ground the addressee also was silent. However, when once a friendship has been established certain formalities are also necessary in order to make it public and to check the injurious and false inventions of the interested and malevolent persons. His name has now long been known to the King and the people of England and all of whom admire his courage in war and the steadfastness and consistency of his conduct in peace. It is the Governor-General who made known his good qualities to the English people and he is proud to have done so. Mr Anderson will convince him of the falsehood of many reports which he may have heard respecting the situation of the Governor-General's affairs. (*TI 25, pp 148-50, no 40 ; AI 4, p 159.*)

Dec. 10. **638.** *Bishambhar Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* Has received his letter. Three letters arrived ' here ' to the address of Mr Chapman and two *kharīṭas* for the Maharaja [Mudhoji Bhonsla]. After perusing the letters addressed to himself Mr Chapman sent his *munshī* to inform the Maharaja about the receipt of the *kharīṭas* and to seek his permission to deliver them. That day the Maharaja was indisposed and so he said that he would send for the *kharīṭas* as soon as he was better. After four or five days Mr Chapman sent the *kharīṭas* through his *munshī*. On learning this the writer went to see Bhawani Pandit who told him that as the Maharaja was still unwell the *kharīṭas* were not perused. He also asked the writer to deliver the letters which he had received from the addressee (Beniram) for the Maharaja and Bhawani. The writer then handed those letters. The next day the Maharaja saw the *kharīṭas* in the presence of Bapu Sahib Raghuji, Bhawani Pandit Munshī, Bhawani Kalu and Sadasheo Pandit, the Peshwa's *vakīl*, and the writer. Mr Chapman also came there. The Maharaja was delighted to hear the particulars of friendship contained in the *kharīṭa* but he was rather grieved to learn of Sindhia's mediation in the treaty. He however said nothing but only observed that as yet the treaty had not been ratified by the Peshwa nor was this going to happen at all. He enquired of Mr Chapman if he had anything to say. The latter replied that he had nothing to add except that the Governor-General counted on the Maharaja's as well as Nawab Niẓām 'Alī's support in this affair. The Maharaja said that the treaty was not a firm one as it did not command the confidence of Hari Panth, Kishan Rao Ballal, Hulkar and others on account of its being concluded through Sindhia. The Maharaja's

[1] Dec. 17 according to the volume of Abstracts.

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guarantee would give it the necessary weight and strength. Mr Chapman replied that he could not interfere in anything that the Governor-General himself had settled.

It was reported from Bombay a fortnight ago that 21 warships had arrived there from England with 15,000 Europeans and 3,200 guns on board. Mons. Bussy had also come out to fight them. It is said that the French captured two small ports.

The *vakīl* at Hyderabad reports that General Coote has fallen seriously ill.

News has been received from Poona that the Governor-General is indisposed. It is surmised that the treaty has not been ratified by him.

The *vakīls* of Ḥaidar Naik and Mons. Bussy have arrived at Nawab Niẓām 'Alī's court. Details have already been transmitted to the addressee.

Mr Chapman told Sadasheo Pandit in the Maharaja's presence that Sindhia had conducted the negotiations under the authority of the Peshwa and yet the latter had not ratified it. What was the reason for this? Whether Sindhia was properly authorised or not? Sadasheo made no reply. But afterwards he said that even if the treaty was concluded through Sindhia the Maharaja could set it aside and confirm it under his own guarantee. Mr Chapman said that the Governor-General expected both the Maharaja and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī to lend their support to the treaty that was already concluded.

In a previous letter the addressee had stated that the Governor-General was just then unable to reply to the Maharaja's letter as the doctors had advised him complete rest from all work and conversation. The Maharaja is anxiously waiting for the Governor-General's letter.

Nirmal Wala [the *Qil'adār* of Nirmal] rebelled against Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and was defeated in the battle. Dilāwar Jang is encamped outside the fort with 12 regiments of infantry and ten cavalry. Dhonsa's son who is inside the fort is desirous of opening a correspondence with the Governor-General.

When the accompanying *kharīṭa* was got ready for despatch the writer took it to Mr Chapman for transmission. That gentleman enquired about the contents of the same. The writer informed him how the Maharaja was disappointed at the fact that the treaty was concluded through Sindhia and no mention was made therein of the Maharaja. The Governor-General had first written that the Maharaja's seal was the 'seal of King Solomon'. It appeared that he had since completely forgotten all about it.

One day the Maharaja explained to Mr Chapman that the need for including Nawab Niẓām 'Alī in these negotiations arose in this manner. When Mr Anderson went to Sindhia the Peshwa thought that disagreement had taken place between the Maharaja and the Governor-General and so he threatened to send an army to Bengal under the command

of Bhawani Sheo Ram. The Maharaja wrote in reply that he would resist the Peshwa's army if it should attempt to invade Bengal. That is how he opened negotiations with the Nawab and got ready his army in order to thwart the plans of the Peshwa.

Takoji Hulkar has been appointed to lead the expedition to Hindustan in case Sindhia should refuse to go.

The Maharaja is a staunch friend of the English. If the negotiations are settled through Sindhia, well and good. If not, he is in every way ready to complete them. Dated 10 November 1782. (*OR 88; TR 20, pp 601-12, no 79; AR 4, p 150.*)

Dec. 11. **639.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Has learnt that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah with a view to removing all causes of complaints in future has decided to form a fresh agreement with the Khān and consequently he has appointed Major Palmer to conclude and ratify it under the guarantee of the Company. Says that since the Major has for a long time been his *aide-de-camp* and confidential agent the Nawab's choice has met his approval and that the Company shall see that no deviations take place from the agreement so formed. (*TI 25, pp 145-7, no 39; AI 4, p 157.*)

Dec. 15. **640.** From Balwant Singh's widow. Says that Mr Markham did not allow the arrears to be collected from the *mālguzārs*. Babu Drigbijai Singh repeatedly suggested to that gentleman the measures by which the arrears might be realised and settlement made for the current year. But his advice was not listened to. Mr Markham appointed his own *mutaṣaddīs* and *taḥvīldārs* and proceeded with the collections of the present year. He then sent two companies of *tilangas* and put the Babu under arrest on a charge of embezzlement in respect of several *lākhs* of rupees. He summoned the *mutaṣaddīs* and the *khazānchī* of the establishment and had the papers removed to his court. He neither proves the charge nor does he realise the arrears from the defaulters. Prays therefore that in the interest of justice, the Governor-General may appoint an *amīn* to investigate the matter and to find out whether Babu Drigbijai Singh is guilty or not. Refers him to Raja Mahip Narayan's letter for further particulars. (*OR 89; AR 4, p 161.*)

Dec. 15. **641.** From Raja Mahip Narayan. Says that Mr Markham at the instigation of his enemies did not allow the arrears of the revenue to be collected from the defaulters and declared that Babu Drigbijai Singh was unfit for the work. The Babu several times urged that with a little severity the arrears might be fully realised and settlement made for the current year. But his representations were of no avail. That is how the arrears are still outstanding. Mr Markham accused the Babu of having misappropriated public money to which the latter replied that the allegation might be thoroughly investigated. No enquiry was however held and that gentleman appointed his own *mutaṣaddīs* and *khazānchī* for the collections of the present year. On 4 *Zu'l-ḥijjah* [10 November] he sent two companies of *tilangas* under an English officer, and placed the Babu under arrest and removed the *mutaṣaddīs*,

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khazānchī and the papers of the Babu's establishment to his own place. The writer was told that the Governor-General desired him to appoint Jagat Deo Singh his *nāib* so that the work of the present year might not be retarded. He was further asked to consult the [Dowager] Rani about it. The latter observed that the writer himself was now competent to manage the affairs of the *sarkār* and she did not agree that Jagat Deo should be appointed. It was necessary first of all to enquire into the guilt or otherwise of the Babu and if the charge against him be not proved he should be released from surveillance. When this has been done the question of the settlement of the current year will be discussed. Mr Markham replied that he would write to the Governor-General about it. Does not know what communications are made to him. Prays that an *amīn* may be appointed by the Governor-General to investigate the case against Babu Drigbijai Singh and to put pressure on the defaulters. Prays also that Mr Markham may be directed not to interfere in the business of the collection nor to give undue protection to the farm-holders. (*OR 90 ; TR 19, pp 83-6, no 47 ; AR 4, p 161.*)

Dec. 15. **642.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter saying that he was convalescent and requesting that the Maharaja would exert his influence to conciliate Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and to make the treaty that had been lately concluded by Mr Anderson with Mahadaji Sindhia a success. The Governor-General further wrote that he himself was desirous of concluding a peace through the writer just as the Poona Ministers now declare that they were anxious to obtain the same mediation. But the latter appointed Sindhia as their accredited representative and accordingly the negotiations were concluded through him. Has learnt these particulars which were further explained by Mr Chapman. Is glad to hear that he is convalescent and hopes soon to receive the glad tidings of his complete recovery. The welfare of the English settlements depends entirely on his person. His wisdom, sagacity, perseverance and farsightedness have been fully demonstrated during the present crisis. His direction of the war, his plans for routing the enemy, his resourcefulness in the matter of meeting the expenses of the war, his conclusion of the peace and his steadfastness to his true friends have proved his intrinsic merits. It was in recognition of these great qualities that the writer assumed his name and styled himself *'Imādu'd-Daulah.* Since then he has always been anxious to promote the welfare and prosperity of the English. He has unreservedly communicated his views on all questions and has warned them of the ups and downs, the heights and descents, the wells and trenches and the advantages and disadvantages of every line of action. When the Governor-General visited Benares he expressed a desire to meet Devakar Pandit there in order to discuss the means for putting an end to the war. After the death of the Pandit he wrote to the Maharaja regarding the future plan of action. The Maharaja wrote to the Poona Ministers about it and they replied that the negotiations started by the late Pandit should be continued on the same lines and peace should be established. Meanwhile Chait Singh rebelled and all communication was interrupted.

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The Maharaja then sent Devaji Dongar Deo with secret messages and when the rebellion was quelled and the Governor-General prepared to return to Calcutta he sent his reply through the same agent. After this Bishambhar Pandit and Mr Chapman came to Nagpur and Mr Anderson went to negotiate with Sindhia. As the writer had the interest of the English at heart so he sent Balwant Rao and Bhawani Pandit Munshī to the court of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and there whatever consultation took place with Kishan Rao Ballal, the Peshwa's agent, was duly communicated to the Governor-General. The Nawab intimated to the writer that although agents from Ḥaidar Nāik and Mons. Bussy had arrived at his court yet he preferred peace with the English through the Maharaja. In short, everything was done with the advice and approval of the Nawab and the Poona Ministers, Nana Farnavis, Hari Pandit and Kishan Rao. The latter in their turn kept him informed of the progress of the negotiations through Sindhia and desired the conclusion of the treaty through him (the writer). The letters of all these Chiefs have been shown to Mr Chapman in original. Still, there is no harm if the treaty has been concluded through Sindhia and ratified by the Supreme Council. All that the Maharaja desired was that hostilities should cease once for all. It was never his motive that the treaty should be concluded through him and him only or that he should now upset it. But as the Governor-General reposes absolute confidence in him it is incumbent on him to explain all the implications. There is a treaty of peace and friendship subsisting between the Peshwa and Ḥaidar Nāik. It was concluded through Sindhia and, as he is an old servant of the house of the Peshwa and is besides a powerful chief, Ḥaidar got it ratified by him on oath. The Nāik has now sent his *vakīl*, Narsingh Rao, to remind Sindhia of this engagement. In the circumstances it is difficult to anticipate Sindhia's conduct—whether he will side with the English or fulfil his pledge to Ḥaidar. If the latter ever wished to make friendship with the English he would not have summoned Mons. Bussy with his party of Frenchmen by holding out tempting promises and granting concessions to the value of a crore of rupees. Nor would he have sent his *vakīls* with valuable presents and jewels to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī with a view to winning him over to his side. In his letters to the Peshwa he is never tired of urging mobilisation of troops and throwing out hints that the interference of the English in the Deccan must be stopped or they would gradually make themselves masters of the country just as they had done in Hindustan. Although the English forces are ever ready and available to fight Ḥaidar yet it is not a wise policy to be engaged in continual warfare. Besides, the war has its hazards and no one can tell how it will end. There is another important factor to reckon with. Ḥaidar has possessed himself of a large portion of the Peshwa's territory yielding about a crore in revenue. He has also brought under his sway some possessions of the English If he makes friends with the English through the intercession of the Peshwa and Sindhia, he will have to give up all these territories and forgo the advantages which he obtained by four years of struggles and hostilities.

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It is clear therefore that he will never agree to make peace with the English. The writer will not advise the Governor-General to enter into such an important treaty on the assurance of Sindhia alone nor does he think it proper that Sindhia should conclude peace on his own responsibility leaving aside the other members of the confederacy who were joined together in declaring war. When the Governor-General sent his draft treaty for the writer's guarantee he requested that it might be ratified by the Poona Ministers as well as by Nawab Niẓām 'Alī. The treaty that has been concluded between Mr Anderson and Sindhia still awaits ratification by the Peshwa. The latter will not put his seal to it without the concurrence of the Nawab, the writer and Ḥaidar Nāik. If it is ratified it will receive the seal of all these chiefs, otherwise it will remain incomplete. Requests that Sindhia and Anderson may be directed to get the treaty ratified by all the chiefs as well as by the Poona Ministers. If this is not done it will be binding only on Sindhia and the English and it is doubtful if in the face of opposition from the other parties even they will remain firm to it. Has explained the situation fully to him and it rests on him to take what measures he likes. Refers him to Mr Chapman and Beniram Pandit for further particulars.

PS.—(1) The Governor-General wrote that if the Poona Ministers disavowed the treaty concluded through their accredited representative he would also repudiate the agreement. It appears that he is not satisfied with the results of Anderson's mission just as the Poona Ministers disapprove Sindhia's mediation. In the circumstance the writer's plan is the best to act upon. Refers him to the representations of Beniram Pandit for particulars.

PS.—(2) Is fully satisfied with Mr Chapman's mission. His residence 'here' is very helpful in understanding and explaining the situation. Awaits the Governor-General's reply. (*OR 91; TR 20, pp 612-36, no 80; AR 4, p 153.*)

Dec. 16. **643.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his two letters expressing his adherence to his old alliance [with the Maharaja] and explaining the mode of peace and concord with the Peshwa. Is glad to learn that he has now fully recovered his health. Reminds him that in most of his letters to the Maharaja he had declared that the latter's seal was the 'seal of King Solomon' and must be affixed to the treaty of peace between the English and the Mahrattas. Refers him to Beniram Pandit for particulars. (*TR 20, pp 636-42, no 81; AR 4, p 153.*)

Dec. 17. **644.** From Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Has received his letter through Mr Bristow saying that he gave no credit to the allegations of certain malicious persons against the Khān as he is satisfied that the latter is true to his engagements and loyal in his duties to the Nawab Vazir, Āṣafu'd-Daulah. The receipt of the letter has afforded him absolute peace of mind and relief from all anxieties. By the grace of God the Governor-General is just and every fact of far and near is clearly

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reflected in his heart which is transparent like a mirror. For the last nine years he has been passing his days in this strip of land [Rampur] which was assigned to him. All malicious representations against him have proved false and baseless. His enemies have on every occasion been put to shame and, God willing, they shall meet with no better luck in future. Has no power to deviate from his engagements with the Nawab Vazir or the Governor-General. Is ever ready to serve them loyally and faithfully His agent, Sheo Parshad Munshī, attends on the Governor-General. Hopes he will communicate his pleasure through the Munshī. (*OR 92 ; TR 20, pp 644-6, no 83 ; AR 4, p 151.*)

Dec. 17. **645.** From the *vakīl* of Ray Ram Parshad. Says that Raja Ram Sewak used to receive an allowance of Rs 500 a month from the *Niẓāmat* since the time of Nawab Ja'far 'Alī Khān. After the death of the Raja the allowance was continued to his children and brothers for some time. Later the *Niẓāmat* reduced the amount to Rs 200 and then totally stopped it. It now appears from the vouchers signed by Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah that a sum of Rs 5,225 is due from the *Niẓāmat*. Requests him therefore to write to Sir John D'oyly for the recovery of the said amount. (*TR 19, pp 86-7, no 48.*)

Dec. 17. **646.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. As he was the prime mover of the alliance now subsisting between the English and Mahadaji Sindhia and in view of the Maharaja's friendship with both the Peshwa and the Governor-General and of his exertions in effecting the present peace it is necessary that his (the Maharaja's) seal and signature should be put to the treaty. (*TR 20, pp 642-3, no 82 ; AR 4, p 153.*)

Dec. 17. **647.** *Madho Rao Sadasheo to the Nawab of Arcot.* Has received his letter. Is surprised that it contains no reply to the objections made to the articles [of the proposed treaty between the English and the Peshwa]. The business cannot be accomplished by writing and negotiating in general terms. Has learnt from his letter that the business has now been entrusted to others. This is not proper. The Nawab ought to bring the negotiations to a happy end. Refers to Raojī's letter for particulars.

2. *The Nawab of Arcot to the Peshwa.* Is glad to learn that a firm and lasting friendship between the addressee and the English is about to be settled agreeably to the Nawab's most ardent wishes. Urges him in the most friendly manner to speedily execute a treaty with Mr Anderson who is invested with full powers by the Governor-General for the purpose. Requests him not to lose time in listening to the representations of Ḥaidar Nāik who wishes to promote his own evil designs, but to conclude peace without delay. By the blessing of God it will never be violated.

The English have just captured and destroyed several French ships of war, killed many people and took the others prisoners. A large force arrived at Calicut where they defeated Sardār Khān and took him prisoner. A desperate engagement took place between the English and the French fleets in which the latter lost many people and were

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obliged to retire. The English fleet after refitting intended to capture and destroy all the French ships but they disappeared.

Ḥaidar Nāik is now at Cuddalore joined by 1,000 French and 500 Kafirs. General Coote who has been reinforced by 3,000 of the King's army will march in a week's time against the enemy and will crush him. At the approach of the English army Ḥaidar has always retreated with great loss but he is expected to put up a fight this time as he has been joined by some French troops. This is what the English most desired. They will cut off his whole army and take all his guns.

The Peshwa must consult his own interests and conclude the peace. No good can come out of an alliance with Ḥaidar 'Alī. What avails it if he now pays the addressee a few *lākhs* of rupees when he has taken whole countries to the value of crores? He has disgraced and dishonoured many noble families of the Mahratta nation. It is derogatory to the Peshwa not to revenge himself on him for all his treachery and a more favourable opportunity than the present cannot offer. Were the Nawab to communicate to the addressee the overtures of peace which Ḥaidar has made to the English he would clearly perceive his treacherous disposition. But the English do not propose to reveal his terms as they want to keep the door open in case the Peshwa should delay the ratification of the peace. Is astonished that though the Peshwa has experienced Ḥaidar's treachery on so many occasions he yet suffers himself to be deluded by his artful insinuations. Assures him that at the present juncture nothing can tend more to promote the Peshwa's true interests than a peace and alliance with the English whose forces are now assembling in large numbers in all quarters. (*TR 20, pp 646-57, no 84; AR 4, p 149.*)

Dec. 20. **648.** From Raja Surat Singh. Says that he and his ancestors have for four generations served the house of the Nawab Vazir and they have been honoured with the charge of his *Dīwānī*. As there subsists the closest friendship between the Governor-General and Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah it is a pity that the writer did not correspond with him before now. Has thought it necessary to write these particulars and hopes to be favoured with a reply. (*OR 93; TR 19, pp 87-8, no 49; AR 4, p 165.*)

Dec. 25. **649.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that he had sent to the Governor-General three *hundīs* of the total amount of Rs 29,579 drawn in favour of Shaikh Najmu'd-Dīn, Maulavī Raḥīmu'd-Dīn, Qāẓī Muḥammad Amīr, 'Abdullah Khān and Qutbu'd-Dīn Aḥmad Khān. It appears that the Governor-General directed the Resident at Lucknow to pay the amount of the bills to these men. The Resident, it is understood, informed Fakhru'l Islam about it and the latter collecting the money applied it to the account of the rent of his farm. The fact is this. The money was sent for religious and charitable purposes, such as subsistence grants to the poor and distressed, construction of mosques, offerings at the shrines of holy men as also for the pay of his employees

at Gopaman or the support of the dependants of such of them as are now dead. Requests therefore that the amount of the bills may be paid to the proper recipients and the receipts obtained from them may be forwarded to the writer. The affairs of the rent of his farm are Fakhru'l Islam's own concern but he is responsible for the money which he has taken. (*OR 94 ; TR 19, pp 88-9, no 50 ; AR 4, p 161.*)

Dec. 26. **650.** From Ghulām Shah Najmu'd-Dīn and others. State that they had received a letter from the Nawab of Arcot saying that he had despatched a *hunḍī* through the Governor-General and directing that the amount thereof should be distributed among themselves and other destitute persons of Oudh according to the enclosed instructions. After some time it came to their knowledge that the Governor-General had forwarded the *hunḍī* to Mr Middleton for delivering its amount to the payees. Fakhru'l Islam Khān, who had posed as the Nawab's relation before General Coote and had obtained the farm of Gopamau, on hearing of the *hunḍī* bribed Mr Middleton's *mutaṣaddīs* and in this manner he got the amount of the *hunḍī* and deducted the same on account of his rents. The writers then complained to Mr Middleton, represented the true facts to him and waited on him for five to six months but he paid no attention to the case. Pray therefore that the Governor-General may pay the amount of the *hunḍī* from his own *sarkār* or direct Mr Middleton to deliver it to the rightful payees and obtain their receipts or acquittances. The poor and destitute persons are in a most wretched state on account of the money not having been paid to them. The amount due from Fakhru'l Islam may be realised in any way the Governor-General thinks fit. The petitioners should receive their dues. (*OR 95 ; TR 19, pp 89-91, no 51 ; AR 4, p 163.*)

Dec. 26. **651.** From Fatḥ 'Alī Khān. Has already represented in his several petitions how embarrassed he is on account of the meagreness of his allowance that is fixed from the Niẓāmat of Murshidabad. Unfortunately however he has not yet been favoured with a reply. The stipend of Rs 1,000 a month was barely sufficient for his expenses before. Now that his family has increased and he has to look after not only his mother but also his wife and children he has fallen in great distress. Prays therefore that the amount of his stipend may be increased so that he may spend his days in absolute peace of mind and offer prayers for the Governor-General's prosperity. (*OR 96 ; TR 19, pp 91-2, no 52 ; AR 4, p 162.*)

Dec. 30. **652.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. The Governor-General's friendship for the Nawab and the interest which he has ever taken in his affairs give him a right not only to offer advice when occasion arises but to see that it is faithfully acted upon. Actuated by these principles last year he drew up certain regulations for the Nawab's conduct and is much gratified to learn that they have operated so well as to bring about a considerable reduction in his expenses and to provide a fund for the gradual discharge of his debts. Admonishes the Nawab to be very particular in the choice of his companions and in the observance

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of a proper and dignified conduct in public. If he does not attend to these points he will never be able to maintain his true position. The former letters of the Governor-General contain sufficient instructions on this subject and the Nawab is asked to read them again and follow them. Says that it was from the motive of a sincere friendship that the Governor-General chose Sir John D'oyly, a person in whom he has the greatest confidence and on whose integrity he can rely, to reside on his part with the Nawab. Hopes that by attending to this gentleman's advice he will reciprocate the Governor-General's friendship. The reformation which has already taken place in the Nawab's household and in his mode of living sufficiently demonstrates Sir John's good intentions. The latter by this line of conduct must have made many enemies from amongst those who have been deprived of their former advantages. Desires the Nawab therefore to discountenance these men and turn a deaf ear to such insinuations as are likely to create a breach of confidence between him and Sir John. Should the Nawab act contrary to the advice given he will deprive that gentleman of his power of effectually completing a plan so well begun for the restoration of his affairs. Refers him to Sir John for further particulars. (*TI 26, pp 29-32, no 51 ; AI 4, p 171.*)

Dec. 30. **653.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Informs him that Sir John D'oyly is returning to his station and desires that the Nawab should consider any advice given by that gentleman to be directly proceeding from the Governor-General. (*TI 26, p 32, no 52 ; AI 4, p 171.*)

Dec. 31. **654.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Assures the Nawab that it was never intended to employ Col. Hannay at Lucknow and that the Colonel was preparing to leave for Europe when he died. (*TI 26, p 32, no 53 ; AI 4, p 172.*)

655. *Mirzā Najaf Khān to*.....[1]Has received his letter saying that the addressee has heard that the writer under the pretence of attending the wedding of Afrāsiāb Khān intends to cross the Jumna with troops and artillery and to send Najaf Qulī Khān with Ẓābiṭah Khān towards Patthargarh. The addressee expresses his surprise at this report but the writer is still more surprised because not even in his dreams such thoughts crossed his mind. This is a concoction of his enemies. Is firmly united to the Company's *sarkār*. Such absurd thoughts never entered his head. If the addressee cannot give credence to the reports of messengers let him send a trustworthy agent to the spot in order to see things for himself. Afrāsiāb Khān will go to his wedding with Najaf Qulī Khān and a small retinue. If the writer joins the ceremony he will go unattended as all his troops are stationed in the *maḥāls* and his artillery is at Dig. It appears that the preparations for the *sāchaq* ceremony have been reported by his enemies to be the preparations for war. Declares by Allah that he is a firm friend of the Company and assures the addressee that he will remain so through all circumstances. (*OR 97.*)

[1] Date and name of addressee are not given.

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——[1] **656.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Says that he has had dealings with the Governors of Madras for about forty years and that he protected his country and his honour as long as he had revenues, treasure and borrowing capacity. When his resources were exhausted and his subjects were impoverished and people began to pursue their own selfish ends with cruelty he could no more afford his ryots necessary protection. He accordingly entered into a treaty with the Governor-General for the preservation of his rights, his territory and his honour and for the improvement of the Company's affairs. The Governor-General then appointed a minister on his behalf at the Nawab's court in order to keep the treaty in force. For the past six months however certain persons are disputing over the treaty in order to further their own interests. They are bent on finding fault with it and declaring it defective. But the Nawab is jealously preserving it so that its advantages may proclaim the wisdom of the Governor-General. At the request of Lord Macartney the Nawab made over to him entire authority over the collections of his country for so long as the present war should last. Such large powers he had never given to any one. He was quite confident at the time that if he employed his own officers the revenue could be collected and payments made to the Company out of the collections. In fact, such had been the practice for a long time past. He supplied crores of rupees according to his engagements and until the outbreak of the war several thousand *hūns* were paid in advance. But Lord Macartney had not been able to make any settlement since he received charge of the collections. By introducing novel and curious methods he has ruined the affairs of the collection so much so that even such districts as have escaped the devastations of the enemy have fallen into disorder and chaos. He is acting contrary to the agreement which he had executed on December 2 and a copy of which has already been forwarded to the Governor-General. The *'āmils* of the country have lost all sense of responsibility. They do not fear the Nawab as they are secure in the knowledge that he has nothing to do with the collection. They do not consider themselves responsible to Lord Macartney as they know that he is ignorant of local customs and issues a fresh order every day. Formerly the agents of the *'āmils* came to one place, that is, the Nawab's house, for transacting their business and acted under the orders of one master, that is the Nawab. At present they have to go from place to place and pass through ten or twenty channels before they can complete a single item of work. That is how the collection of revenues has come to a standstill. The *'āmils* are also in suspense regarding the tenure of their offices. They have neither been dismissed nor confirmed. Besides, the Governor has issued a decree that no one may furnish supplies to the army without his orders. This led to further trouble. The troops of both the Company and the Nawab mutinied at Nellore and Trichinopoly and looted the bazar at the latter station. The officers of the army state that Lord Macartney is passing such orders on account of his ignorance of local custom. Their

[1] Date is not given.

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representations were forwarded to the Governor and a copy is enclosed herewith for the Governor-General's information. The writer is at a fix what to do. It is a pity that though he invested the Governor with such large powers the work of collection is proceeding not at all satisfactorily. As by this time Lord Macartney has not been able to secure reliable sureties for the collection the Nawab suggests if it would not be better that this task should be entrusted to him. It is not necessary that the country should be ruined in order that Lord Macartney may gather experience and knowledge. Requests that such orders may be issued to the Governor and the writer as the Governor-General thinks fit and proper in the circumstances; otherwise the collection of the country will be utterly ruined and the consequences will be disastrous not only to the Nawab but also to the Company who are already embarrassed on account of the expenses of the army. (*OR 98.*)

657. From Har Parshad, *Munshī* of Sivaji Patel. The Peshwa has written to Patel Ṣāḥib saying that the latter is well aware how there subsists a treaty between the former and Ḥaidar Nāik stipulating that the parties will never make peace with the English and if ever this step is taken they shall do so jointly. The Peshwa understands that Patel Ṣāḥib is engaged in a negotiation with the English. Directs that such a settlement may be made as would restore the old order of affairs. All territory wrested from his servants' hands should be returned to him. It was formerly agreed that the Peshwa, Nawab Niẓām 'Alī, Mudhoji Bhonsla and Ḥaidar would unitedly wage war with the English. But Mudhoji made friends with them. The Nawab wavered. Ḥaidar alone kept his word. Patel Sāḥib is well acquainted with these facts and he should accordingly so manage the negotiations as to obtain the most advantageous terms, always keeping in view the conduct of Ḥaidar. Fath Singh Gaikwar was forced by circumstances to make peace with the English. He should now be left alone and the Peshwa will reconcile him to his brother, Gobind Rao Gaikwar. (*OR 99.*)

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Jan. 5. **658.** To Raja Deozundon, on the borders of Cooch Behar. Requests him to send *dastaks* to Mr Goodlad for Mr Turner who is going to the Teshu Lama and who, on his way, has to pass through the Raja's territory. (*TI 27, p 1, no 1; AI 4, p 198.*)

Jan. 10. **659.** From 'Umdatu'n-Nisā Begam. Says that her uncle Asad 'Alī Khān and his manager Tawakkul Singh have been guilty of various frauds in respect of the distribution of the property left by her deceased father. The Khān forged a seal and affixed the same on some bonds in order to defraud her. Further the Khān has been unjustly retaining all the papers and documents relating to the estate of her deceased father. The Begam therefore addressed a letter herself and got another written by Mr Campbell to Mr Ives requesting him to apprehend the Khān. Mr Ives in consequence thereof compelled the Khān to enter into

[1] Date is not given.

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securities for his appearance. But later on he having obtained the release of his securities absconded.

Nandi Ram, a servant of her deceased father, once during the lifetime of the deceased put in a claim for a certain sum of money alleged to be payable by her father. The case was tried by Ṣadru'l Ḥaq Khān under the orders of Mr Baber and Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and in the end it transpired that the complainant himself was debtor to her father to the extent of Rs 22,000. In the meantime Sadru'l Haq Khān having died, no orders were passed and the matter remained in abeyance. Nandi Ram, taking advantages of her helpless position, and knowing that all papers in connection with his case were in the possession of Asad 'Alī Khān, has renewed his claim in the court of Mr Ives who has consequently issued summons to her *vakīl*. Requests the Governor-General therefore to direct Mr Ives to get Asad 'Alī Khān apprehended and to deliver him up together with Nandi Ram and Tawakkul Singh to the Begam and to assist and support her in all emergencies. Requests the Governor-General further to write to Mr Fenwick to discredit the false accusations that may be laid against her by the servants of her father's household.

Requests of the Begam :—Says that by a resolution of the Government the *jāgīr* of her father has been continued jointly to herself and her sister Aimanah Khānam and that she has been made responsible for the payment of Rs 85,000, being the liability of the estate. Requests therefore that the revenue of the said *jāgīr* be put under the sole management of her *'āmil* until the debt is liquidated. The *'āmil* will regularly pay to her sister a subsistence allowance. Requests also that Mr Brooke be directed to call Abul Qāsim Khān to account for the sums fraudulently obtained and dissipated by him at the instigation of her sister.

(2) The pension received by her father from the *Niẓāmat* be continued to her.

(3) Sir John D'oyly be directed to pay her personal pension regularly as also the pension of her late father which is to be continued to her.

(4) The *Zamīndars* of Sayeedpur and Sultanpur, conferred in *jāgīr* on her in the *chakla* of Jessore, have withheld payments. Requests him therefore to adopt such measures as may be necessary for the realisation of the rent from them agreeably to the former *band-o-bast.* (*TR 21, pp 1-3, no 1 ; AI 4, p 189.*)

Jan. 16. **660.** From Raghunath Rao. Requests an order to the Government of Bombay directing them to restore to him the jewels that the writer had deposited with them. Encloses the copy of a letter which he received from the Company through his *vakīls* who had gone to England and who returned about four months ago. It should have been sent to the Governor-General as soon as it arrived but this could not be done as the rains intervened. (*OR 1 ; AR 4, p 181.*)

Jan. 17. **661.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter intimating that Mr James Anderson arrived at Poona and communicated to the addressee the particulars of his mission. Says that he does not require

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any further assurance from him regarding his friendship towards the writer as he has always proved himself a firm and sincere friend. Nor does he desire to form other connections unless they should tend to the mutual advantage of both of them. Has informed him through Mr Anderson about the death of Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān[1] and the latest intelligence confirms the report. Refers him for further particulars to Mr Anderson. (*TI 28, pp 1-2, no 1; AI 4, p 187.*)

Jan. 18. **662.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that he had proposed certain amendments in the new scheme formed by the Governor-General for the better administration of the *Faujdārī 'Adalats* and had communicated them to him. Is now sending a memorandum containing his suggestions through Sir John D'oyly. Hopes he will approve them.

Memorandum.—The number and salary of the *dārogha*s provided in the new plan may be reduced without impairing the efficiency. In certain places a *maulavi* with some *munshis* and writers to assist him will suffice to carry on the work and the services of a *dārogha* will not be necessary.

The maintenance of a *sarishta* with a *sarishtadār*, a few *munshīs* and a *taḥvīldār* is absolutely necessary for keeping the records of the services, appointments and dismissals of the officers of the *Faujdārī 'Adālats* but nothing has been mentioned in the new scheme for the establishment of any such *sarishta.*

Similarly the services of four *munshīs* and two copyists are indispensable in the *Faujdārī 'Adālats* for writing out the *parwānas* and orders of execution and punishment.

A body of at least 100 sepoys is needed for escorting the murderers and robbers for trial and examination from *mufaṣṣal* to *ṣadr* and *vice versa* and for inflicting punishment on them.

The services of a capable *dārogha* with a suitable salary are indispensable at each of the following places, Murshidabad, Patna, Dacca and Calcutta.

A contingent of one *daf'adār* and fifty *harkāras* is required for delivering the order of punishment and the release of prisoners and for carrying the books and *parwānas.*

It will not be possible to shift the *Faujdārī 'Adālats* from their present situations to the neighbourhood of *Dīwānī 'Adālats* until a prison and a separate building to house the *'Adālat* are built in each place. Suggests that every month a small sum may be allowed on account for the feeding of the prisoners. A complete account of the expenses on this head will be duly submitted to the Governor-General at the end of each month for his sanction.

In the new scheme the wages of a *barqandāz* is fixed at Rs 3 but the men at Calcutta and Murshidabad will require a better pay.

[1] Mirzā Najaf Khān according to the vol. of Abstracts.

Provision should also be made in the new plan for stationery and oil to be used in the *Ekjāi Sarishta* where the account and *sanads* and records of the appointment and dismissal of officers are kept.

Conformably to the new plan the services of the officers of the *Faujdāri 'Adālats* at Nadia and Dinajpur have been dispensed with and the cases in the files of these officers have been transferred to the files of the officers of Jessore and Purnea respectively. But the officers of the latter courts owing to excess of work are unable to take up extra cases in addition to their own. Thinks it desirable therefore to reinstate the retrenched officers and their respective offices. (*TR 21, pp 3-7, no 2; AR 4, p 191.*)

Jan. 18. **663.** From Kunwar Daulat Singh. Says that since the death of his grandfather, Maharaja Shitab Ray, the writer's father, Maharaja Kalyan Singh, has been constantly labouring under hardship. He is now reduced to such penury that he is unable even to provide the writer with the bare necessaries of life. The Kunwar had represented his distress to the Governor-General when the latter was staying at Murshidabad. He had then promised him his protection. Reminds him now of his promise and seeks his patronage. (*TR 21, p 7, no 3; AR 4, p 190.*)

Jan. 18. **664.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Prays that a *jāgīr* worth 75 lakhs of *dāms* in the *Ṣūbah* of Bihar may be bestowed on his two sons, Nawab Bahrām Jang and Nawab Dilāwar Jang. (*TR 21, pp 7-8, no 4; AI 4, p 191.*)

Jan. 18. **665.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Says that all his letters together with copies of letters and other papers relating to the transactions at Madras that the Nawab transmitted for the information of this Government have been duly received. Has learnt from them as also by the verbal representations of Saiyid Muḥammad 'Āṣim Khān that the Government of Madras have committed excesses in the Nawab's affairs and assumed an absolute power over his government in consequence of which he, his family and his subjects have been reduced to a state of extreme distress. Admits that the Nawab is the first Prince of this Empire who united with the Company and the British nation and adhered to his friendship at all times and under every hardship and thus secured repeated assurances of protection and support from the King of Great Britain, the English Company and the writer's government. It is therefore just and necessary to give the Nawab every possible assistance and support in the affairs of his country and thus to protect his dignity and honour as far as practicable. Accordingly this Government have given positive directions to the Government of Madras on this subject and have likewise sent Saiyid Muḥammad 'Āṣim Khān back to him and deputed Mr Richard Sulivan, their Resident, at his *darbār*. Hopes that the Madras Government in accordance with the directions given them will immediately relinquish the management of the Nawab's country and return into his hands such parts of it as have already been secured from the depredations of Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān and later restore to his authority whatever portions should be recovered hereafter. Says

that ever since Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān entered the Nawab's dominions ample assistance in troops, grain, stores and treasure at a vast expense of money has been given to him from Calcutta and it is now expected of him that he will in his turn furnish ready money with the security of *sāhūkārs* and supply grain and cattle in the same quantity and number as was collected under the management of Lord Macartney with an addition of one-third of each agreeably to his engagements and that no complaint is made by the Madras Government on this head. By doing so the Nawab will accelerate the chastisement and expulsion of Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān from the Carnatic as also the restoration of his own affairs. Further, it will silence the enemies of the Nawab's government and redound to the honour of the Governor-General who has supported him in this business. Mr Richard Sulivan and Saiyid Muḥammad 'Āṣim Khān will fully communicate to him these particulars and he may rely on them. (*TI 28, pp 2-6, no 2; AI 4, p 185.*)

Jan. 18. **666.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Has received his letters expressing his friendship for the Company, his good will towards the Governor-General and his displeasure with Mr Holland. Says that the Governor of Madras was dismissed for acting contrary to the Nawab's wishes and for delays in restoring Guntur to him in accordance with the order of this Government. The Governor-General on his part has always complied with the Nawab's wishes as far as possible. It is the characteristic of the English nation that they never withhold their support from a person with whom they make treaties of friendship and alliance. For instance, the Nawab of Arcot being an old ally of the English they have always assisted him with men and money whenever an enemy invaded his country either by land or by sea. Another example will be found in their alliance with the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. When the latter having suffered loss in his war against the English came to their commander and expressed a desire for peace it was readily granted and every assistance was given to him thereafter. As he cannot fully express in writing his desire for a friendship with the addressee he is sending to him Saiyid Muḥammad 'Āṣim Khān, the *Dīwān* of the Nawab of Arcot, who has been with the Governor-General for some time. The said *Dīwān* will make representations to him and convince him of the good intentions of the Governor-General and the sincerity of his master towards him. Requests him therefore to summon Saiyid Muḥammad 'Āṣim Khān to his presence and give a hearing to his representations. (*TI 28, pp 6-12, no 3; AI 4, p 187.*)

Jan. 20. **667.** From Raja Chain Singh. Says that the Council having passed a decree granted him a *sanad* for the *zamīndārī* of Bishnupur. In the decree it was provided that Damodar Singh would get a suitable allowance for his support. Contrary to this order Damodar Singh presented an *'arẓī* and procured a *parwāna* for one half of the allowance which is allowed to the *Zamīndār*. He also represented that the *maḥāl* Bitterjit and some small *maḥāls* were not included in the *mālguzārī* and on this representation the gentlemen of the Committee without making any

further enquiry recorded in the Sadr Committee that these *maḥāls* were distinct from *mālguzārī*. Damodar thereafter took possession of these *maḥāls* and thereby caused a heavy loss to the revenue. Says further that these *maḥāls* from the commencement of the lease were under the *Zamīndār*. After the payment of the *mālguzārī* agreeably to the fixed custom a nominal profit accrues therefrom, which is hardly adequate to meet the expenses of the *zamīndārī*. Submits therefore that unless the lands of the servants, *chaukidārs, shāgird-peshas, sanapati maḥāls* and the fish *maḥāls* which have been taken possession of by Damodar Singh are allowed to remain with him it is impossible for the writer to pay the *mālguzārī* to the Company. Requests the Governor-General therefore to issue orders that the decree of the Council be upheld and that Damodar be asked to surrender the *maḥāls* illegally taken possession of by him and that he be restrained from interfering in the farm of the writer. (*TR 21, pp 8-9, no 5; AI 4, p 189.*)

Jan. 22. **668.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Has received his two letters intimating the arrival of a *vakīl* from Ḥaidar' Alī Khān at his *darbār*. Says that the cruelty shown by Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān in the Carnatic and the devastation caused by him there and in the neighbouring countries are well known to the Nawab. His former letters and the representations of Mr Holland must have impressed upon the Nawab's mind how earnestly the Governor-General has always cultivated his friendship and what endeavours he has made to re-establish peace and prosperity among the inhabitants of these countries. Requests him not to give credit to the reports that are afloat concerning the movement of the army in the Carnatic. The fact is that in view of the approach of the monsoon when hostilities are suspended and on account of the scarcity of provisions at Madras the army has been split into detachments and a division of it sent to the north. Hopes that the Nawab will place entire confidence in the faith of this Government as so far he has never experienced any deviation on their part. Refers him to Mr James Grant for further particulars. (*TI 28, pp 13-16, no 4; AI 4, p 187.*)

Jan. 22. **669.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Says that Mr James Grant had been introduced to the Nawab when Mr John Holland was a Resident at his court and ever since that gentleman remained at Masulipatam on account of his health. Mr Grant has now entirely recovered from his illness and is going to stay at the Nawab's court. Hopes that the Nawab will show him the same favours as he always showed to Mr Holland and give credit to whatever he communicates to him in the name of the Governor-General. (*TI 28, p 16, no 5; AI 4, p 187.*)

Jan. 24. **670.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. The Council have decided upon the construction of a road leading to Bhagalpur after the jungle has been cleared. Accordingly the Khān is asked to issue orders to the *'amālās* of Murshidabad, Azimabad, Dinajpur, Purnea and Bhagalpur directing them to send immediately all the prisoners under their respective charge to Mr Clevland, the Collector of Bhagalpur so that he may employ them upon the construction of the new road. A list should

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also be forwarded with each batch of prisoners giving their names, the date of their imprisonment and that on which their release falls due, so that on the expiry of their term they may be set free. Mr Clevland has been directed to meet the expenses of the prisoners' food and to show them under the head of *Faujdārī* charges. (*CI 10, p 426, no 683; TI 27, p 1, no 2; AI 4, p 199.*)

Feb. 7. **671.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Congratulates the Governor-General on the occasion of the conclusion of peace between the English and the Peshwa. (*TR 21, p 9, no 6; AI 4, p 191.*)

Feb. 7. **672.** From Babbū Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 21, p 10, no 7; AI 4, p 189.*)

Feb. 21. **673.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Commends Dr Thomas to his favour. (*TI 27, p 1, no 3; AI 4, p 200.*)

Feb. 23. **674.** From Ghulām Pīr, *vakīl* of the Nawab of Farrukhabad. Transmits an *'arẓī* from his master, the Nawab of Farrukhabad. Says that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah has appointed a *sazāwal* at Farrukhabad. Nawab Muẓaffar Jang, his master, delayed sending the stipulated revenue to the Nawab Vazir's government solely because he expected a remission of four *lākhs* and fifty thousand rupees but he was sadly disappointed in his expectations. Requests the Governor-General to direct Mr Bristow to refrain from usurping his master's territory and to request Nawab Āṣafu'd Daulah to recall the *sazāwal*. Promises to pay the money for the present year *qisṭ* by *qisṭ* and to pay the arrears afterwards.

PS.—Says that Nawab Muẓaffar Jang has appointed Gopal Das Sah a *taḥvīldār* and *khazānchī* of his country. Sah will henceforth be in charge of all the collections in the country and will regularly transmit the government revenue. Refers him to Lala Khush-Hal Chand for further particulars. (*TR 21, pp 10-11, no 8; AI 4, p 190.*)

Feb. 23. **675.** From Muẓaffar Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad. Assures him that there is no truth in the rumour that Sibghatullah Khān is the author of the report that by giving bribes to the English gentlemen to the amount of six *lākhs* he freed the country of Farrukhabad from the control of the Nawab Vazir and established the writer's administration there. The report is evidently the invention of his enemies who are ever bent on ruining him and his affairs. A similar rumour was started by these men some time ago that Sibghatullah Khān had procured for himself Kanauj and other *maḥals* and thus caused a heavy deficit in the collections but the falsity of this rumour soon became manifest to the Governor-General. Says that in obedience to the orders of the Governor-General the writer undertook the administration of the country and the first distress that befell him was the want of rain; the second was the question of making provision for his dependants and relatives; and, lastly, the maintenance of 2,000 infantry and 500 horse for the due collection of the rents and for the preservation of peace and order in the country. In spite of all these difficulties the writer

agreeably to the command of the Governor-General whole-heartedly employed himself and succeeded in improving the agriculture of the land and bringing happiness and contentment to his ryots. Depends entirely on the Governor-General for the safety of his life and honour. Refers him to Shaikh Ghulām Pīr for further particulars. (*TR 21, pp 11-14, no 9.*)

Feb. 25. **676.** From the Deb Raja. Says that considering the friendship subsisting between the writer and the Governor-General it is but proper that a regular correspondence should subsist between them. This however is rendered difficult on account of the bad and dangerous condition of the road. Is now deputing his agents to the Governor-General to lay before him certain representations on his behalf. The people of the villages Badagram and Dilam once molested and oppressed the inhabitants of another village, Hat Nagchero. Mr Goodlad on receipt of this information caused the offenders to be duly punished. He further notified the inhabitants and the *zamīndārs* of Bhutan that he would severely punish such misdemeanour within the boundaries of Bhutan if they were brought to his notice. Is fully satisfied with Mr Goodlad, who, in his opinion, appears to be a more efficient officer than his predecessor, Mr Bogle. Requests that both the writer and Mr Goodlad be furnished with *parwānas* authorising them to punish such offenders as are found guilty of raising disturbances within the boundaries of Bijni. Bijni is a place which pays annually a tribute of elephants to the Company and a *peshkash* to the Raja. It is now reported that the people of the place are being maltreated by Mr Baillie, Chief of Yogis Ghopan. By such conduct he is causing a loss to both the Raja and the Company. Over and above this, certain people have wrongfully usurped some of the lands of the *Zamīndār* of Bijni and the latter now thus being deprived of his possessions is unable to pay his tribute as usual.

PS.—Reminds the Governor-General of his promise to relinquish Phaulch Kaulch. Is sorry that Mr Bogle is now dead and the matter remains in abeyance. Hopes that the Governor-General will deliver up the place to the Raja agreeably to his promise. (*TR 21, pp 14-17, no 10.*)

Feb. 25. **677.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Informs him that the Board, with a view to maintaining his dignity, have reserved to him an exclusive jurisdiction, independent of the *Diwānī 'Adālat*, in all causes of a civil nature wherein members of his family and household or the female descendants of the former Nāẓims of Bengal shall be concerned either as plaintiffs or defendants. If, however, any of them should prefer to resort to the established courts they shall be at full liberty to do so. (*TI 27, pp 1-2, no 4; AI 4, p 200.*)

Feb. 25. **678.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Recommends that the Nawab should continue to pay to 'Umadatun Nisā and Imārī Aimanah Khānam, the two daughters of the late Muḥammad Eraj Khān, the pension of Rs 900 a month, which their father received during his

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lifetime from the *Niẓāmat*. Says that they are ladies of great dignity and it behoves him to contribute to their support in view of the ancient connection between their family and that of the Nawab. (*TI 27, p 2, no 5; AI 4, p 200.*)

Feb. 25. **679.** To the Raja of Bhutan. Has received his letter and agreeably to his request has put under Mr Richard Goodlad Bijni and the other places situated on the borders of Bhutan which formerly were not under the jurisdiction of Rangpur, and has directed him at the same time to carry out the Raja's instructions to his entire satisfaction. Now he may rest assured that the said gentleman will act up to the Governor-General's orders. The Raja writes that he has obtained possession of all the places formerly relinquished[1] by the English except one which remained undelivered on account of Mr Bogle's death and desires the restoration of the same. Accordingly orders have been issued to Mr Goodlad and conformable to the Raja's requests a *parwāna* to the inhabitants of Bijni, Badagram, is enclosed. Mr Goodlad has been asked to give particular attention to the administration of the frontiers and it is hoped that tranquillity will prevail in both countries and that the travellers will journey with safety. Is greatly pleased to see the map of his country brought to him by the Raja's people. They requested to have a map of Calcutta for the Raja but as it was not ready he could not comply. Will, however, transmit one to him later. Is sending to him through his people some articles which are the products of this country as presents. (*TI 27, pp 2-3, no 6; AI 4, p 197.*)

Feb. 25. **680.** To Behosa Subah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 27, p 3, no 7; AI 4, p 197.*)

Feb. 25. **681.** *Parwāna.* The inhabitants residing on the borders of Bijni, Badagram, Banska, Damilkot, etc., are strongly warned against creating disturbances on the frontiers of Bhutan or molesting the inhabitants of that place. If they cross their boundaries and are captured the Deb Raja has the Company's permission to punish them. (*TI 27, pp 3-4, no 8; AI 4, p 200.*)

Feb. 27. **682.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Mr John Scott, who formerly resided at Lucknow and is now at Benares, employs agents in the districts of Tanda and Allahabad for the making and washing of cloths. Requests him therefore to order the *'āmils* and other officials of those places to assist and protect that gentleman's people and to afford immediately every assistance which his men may seek from them. The addressee is further asked to send a *parwāna* under the seal of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Mr Scott granting him permission to carry on his trade in the aforesaid places so that it may serve him as an authority. (*TI 27, p 4, no 9; AI 4, p 199.*)

Feb. 27. **683.** To Saiyid Muḥammad Āṣim Khān. Has received the letter which the Khān wrote from Ganjam. It is a fact that the Court of Directors

[1] In pursuance of the treaty of 1774. *Vide* Aitchison, *Treaties, Engagements & Sanads* (5th Ed.), Vol. XIV, p 81.

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have cancelled the appointment of Mr Richard Sulivan as Resident at the court of the Nawab of Arcot but it is not true that he has been dismissed the service. The orders of the Directors are for the Governor-General and Council to obey. It is certainly not intended that they should operate to the injury of the Nawab's rights and interests. Asks him to proceed to the Nawab immediately and to remove any misapprehensions which may have arisen in his mind on this account. General Sir Eyre Coote is shortly leaving for Madras and as he has received full instructions of the Governor-General and Council he will be able to give the Nawab the most salutary advice for the management of his affairs. Says that nothing has so far happened which either invalidates or tends to change the existing arrangements. (*TI 28, pp 17-19, no 6; AI 4, p 185.*)

Mar. 3.[1] **684.** From the mother of Ruḥu'd-Dīn Khān. Informs the Governor-General that her son Ruḥu'd-Dīn died on 3 *Jumāda* I [6 April]. Requests his favour and protection. (*TR 21, pp 17-18, no 11; AI 4, p 193.*)

Mar. 3. **685.** To the Raja of Cuttack. Requests him to see that Capt. Black's convoy of horses to Madras is passed safely through his territory. (*TI 27, p 4, no 10; AI 4, p 198.*)

Mar. 3. **686.** To the Raja of Cuttack. Request him to give all facility to Major John Grattan, Col. Charles Cathcart, Col. Arthur Owen, Mr Thomas Graham and Mr William Tierney who will pass through his territory on their way to join Sir Eyre Coote at Madras. (*TI 27, p 5, no 11; AI 4, p 198.*)

Mar. 6. **687.** To Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot. Encloses for his information translations of the 51st and 52nd paragraphs of a letter which the Board have received from the Court of Directors under date 12 July 1782, and a translated extract of the 38th, 39th and 40th paragraphs of the Company's letter to the Presidency of Fort St George under the same date. (*TI 27, p 5, no 12; AI 4, p 197.*)

Mar. 7. **688.** From Ḥashmat Jang. Prays that the allowances of the writer and other employees of the *Niẓāmat* which have been stopped may be restored to them. Also requests that the farm of Sylhet may be bestowed on his brother, Saiyid 'Alī Khān Bahadur, who is thoroughly qualified for the business. (*TR 21, p 18, no 12; AI 4, p 191.*)

Mar. 7. **689.** From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah II. Has learnt from a letter of Mr Brooke that his *jāgīr* has been stopped. Mr Brooke has demanded from the writer the *jam'a-kharch* papers of the last ten years. Says that the papers in question are scattered in different places and that the writer is collecting them and that as soon as they are brought together he will immediately despatch them to Mr Brooke who will forward them to the Governor-General. The writer owing to his debts and other liabilities is labouring under the greatest difficulties. He had a mind to submit the papers personally but it is not possible for him

[1] Obviously this date is a mistake as it does not tally with the date given in the text of the letter.

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to do so in his present situation. Solicits the Governor-General's favour and protection. (*TR 21, pp 19-20, no 13; AI 4, p 192.*)

Mar. 7. **690.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Directs him to restore Shaikh Muḥammad 'Āshiq to the office of *Dārogha* at Chittagong as he is a native of that place and is known to and respected by all the inhabitants there and is in every way fit for the said office. (*TI 27, p 5, no 13; AI 4, p 199.*)

Mar. 8. **691.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Desires him to send Bishambhar Pandit to reside in Calcutta on his part during the absence of Beniram Pandit who has left for Benares owing to illness. (*TI 27, p 5, no 14; AI 4, p 200.*)

Mar. 8. **692.** To Raja Kalyan Singh. Repeats his orders to the Raja not to sell or mortgage his house at Benares without the knowledge and consent of the Governor-General. (*TI 27, p 6, no 15; AI 4, p 198.*)

Mar. 10. **693.** To Bhao Bakhshi. Has received his letter. Thanks him for his assistance in establishing friendship and alliance with Sindhia and the Peshwa. Has written to the authorities in England about the part played by the addressee in this affair. Is certain that an alliance between the Company and the Peshwa will prove equally advantageous to both the governments. (*TI 28, pp 19-20, no 7; AI 4, p 185.*)

Mar. 15. **694.** From Udai Narayan Das. States that for a long time past he was in possession of a piece of land for gardening and a field for cultivation in the village of Thakurbari and he paid the revenue due to the Government. Some time ago Phatik Mukerji, an inhabitant of the same village, seized his lands and took hostile possession of them. A representation having been made to the Governor-General he was pleased to order Mr Moore to investigate the case. That gentleman found in favour of the writer and ordered the *nāib* of Rani Bhawani to restore the possession to him. At this Mukerji absconded and the writer employed himself with zeal in preparing the land for a harvest. As soon as it was ready his enemy reappeared and regardless of the award of Mr Moore he destroyed the garden, the field and his *khānabarī* and many of the bamboos standing on the land. Over and above this he demanded from the writer the rent for his *khānabarī* and turned his people out of it and took possession of all the property he found therein. In this manner he caused the greatest distress to the writer and has utterly ruined him. Hopes therefore that the Governor-General will direct Nawab Muẓaffar Jang to redress the wrong done to him and to restore his property to him. (*TR 21, p 21, no 14.*)

Mar. 15. **695.** To Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Directs him to pay immediately the balances of the year 1188 *Faṣlī*=1780-1 A.D. (*TI 27, p 6, no 16; AI 4, p 197.*)

Mar. 19. **696.** To the Deb Raja. Introduces to him Mr Samuel Turner who is going to the Teshu Lama. (*TI 27, p 6, no 17; AI 4, p 197.*)

Mar. 20. **697.** From Amar Das, the brother, and Chintamal, the nephew, of the late Udaimal. Represent that Udaimal, an inhabitant of Multan and a

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khatrī by caste, was travelling from Delhi to Benares in order to sell his merchandise. On reaching a village called Sarairahan, which is at a distance of four *kos* from Benares, he died. Bihari Lal, his *khidmatgār*, carried the body to Benares and cremated it there. He also took into his custody all the goods belonging to the deceased including the jewels valued at about seventy thousand rupees and a bill of exchange for Rs 800 drawn upon the merchants of Delhi. Bihari demanded the money from the merchants but they refused to pay to him the amount. Nawab 'Abdul Aḥad Khān being informed of this affair got the money realised from the merchants and took charge of it as uninherited property. The writers being apprised of this fact approached the Nawab with proofs of their being legal heirs of the deceased. The Nawab after satisfying himself regarding their claims handed over the money to them. The writers then came down to Benares where they caused the goods of Bihari Lal valued at Rs 3,000 to be detained in the Custom House. They then lodged a complaint against Bihari in the *Dīwānī 'Adālat*. Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān supported the cause of Bihari and forcibly took possession of all the goods lying in the Custom House and disgraced the people that were posted there in behalf of the writers. The writers then with their families approached the Nawab and represented to him their sad situation but he did not attend to it. On the contrary he took Bihari Lal in his protection and appointed men to attend on him. Pray that the Governor-General may stand by them in their affliction and restore to them their rights. (*TR 21, pp 22-3, no 15 ; AI 4, p 189.*)

Mar. 23. **698.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to Mr Bristow:* Has drawn up the letter to the *'āmils* as directed by the addressee and will shortly submit it to him. The addressee accuses him that although he is vested with full powers as the *nāib* of the Vazir yet he has brought all business to a standstill. Says that he derived all his power from the support that he received from the Governor-General and the English officers. Accordingly he exerted himself in all their affairs and for his services he received the highest favours from the Governor-General. Nor did he neglect his duty in the present case. Unfortunately he failed to carry his point and his counsel was rejected. Has ever acted up to the addressee's instructions. For instance, in the matter of the regiments at Fatehgarh he did as he was directed without making a reference to the Nawab Vazir. When the addressee made his proposals about the Nawab's cavalry and the works in the Doab he told him that from the beginning he had no authority in these affairs yet he submitted them to the Nawab and advised him to give effect to them. In the meantime other people waited on the Nawab and assured him in behalf of the addressee that the Governor-General would approve whatever measures the Nawab chose to adopt. The addressee himself told the Nawab in the presence of the writer that Ḥaidar Beg Khān should not meddle with these affairs and the Nawab was free to act as he wished. He can judge for himself what power and authority the writer can possibly wield if such statements are made against him. Is ever ready to carry out his wishes if the fullest support is assured to him. Delay has occurred in the

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present case but the writer is not to blame. He repeatedly submitted the propositions to the Nawab Vazir and the latter replied that the Resident had declared to him that the *nāib* had no concern with these affairs and should not trouble himself about them. Has once again made the same representations to the Nawab Vazir as desired by the addressee. Will duly acquaint him with whatever orders he may receive. Dated 14 February. (*OR 2.*)

Mar. 23. **699.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to Mr Bristow.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 3.*)

Mar. 23. **700.** To Vithal Rao, an officer of Mahadaji Sindhia. Compliments him on his holding a place of high trust in Sindhia's service and says that he has no objection to his making a pilgrimage to Benares and Gaya. (*TI 27, p 6, no 18; AI 4, p 197.*)

Mar. 25. **701.** To the Dalai Lama. The friendship which subsisted between the writer and the Teshu Lama and the respect in which the latter was held is well known to the addressee. Had frequent occasions of knowing from the Teshu Lama about the addressee's many virtues and his attachment to him. The knowledge of his benevolence, justice and wisdom has made him desirous of establishing friendship with the addressee and thereby forming trade relations between the two countries. Has therefore made these sentiments known to Raja Irtini and requested him to communicate his wishes to the addressee and to transmit this letter to him. Mr Turner who has been deputed to the Raja's court is carrying this letter and if the addressee desires the said gentleman will also pay his respects to him. Encloses a list[1] of articles which he has desired Mr Turner to present to the addressee in his name and although they are in themselves of no value they are the pledges of friendship and so he hopes that they will be received as such. (*TI 27, pp 7-8, no 19; AI 4, p 198.*)

Mar. 25. **702.** To Raja Irtini. About a year ago he had received the Raja's letter through Purangiri Gosain informing him of the Teshu Lama's journey to China and his unfortunate death and was much afflicted to hear this sad news. The Lama was a person of many virtues and his loss is irreparable. The delay in reply was due to his grief which for some time incapacitated him from writing and to the death of Mr Bogle after his return to Calcutta. Has now appointed Mr Turner, who is a relation of his, to fill the place of the deceased and to strengthen the bond of friendship between the Governor-General on the one hand and the Raja and the present Teshu Lama on the other. The said gentleman has set out with the writer's letter which he will deliver to the Raja at Teshu Lumbo. Has left the plans necessary for the success of this object altogether to the Raja's sound judgment. Hopes that their friendly relations will prove advantageous to the subjects of both the states and will increase the Governor-General's reputation in this country as well as in Europe. Has learnt that friendship exists between the Lhasa Lama and the Dalai Lama and as the friend of the one should

[1] The list is not given in the volume.

be the friend of the other he has addressed the latter a message which Mr Turner will present to the Raja. As he is acquainted only with the Raja and the Lhasa Lama he thinks it right to send this message with the former's consent. If the Raja approves Mr Turner will despatch the letter to its addressee. If it is otherwise he will destroy it. Sends some presents which are the produce of this country as a token of his friendship. (*TI 27, pp 8-10, no 20 ; AI 4, p 199.*)

Mar. 25. **703.** To Sopon Chambu. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 27, p 10, no 21 ; AI 4, p 200.*)

Mar. 29. **704.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Says that Mr Grant who was to take the place of Mr Holland in the Nawab's court is unable to leave Masulipatam on account of ill-health and he has therefore resigned his service. As it is necessary to appoint a confidential agent of the English at his court in order to maintain their friendly relations and to counteract the false reports of malicious persons he proposes to send Mr Sulivan to fill this post. This gentleman had been an agent at the court of the Nawab of Arcot with whom the addressee has not been for a long time on friendly terms. It is therefore consistent with prudence to inform the latter of this proposal and to find out his sentiments thereon before it is carried into execution. There is no one more qualified than Mr Sulivan to fill this place of trust at the addressee's court and to represent to him the true sentiments of the Governor-General on all points. Moreover Mr Sulivan is intimately acquainted with the affairs of the Nawab of Arcot and thus he knows the causes which occasioned the estrangement between him and the addressee. Mr Sulivan can satisfy that blame has unjustly been cast on the Nawab of Arcot for the actions of others and that he merits the addressee's commiseration and respect rather than his displeasure. The Governor-General's choice fell on Mr Sulivan because through him he wanted to reconcile the parted friends. If however the addressee is not willing to receive him at his court he will not be appointed. (*TI 28, pp 21-4, no 8 ; AI 4, p 187.*)

Mar. 29. **705.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Intimates that the treaty formed between Mr Anderson on the part of the Company and Sindhia on behalf of the Poona Ministers has now been ratified by the parties concerned and the interchange of the counterparts took place on 24 February 1783 between Sindhia and Anderson. The war which is still raging in the Carnatic will accordingly come to an end. General Sir Eyre Coote is entrusted with the direction of affairs in the Carnatic and he will therefore keep up a correspondence with the Nawab. The General is a member of the Supreme Council and possesses the entire confidence of the Governor-General and his colleagues of the Council. Requests that every favour may be shown to him and his representations may receive due attention. (*TI 28, pp 24-6, no 9 ; AI 4, p 187.*)

Mar. 30. **706.** From Beniram Pandit. The *Zamīndārs* of Ghazipur represent that the extortions of the *'āmils* have thrown both the country and the *Zamīndārs* into the greatest confusion and distress. The *Zamīndārs* therefore request that the *band-o-bast* of their respective *zamīndārīs*

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be settled and determined by the Governor-General so that they might pay their rents direct into the Company's treasury. If the Governor-General agrees to this proposal they will submit a formal petition to the Board on this subject. The situation of the neighbouring districts is similar to theirs. It will be advantageous if the *band-o-bast* of the entire *zamīndārī* comprising the six districts is made on the same line. The total revenue at present from the *zamīndārī* of Benares is Rs 39,52,000. In a short time this figure will reach fifty *lākhs* if the proposed scheme is given effect to. There is not much expense to be incurred on the part of the Government as a single battalion of sepoys will be sufficient for the purposes of collections. All the affairs of the *zamīndārī* will be transacted in Calcutta and *vakīls* on the part of the *zamīndārs* will attend on the Governor-General and six *mahājans* will tender sureties for the regular payment of the revenue. It is hoped that this arrangement will work smoothly to the advantage of all concerned. (*TR 21, pp 23-8, no 16; AI 4, p 189.*)

Mar. 30. **707.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter. Says that he had learnt from Mr Anderson all about the difficulties which the addressee had to face in getting the treaty ratified. The said gentleman will inform him how patiently the Governor-General awaited its conclusion relying on the firmness and sincerity of the addressee in this matter. Appreciates his skill in counteracting the powerful opposition of the Mahrattas regarding this treaty and in reconciling them to it. Hopes that this treaty will prove firm and durable. Will always exert himself in the preservation of it. May the curse of God fall on the party which breaks it! Says that Mr Anderson has fully communicated to the Governor-General all those particulars which were delivered to him verbally by the addressee. They have met with his approval and Mr Anderson will write to him his answer about them. (*TI 28, pp 26-9, no 10; AI 4, p 187.*)

Mar. 30. **708.** To Bhao Bakhshi. Has received his letter informing him that the treaty of peace was interchanged between Mahadaji Sindhia and Mr Anderson on 21 *Rabi* I 1197 A.H. [24 February 1783]. Believes that it has been concluded entirely through the exertions of Mahadaji Sindhia about whose sincerity Mr Anderson has also written to him. Hopes that this treaty will prove firm and lasting as it fully satisfies the needs of the parties concerned. (*TI 28, pp 29-30, no 11; AI 4, p 185.*)

Apr. 3. **709.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Offers condolence on the death of his son. (*TI 27, p 10, no 22; AI 4, p 199.*)

Apr. 5. **710** From Daulat Singh. Has received through Sir John D'oyly the Governor-General's letter addressed to Mr Brooke concerning the writer's affairs. Expresses his gratitude for the same and says that he has since despatched the letter to its addressee through his own *vakīl*. Will let him know what reply he receives. Sends a *nazr* and prays that it may be accepted. (*OR 4; TR 21, p 28, no 17; AR 4, p 190.*)

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Apr. 5. **711.** From the *Dīwān* of Burdwan. States that he twice sought to wait upon the Governor-General in order to represent to him personally the affairs of *chakla* Burdwan but his wishes could not be fulfilled as the Governor-General could not spare any time. Writes now to say that the *band-o-bast* of the *chakla* was settled last year at Rs 40,16,000 which was fair and just. This amount was collected from the ryots and deposited in the treasury. No other imposts were levied. But a few people collected some extra money under various pretences and to that extent were tyrannical to the ryots. Requests that these unauthorised collections may not be included in the accounts and the settlement for the current year may again be fixed at the previous amount, that is Rs 40,16,000. (*OR 5; TR 21, pp 28-9, no 18; AR 4, p 189.*)

Apr. 5. **712.** To the Raja of Cuttack. Requests him to give assistance to Capt. Light and Capt. Green who are on their way to Madras. (*TI 27, p 10, no 23; AI 4, p 198.*)

Apr. 5. **713.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter. Professes his great friendship for the Maharaja and says that he could not reply to it earlier because he was busy with multifarious affairs as also because he could not say anything to the plan and advice contained in it whilst the terms of the peace with the Mahrattas had not been definitely settled. Now that a treaty has been concluded no reply is necessary to the points raised by him. This treaty is in fact the result of the Maharaja's endeavours. If Beniram Pandit had told him earlier that the Maharaja was willing to stand guarantee to this engagement he would have been included in it. For, as he became aware of this fact he wrote to Mr Anderson about it but it was too late, the whole negotiation having been completed under the seal and signature of both sides. Assures the Maharaja that their friendship will always remain firm and that he has no other wish closer to his heart than the preservation of it. (*TI 28, pp 30-3, no 12; AI 4, p 186.*)

Apr. 7. **714.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has already informed him of the trouble and humiliation he is experiencing at the hands of Mr Bristow who now declares that he has orders from Europe to assume full authority over the Nawab's government. He wants to reduce the Nawab to the position of a subordinate and by his behaviour has made his life miserable. Is quite ready to pay the Company's dues but requests that Mr Bristow and Mr Cowper may be recalled. The former gentleman has refused to take the *hunḍīs* of the banker for Rs 26,00,000 and has instead confiscated their property. If he is recalled and the Nawab is made responsible for the payment of the Company's dues he will take the *hunḍīs* and transmit them to the Governor-General. Will satisfy the *gumāshtas* of Gopal Das Sahu in respect of any sum that may be payable to them on account of their bond for Rs 26,00,000. Mr Bristow has taken bonds from the Nawab's *'āmils* for the arrears of 1190 *Faṣlī*. Requests that these may be returned to him. Will instruct his officers to clear the sums due on them by regular

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instalments by means of *hunḍīs*. If desired, a specified amount may be paid locally to the Company's troops in the Nawab's dominion. Will agree to any arrangement the Governor-General may make for the year 1191 *Faṣlī*. Requests again that Mr Bristow and Mr Cowper be recalled. Should he fail to make payments according to the mode outlined here the Governor-General will be free to take such steps as he might think proper.

In the Nawab's own hand. Hopes he will be delivered from these tribulations. (*OR 6 ; AR 4, p 182.*)

Apr. 7. **715.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 7 ; AR 4, p 177.*)

Apr. 7. **716.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Congratulates the Governor-General on the success that has attended his wise measures in Southern India. As a result of the conquest of Badnur the troops of Ḥaidar will be totally driven out of the Carnatic. This circumstance together with the ratification of the treaty with the Mahrattas will enable the English to annihilate the power of Mysore. It was fortunate for Ḥaidar that he did not live to see his own downfall but died just as his power was on the point of extinction. Tīpū, his son, now survives to bear the consequences of his cruelty and oppression. The conquest of Badnur and the seaports of that quarter has been possible only through the wise policy and firm action of the Governor-General. It has shaken the very foundation of the Government of Mysore, for Badnur is the key to all the territories over which Ḥaidar had established his sway. Accordingly it is like a powerful sword in the hands of the Company which will not only serve them in self-defence but will also give them a supremacy over all the dominions of this country and enable them to keep the peace of the whole of India. The Mahrattas will be grateful to the English for the restitution of their territory between the Tungabhadra and the Kistna which they had lost to Ḥaidar. They would consider it advantageous to themselves to adhere firmly to the treaty which they had formed with the Governor-General. When the Raja of Mysore is similarly brought out of his prison and installed on his ancestral *masnad* the good name and the sense of justice of the Governor-General would spread far and wide. The defence of his country would remain in the hands of his benefactors, that is, the English. By this means the state of Mysore which used to be regarded as a menace would turn into a source of security. It is well known that Cuddapah, Coimbatore and certain other districts are adjuncts of the Carnatic. Just as the rights of other people are being restored to them in the same way these districts also should be returned to the Nawab who is their rightful master. Feels sure that the English will not exclude an old and tried friend who stood by them in their adversity from sharing in their prosperity. The Governor-General is fully aware how the Nawab suffered enormous losses in this war. His country has been laid waste. His subjects have been slaughtered. He bore these misfortunes with patience as he was convinced that his rights were safe in the hands of the Governor-General and the Company and that when

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better days came he would be allowed to participate in their good fortune. Circumstances have now placed within the hands of the Governor-General the means of fulfilling his cherished desire of establishing the reign of peace through the length and breadth of India. In Bengal which is under his direct rule every measure has been adopted to keep its peace undisturbed. The conquest of Badnur, the friendship with the Mahrattas and the reinstatement of the Raja of Mysore ensure peace and tranquillity in all the English settlements in India. As a precautionary measure the Nawab offers to raise and maintain twelve regiments of cavalry for the safety of the Carnatic from its internal and external enemies. This contingent will co-operate with the army of the Company in every affair. It might be employed in escorting advance-guards, transporting provisions, in fact, wherever rapidity of movement is required. Is convinced that if the seven regiments of cavalry, which he used to maintain and which were dismissed in consequence of his having been deprived of the revenues of Tanjore, were available to Sir Eyre Coote at the outbreak of war he should have long ago driven Ḥaidar out of the Carnatic. Is longing for the advent of the auspicious day when peace and tranquillity would be established throughout the length and breadth of this country and every ryot will be left to enjoy the fruits of his own labour. The Governor-General is now placed in possession of the means by which he can make any disturbance of the established peace impossible. Requests that he will make use of them in order to give a sense of security to his dependants. Requests also that justice may be done to him and his family who have been suffering all sorts of hardships and disgrace through the malevolence and rapacity of Lord Macartney. They would not have been able to support their lives had it not been for their unshaken faith in the Governor-General who is the highest authority of the English in India. (*OR 8 ; AR 4, p 173.*)

Apr. 7. **717.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Intimates that Lord Macartney is engaged in a secret negotiation with Tīpū's agent whom the *vakīl* of Tanjore has brought. With a view to keeping everybody in the dark this agent has been accommodated in the garden of the *vakīl* of Tanjore and no one is allowed to go there except Mr Staunton and Vira Parmal Dobhasi. The Nawab is not unaware of the motives and proceedings of their secret conferences. The avarice of Lord Macartney has been fully satisfied by the *vakīl* of Tanjore and therefore he employed him in this business. Apprehends that by such action Lord Macartney will undo the work of the Governor-General with disastrous consequences to the country. The recent activities of the *Zamīndār* of Tanjore gave rise to much suspicion and alarm. The Nawab knew it and Sir Eyre Coote also discovered later that he had sent his agent to Ḥaidar inviting him to march on the fort of Tanjore and assuring him of his support and that encouraged by this offer Tīpū lingered in Tanjore so long. This *Zamīndār* again rendered no assistance during the war beyond contributing a paltry sum of money. On the pretext of collecting the revenue he kept his large army in his own district instead of

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despatching it to the enemy's country in order to reinforce General Coote's army and push on the Governor-General's plan. And yet Lord Macartney treats him with so much consideration! It will be seen that it was on account of this insatiable greed of his that Lord Macartney at the outset dismissed all the officers and employees of the Nawab lest through them his malpractices should come to light. There is positive evidence to show that it is due to the same fear of exposure that he is anxious to retain the *band-o-bast* of the Nawab's country in his own hand as long as possible. In a recent communication Lord Macartney has had the audacity to insinuate that he was forced to deal harshly with them because the Nawab's son, Amīrul-Umarā, was in alliance with their common enemy, the French. The absurdity of the charge is self-evident. Even granting that the allegation was true some mercy could certainly have been shown to the son out of consideration to the unflinching devotion of the father. On Monday last Lord Macartney sent two men to the writer and his son with the message that it was useless for them to rely on the powers of the Governor-General for the restoration of their country. But if they signed a statement to the effect that all their previous allegations against him were baseless he would himself move the Company to grant them their wish. Depends solely upon the Governor-General for the restitution of his rights. But as Lord Macartney has announced his intention of writing to England on the subject he has thought it advisable to draw up a representation to the authorities there. Is enclosing a copy of it for the Governor-General's perusal. Prays in the name of the people of the Carnatic—both European and Indian—that they may be delivered from the hardships and sufferings inflicted upon them by Lord Macartney's rule. (*OR 9; AR 4, p 173.*)

Apr. 7. **718.** From Nawab Amīrul-Umarā. Congratulates him on the conclusion of the treaty with the Mahrattas, the victory of the English army under General Mathews and on the capture of Badnur. Complains that Lord Macartney is very tyrannical towards the Nawab of Arcot and his family and but for their faith in the Governor-General's integrity and justice they would not be alive today. In his former letters to Europe Lord Macartney commended the writer but now since he refuses to be a party to deceit and fraud he has turned his bitter enemy. Hopes the Governor-General will deliver him from the disgrace and losses which Lord Macartney's conduct has brought upon him. Dated 17 March. (*OR 10; AR 4, p 175.*)

Apr. 9. **719.** From Muḥammad 'Ābid, Muḥammad Ẓamīr and Muḥammad Samī'. State that they hold a *sanad* from Emperor Shah Alam for the *niābat* of *pargana* Hijradi [Hijrapur] in the *zamīndārī* of Khudā Dād Khān and others. Pray for a similar *sanad* from the Council and Committee [of Revenue] in order that they may pay the revenue to the Company. (*OR 11; TR 21, pp 29-30, no 19; AR 4, p 193.*)

Apr. 9. **720.** From Muḥammad Samī', *gumāshta* of Muḥammad Muẓaffar Chaudhrī. Says that his client was by an imperial *sanad* appointed Chaudhrī of *pargana* Nasir Ojyal since the time of clearing the jungle.

But during the administration of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang, Chandram and others contrived with the subordinate officers to get a *sanad* in their name. Requests that a fresh *sanad* may be issued by the Supreme Council and the Committee of Revenue in the name of his client in order that revenue may be paid regularly to the *sarkār* of the Company. (*OR 12 ; TR 21, p 30, no 20 ; AR 4, p 193.*)

Apr. 10. **721.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Has already written to him about the conduct of Lord Macartney. Is bearing up with all sorts of hardship and disgrace, as advised by the Governor-General, in whom lies all his hopes of redress. It is strange that he is treated in such a shabby manner while the *Zamīndār* of Tanjore, a disloyal subordinate, who has been in league with the enemy, receives hearty support. He rendered not the least assistance during the war and yet he is left in full enjoyment of his taluk and not one out of the thousand iniquities inflicted on the Nawab has been shown to him. Says that he has been allowed to suffer too long. Prays that he may be delivered soon. (*OR 13 ; AR 4, p 173.*)

Apr. 11. **722.** From the Nawab of Arcot. The two messengers of Lord Macartney who visited the Nawab on Monday last and about whom he wrote to the Governor-General in his letter of the 16th March last are Mr Douglas and Mr D'Souza. Lord Macartney's mischievous allegations against his son, Nawab Amīrul-Umarā, are baseless. The Governor-General knows that his son was born and brought up amongst the English and that the Nawab has taken pains to train him up as their friend and well-wisher. (*OR 14.*)

Apr. 12. **723.** From Parkhat Sarkar. States that for the last eleven years he has been enjoying the possession of a piece of land at Zeerut measuring about two and a half *bīghas* on the bank of the river. Has been paying its rent which was fixed at four rupees annually to Mr Tolley for the last three years and holds his receipts for the payments. The said gentleman now wants to eject him from the lands. Requests therefore that he may be directed not to interfere with the writer's possession. (*OR 15 ; TR 21, pp 30-1, no 21 ; AR 4, p 193.*)

Apr. 21. **724.** From the Rana of Gohad. The terms and conditions which he would most like for the purpose of a settlement are detailed on a separate sheet of paper. The Fort of Gwalior is the bone of contention with the opposite party. Suggests therefore that the Governor-General may keep it in his own hand. If this is agreed to, the Rana will pay two *lākhs* of rupees annually for the expenses of the garrison that may be established there. If, however, it is decided to make over the Fort to Sindhia, the Rana will have no objection. He would only require an assurance that he would be left in undisturbed possession of the country which he held before the arrival of Major Popham, Col. Camac and Col. Muir in these parts. Does not wish to have any sort of connection with Sindhia. Will pay two *lākhs* of rupees annually if the Governor-General guarantees his assistance and protection in case of any aggression on the part of Sindhia on the Rana's territory.

Requests that a newswriter may be appointed to keep the Governor-General informed of the state of the mutual relation between the Rana and the people of the South [Mahratta Chiefs]. (*OR 16; AR 4, p 193.*)

Apr. 22. **725.** From a widow.[1] Jānī Khān has forcibly taken possession of her dwelling house and has damaged and closed four or five other houses. Prays for his assistance and protection.

Orders of Mr Cowper on the above. Jānī Khān is ordered to restore and repair the houses. (*OR 17.*)

Apr. 22. **726.** From the relatives of Ḥājī Āqā Muḥammad. A whole year has passed since the two sons-in-law of Ḥājī Āqā Muḥammad were put in prison. Faqir Chand is treating them very harshly and has even stopped their food and drink. Had taken the farm of Aliganj for a period of three years and the rent was regularly paid. But their lease was cancelled four months before the *kharīf* harvest and so the rent could not be paid in full. They are not to blame for the arrears still due. Beg that the two prisoners may be released.

Orders of Mr Cowper on the above. Faqir Chand is directed to release the two prisoners and report. (*OR 18.*)

Apr. 27. **727.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the information of the death of Nawab Rūḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān who received an annual pension of Rs 60,000 from the Company. Informs him that the Governor-General in Council now adverting to the many orders which the Company had written to them in his favour and considering his increased expenses have decided to transfer the said pension to the addressee or his two sons who have now reached the age of maturity. (*TI 27, pp 10-11, no 24; AI 4, p 199.*)

Apr. 28. **728.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter through Dīwān Saiyid Muḥammad 'Āṣim Khān and Mr Sulivan who have similarly delivered another letter to the Government of Madras containing the Governor-General's orders. Thanks him for his many efforts to do justice to the Nawab and avails himself of this first opportunity to inform him that he gladly accepts the settlement made by the Governor-General with his *Dīwān*. Regrets, however, to inform him that Lord Macartney does not approve the settlement and he still withholds the writer's country and government from him. Has learnt the Governor-General's sentiments regarding Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Says that although the two states are contiguous to each other they have never been good friends. Has fully communicated his sentiments on this subject to Mr Sulivan who will write to him about them as well as about the manner in which the Nawab wishes to act up to them. Prays to God that success may attend all the Governor-General's projects. (*OR 19; AR 4, p 173.*)

Apr. 28. **729.** From Nawab Amīrul-Umarā. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 20; AR 4, p 175.*)

[1] Her name is not given in the document.

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Apr. 28. **730.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Informs him that the Board, in consideration of the circumstances of his situation and the favourable opinion of the Court of Directors, have agreed to confer upon him or upon his sons in equal proportion, at his option, the annual pension of Rs 60,000 which has reverted to the Company by the death of Nawab Rūḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān. (*TI 27, p 11, no 25 ; AI 4, p 199.*)

May 1. **731.** *Mr John Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* A few days ago Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain 'Atā Khān saw the addressee at the direction of Mr Cowper and brought a message from him that necessary orders would be issued after the case had been submitted to the Nawab Vazir. The writer thereupon sent word back to the addressee that in such cases his seal on a *parwāna* together with a letter to the *'āmils* was sufficient. No reply was received to this with the result that all the affairs have come to a standstill. As the Nawab Vazir is not expected to return early, requests him to issue orders under his own seal to the *'āmils* to carry on their work and attend to the representations of the complainants who approach them. Requests an unequivocal reply, should he have any objection to taking this course. There are certain things in which it is highly improper to act without the orders of the Nawab Vazir but in the present case which only relates to the hearing of complaints and which is of a routine nature the formal orders of the Nawab Vazir are hardly necessary. Informs him that he is going out on a short excursion and will return the third day when he will meet him and discuss the matter with him. (*OR 21.*)

May 1. **732.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to Mr John Bristow.* When Ḥusain 'Atā Khān first approached the writer he told him that Mr Cowper wanted him to get the seal of the Nawab Vazir affixed on certain letters. The writer gave him to understand that he would submit the case to the Nawab Vazir and obtain the necessary permission. Thereafter when the Nawab Vazir had left for a hunting excursion Ḥusain 'Atā returned and requested that the writer's seal might be put on the documents. The writer then told him that he would consult the addressee on the point. He accordingly informed the addressee that complaints of the petitioners were heard and orders were passed on them by Maulavi Mubīn Ḥusain, the *Dārogha* of the *'Adālat*, who then forwarded such orders to the writer in order that they might be carried into effect. Complaints that are made to the *'āmils* are generally petitions for a reduction of land cesses, etc., and when a party approaches the writer he either gives him a letter over his own signature or under the seal of the Nawab Vazir according to the circumstance of the case and necessary action is taken on them. This system is in force even now and business is transacted as usual. But Mr Cowper has passed orders on the petitions in the style of the master of the country. This is a serious and delicate matter. If the addressee so desires he will represent to the Nawab Vazir that Mr Bristow wants that orders passed by Mr Cowper on the petitions of the complainants should be given effect to. Has noted that the addressee is going to the *mufaṣṣal* for a short change

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of climate. Hopes his health will improve there. Will see him there if there is anything to report. Otherwise, will meet him on his return to Lucknow. (*OR 22.*)

May 1. **733.** *Haidar Beg Khān to Mr Bristow.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 23.*)

May 1. **734.** From the widow of Sadrul Haq Khān. Prays that pension and employment may be granted to the survivors of the late Sadrul Haq Khān in the same manner as the sons and relatives of Jasārat Khān and Maharaja Shitab Ray have been provided. Excepting the Governor-General they have no one to look to for support and protection. (*OR 24; TR 21, p 31, no 22; AR 4, p 193.*)

May 1. **735.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Says that he has never been wanting in loyalty and devotion but Mr John Bristow ever since his arrival has been pursuing him with enmity without any cause. One day that gentleman waited on the Nawab Vazir and suggested the dismissal of the writer from office. The Nawab Vazir replied to him that on a previous occasion he wanted to dismiss his minister, Mukhtāru'd-Daulah, but the latter was supported by the Governor-General and had to be retained. Mr Bristow then offered to give him an undertaking that the Company and the Supreme Council would not interpose on the present occasion. When he left, the Nawab Vazir informed the Khān of the subject matter of their conversation. He recalled how he had formerly told the Khān about Mr Bristow's enmity towards him and exhorted him not to lose his peace of mind over it. With great kindness he said to him that enmity towards the Khān was the same as that towards himself and that he considered a drop of the Khān's perspiration as valuable as a drop of his own blood. And he gave many solemn assurances to the Khān for his encouragement. About the same time Mr Bristow wrote a letter to the Khān containing certain accusations against him. Has already sent to the Governor-General a copy of the reply which he gave. While this was going on, a certain person told Mr Bristow that he would kill the Khān if such was his wish. The gentleman approved the idea. When this news leaked out the Khān tried to ascertain the name of this person but failed to do so. A friend of the gentleman to whom the writer owes some money told him (Bristow) that he should first help him to realise his money before he killed the Khān. Perceiving that the secret was out he at once replied that such was not his intention and that, on the contrary, he wanted to render all help and assistance to the Khān. He sought to make amends to the Khān by saying that he had heard that people were trying to take his life and by offering to lend his own men to guard his person. The Khān replied that he had no fears from any quarter and that the gentleman's kindness was all that he required. Did not report this matter before as he feared the gentleman would categorically deny everything. Has since thought it proper to keep the Governor-General informed of Mr Bristow's sentiments about him in case anything should happen to him subsequently. (*OR 25; AR 4, p 177.*)

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May 1. **736.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has already informed him of the intentions and activities of Mr John Bristow. The present state of affairs is this. Since last year the Nawab Vazir has appointed Maulavī Mubīn who is well-versed in Islamic law to hear cases of litigation and administer justice according to law. A record is duly kept of the cases decided by him. Mr Bristow, who intends to divest the Nawab Vazir of all authority, appointed Mr Cowper *Dāroġha* of the *'Adālat*. That gentleman received petitions from the complainants and, as if he were the master of all affairs, passed orders on them and sent them to the addressee for affixing the Nawab Vazir's seal on them. The Khān brought this to the notice of the Nawab Vazir and showed to him the petitions containing Mr Cowper's orders. The Nawab Vazir observed that this was clearly intended to lower his estimation and undermine his authority. The orders were issued to the *'āmils* where the petitioners were men of the *mufaṣṣal* and to the Nawab Vazir himself where they concerned the inhabitants of the town. It was reducing him to the position of the *kotwāl* of the town. He did not at all relish the idea and directed that a representation must be made to the Governor-General on this subject. After this the writer called on Mr Bristow and mentioned to him that petitions had been received with Mr Cowper's orders on them and asked if they should be submitted to the Nawab Vazir. He replied that it was not necessary to submit them just then. He was trying to set right the affairs of the *'Adālat* and when this had been completed the petitions might be sent to the Nawab Vazir. He then enquired if the Khān was aware of the situation at Calcutta and proceeded to tell him that the Governor-General as well as all the Members of his Council had been recalled to England and he came out with such invective against the former that the Khān dare not repeat. He however protested that if the Governor-General left India there was no one who could manage its affairs as capably. Mr Bristow replied that men were available who would order things much better. There was Mr Macpherson for instance, through whose efforts the peace with the Mahrattas had been established and Ḥaidar Naik's territory had been conquered. The Khān pointed out that peace with the Mahratta Chiefs was the outcome of the Governor-General's policy for the furtherance of which he had deputed Mr Anderson who had successfully concluded the treaty. So far as the Khān's knowledge went, Mr Macpherson was not particularly connected with this business. Mr Bristow took offence at this remark but went on to say that he had resolved to introduce a new line of policy at Lucknow consequent upon the changes that had taken place in Calcutta. Asked about the nature of his new plan he replied that he would assume direct control over the troops, the revenues and the records, would replace the present *Dīwān*, Raja Surat Singh, and appoint new *'āmils* throughout the dominion and one treasurer who would have charge of the entire revenue out of which the Nawab Vazir would get only his necessary expenses. If the Khān agreed to work with him on these conditions he would receive ten to twelve *lākhs* for his expenses. If not, these measures

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would be carried out in spite of him. He therefore invited the Khān to give a formal undertaking in order to give effect to this policy, if he wanted to keep his office. The Khān asked for time to consider the matter. When they met again and Mr Bristow enquired if he had come to any decision he replied that he would faithfully act up to the gentleman's instructions in whatever was good for both the parties but that an undertaking was not necessary. The gentleman was displeased with his answer. When the Nawab Vazir went to *shikār* Mr Cowper sent to him certain *'arẓīs* with his orders written over them and asked that they be issued under the Nawab Vazir's seal. The writer did not affix the seal as the Nawab Vazir thought that such a procedure was derogatory to his authority. At this he was taken to task by Mr Bristow who accused him of creating a deadlock on flimsy grounds. In short, the situation is this. Mr Bristow threatens to use force if his orders are not carried out without reference to the Nawab Vazir while the latter is convinced that this procedure will dwindle his authority and lower his estimation. Requests instructions how to act in the circumstances. (*OR 26; AR 4, p 177.*)

May 1. **737.** Raja Gobind Ram's *vakīl* to his client. Has learnt from Nawab Amīru'd-Daulah that Mr Cowper wants that he himself should transact the business of the *'Adālat* and not Maulavī Mubīn who was previously appointed on the recommendation of the English gentlemen. In fact, Mr Cowper is already engaged in making his preparation for assuming control over this business. He aims at establishing his jurisdiction over the Nawab Vazir's officers and even the Nawab Vazir himself just as the Supreme Court at Calcutta exercises authority over the Government there. The Nawab Vazir however is not at all agreeable to this position. He is out of town at present but he has sent Mirzā Ḥasan 'here' in order to declare his strong disapproval of the measure proposed and to say that he refuses to be lorded over through this *'Adālat.* Mr Cowper might do what he liked in the affairs of the Company but it was not proper for him to interfere with the concerns of others. It is reported that Mr Martin has forcibly seized the house of a certain person. The Nawab Vazir was displeased to hear of this and ordered that it should be restored. In short, each day produces a new situation. These details are not written at the instance of Amīru'd-Daulah. The latter has sent his communications separately to the Nawab Vazir and the Governor-General. Major Davy will inform the Raja of the particulars of this place. Dated 12 *Jumāda* I=15 April 1783. (*OR 27; AR 4, p 176.*)

May 1. **738.** From the Rana of Gohad. The Governor-General is fully aware how the enemy is creating disturbances in his country and how for the past two years he has been engaged in repelling him. But he never attempted to negotiate with the Mahratta Chiefs as he knows that they do not stick to their engagements. Requests the Governor-General for military aid so that he may drive the enemy across the Narbada and even invade Malwa, the enemy's country. All the Rajas of the neighbourhood will fight on the side of the English. After the

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country is pacified they will make annual contributions in order to meet the expenses of the English troops that may be stationed in these parts. Is willing to pay a *nazrānah* of four *lākhs* of rupees annually in return for protection from aggressors. Will give lands yielding this amount or may pay cash as desired. Is unable to meet the expenses of the English troops according to the rate formerly settled and he therefore offers to pay this annual tribute in lieu thereof. Begs that the fort of Gwalior may not be ceded to the enemy. It must remain either in the hands of the Rana or the Governor-General. Will take up his abode there, if permitted. Otherwise, he considers Calcutta better than Gohad as his place of residence. If the Governor-General is agreeable, will send his dependants there. Or, in the alternative, he may be given a house in Benares with sufficient lands for his maintenance. These proposals of his come straight from the heart and there shall be no deviations therefrom. The arrears of the pay of Major Popham's battalions amounting to Rs 31,000 will be cleared the day the troops enter Gohad for his aid. The account of receipts from Kachhwagarh may now be examined and a deduction may be made in favour of the writer on account of the collection charges. The balance will be disposed of according to the directions of the Governor-General. (*OR 28; AR 4, p 176.*)

May 1. **739.** From the Rana of Gohad. Says that in a short time after the arrival of Major Popham he drove out the enemy from his territory and he paid the English troops their full wages according to the rates settled beforehand. He has since been asked to pay the English battalions for the two months during which they in conjunction with his own army were engaged in reducing Kachhwagarh. On his making a representation to the Major on this subject he was told that it had been referred to the Governor-General for his decision. From Kachhwagarh he along with the English battalions came back to Deogarh in his own territory. Here he left his confidential agent, Lala Madho Ram, with the troops and asked them to move to his fort of Himmatgarh which is situated near Gwalior. Meanwhile he came to Gohad in order to find the money for the pay of the battalions as also to look for spies who might safely guide the troops to the fort of Gwalior. For this latter purpose, Mān Khān and other *Qarāwals* of his were found to be the fit persons and he accordingly sent them to Major Popham. The latter, after ascertaining all the facts from them, resolved to take them with him to the fort of Gwalior but he gave no hint of this to the Rana's agent, Lala Madho Ram. Probably he did not like the Rana's troops to accompany him. When they arrived near the fort, Mān Khān and others having scaled the wall fixed ladders for the troops to climb. Thus the fort was taken. The Khān and his companions then begged for leave but it was refused. On the contrary they were put under surveillance. As soon as the fort was captured the Rana came to visit the place but Major Popham asked him to wait outside the town saying that he might come the following day after consulting an auspicious hour. The Major himself called on him the next morning. The Rana congratulated him on the

success gained by him and suggested that the victory might be followed up by an expedition to Malwa whose ruler was away at the time. After some desultory conversation the Major went back to the fort. Next day the Rana sent him word saying that it was a propitious time for him to visit the fort and asking if he might come. Then he learnt that the real motive of the Major was not to let him enter the fort. He pleaded that some of his troops might be allowed inside the fort along with the English forces as this would create a good impression on the Chiefs and Rajas of the neighbourhood. For, it would afford them an opportunity of seeing for themselves how firm the English were in their engagements and the Chiefs would then be more disposed to listen to what the Rana might say to them about their affairs. But the Major did not approve the proposal. He imprisoned several *mahājans* and friendly persons who are old inhabitants of both Gohad and Gwalior. But relying on the justice of the Governor-General the Rana acquiesced in all that the English gentlemen did and took no steps against these measures. Two days later he received a message from Capt. Scott saying that Major Popham was suspicious because an army had collected round him in the town and asking the Rana to remove some distance from there. Was sorely disappointed to hear this after having placed his life and property at the disposal of the English gentlemen. The crowd that had gathered was composed of the populace of Gohad, both soldiers and citizens, who had come to see the fort when they heard of its capitulation. In the same way Lala Madho Ram, who was with the Major at Himmatgarh, came there when he heard of the writer's arrival. However, the Rana sorrowfully removed himself to a distance of one *kos* from the town when Capt. Scott called on him and expressed his satisfaction. The next morning the Rana returned to Gohad. Afterwards he received a letter from the Governor-General saying that according to the engagements made with him the fort of Gwalior would be handed over to him and asking that the English forces might be allowed to stay there for a short time. It was a clear declaration which reassured him. Meanwhile he learnt that Col. Camac was coming to this quarter on the part of the Governor-General. He accordingly advanced from the city to a distance of ten *kos* in order to receive him. He also sent invitations to the Rajas of the neighbourhood to send their agents to the Colonel. All of them offered to assist the English with their forces but requested that the former might march through their respective territories. This would ensure a regular supply of provision and, besides, if the Mahrattas took them to task they would be able to reply that the English forces having marched through their territories they had no other alternative except to side with them. The Colonel next examined the accounts of Major Popham's battalion and had an acquittance granted to the Rana. He himself took a bond for Rs 75,000 and now about Rs 30,000 only remain due from the writer on account of the Major's battalion. After finishing this business the Colonel proceeded on his way and encamped at a place called Salti, fifteen *kos* away from Gohad. The Rana came to Deogarh which also

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lay in the Colonel's route and introduced several other Rajas and Chiefs to him. The Colonel then proceeded towards Narwar but he did not march through the territories that had been suggested on the part of the Rajas of this quarter. The Rana returned to Gohad in order to make certain preparations for accompanying the Colonel. He left Lala Atma Ram as his agent who under his orders presented the Raja of Narwar to the Colonel. Meanwhile one battalion proceeded to a place called Sheopuri and invested it. At that time the Colonel ran short of coins and was experiencing much difficulty in paying his battalion. He therefore gave gold and silver bullion to Lala Atma Ram and desired him to have them minted at Narwar. The Lala told him that it would take some time to have the coins struck. He would send for ready money from Gohad. Accordingly, coins worth Rs 25,000 were sent to him in only three days' time and another consignment of similar value was delivered shortly after. The bullion was returned to the English gentlemen who were thus able to save it. The Rana on coming back from Gohad saw the Colonel and told him that if he intended to go forward he (the Rana) was willing and prepared to accompany him and that in case there was going to be some delay in starting, he would beg leave to return to Gohad in order to celebrate the marriage of Kunwar Ṣāḥib, his younger brother. The Colonel not objecting, he went to Gohad but the day he arrived there Sheopuri fell and the English army moved forward. So he sent his *Bakhshī*, Kesari Singh, with two regiments of infantry and a body of cavalry to accompany it. The *Bakhshī* requested on the part of the Rana that Sheopuri might be handed to him but the Colonel made it over to the Raja of Narwar. When the English force arrived at a place called Kalaras they heard that Sindhia was coming from behind. So they stopped and made a night attack on his troops killing many and capturing his guns and stores. At this stage Col. Muir also joined them. Col. Camac ordered a supply of three thousand bulls and provisions. This was promptly furnished. Indeed, the Rana's *Bakhshī* kept him fully and regularly supplied with provisions. One day as he sat talking to the Colonel there arrived a letter from Mr Watherston who had gone to negotiate with the Mahrattas. He suggested that the business of the negotiations might be entrusted to him and he would manage it so tactfully that the Mahratta Chiefs would be only too glad to beg for terms. The Colonel agreed and accordingly he sent for *vakīls* from the different Chiefs. When they came a separate negotiation was started with each of them and it was concluded exactly in the manner that the English gentlemen desired. They also waited on the Colonel personally and the latter expressed his satisfaction with them. Babu Sivaji at that time required that for the reassurance of the Chiefs the Rana must give them an undertaking that in case the Colonel did not adhere to his engagements, he (the Rana) would go over to their side. The Rana gave his word after receiving a written permission from the Colonel. He then left all his troops with the Colonel and went to Gwalior in order to arrange for the treatment of Kunwar Ṣāḥib who was ill and

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died subsequently. While at Gwalior he received a message from the Colonel to the effect that the Mahratta Chiefs were going back on their engagements. He immediately wrote to the Chiefs on this subject but they disavowed any intention of breaking their agreements. After this the Colonel no more informed him of what was going on with the Mahrattas. He came to Gwalior and from there to Gohad and crossed over the Jumna to the other side. A fortnight after this the Mahrattas invaded his country and the fight is still going on. (*OR 29; AR 4, p 176.*)

May 1. **740.** *Bishambhar Pandit to Beniram Pandit.* The situation in Nirmal is this. Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān has taken possession of the treasure, horses, elephants and guns which were in the hands of Iḥtishāmu'd-Daulah but he has given the fort to the relations of the latter for their residence. He himself is staying at the garden of Iḥtishāmu'd-Daulah and is holding festivities there. The Nawab's son is gone to Poona to attend the marriage ceremony of the Peshwa. It is rumoured that when he returns from there he will be placed in charge of Nirmal conjointly with Iḥtishām's uncle. Iḥtishām himself will receive a taluk yielding five to six *lākhs* of rupees and will be required to attend on the Nawab with a body of 5,000 horse and foot. But it is understood that he will not agree to such an arrangement. He is determined either to have Nirmal on the same terms as before or he will retire to Mecca. Nawab Niẓām 'Alī has ordered Nawab Mushīru'l-Mulk Muīnu'd-Daulah to pay a visit to Appa Ṣāḥib who is lying sick. Vikaji Pandit, Appa Ṣāḥib's *vakīl*, received a message from his master saying that the Nawab was quite welcome to pay him a visit at Nagpur where arrangements were being made for his reception. The gentleman who came with Mr Chapman as his assistant has now left the camp of Appa Ṣāḥib. At the time of his departure he received a *khil'at* and *sarpech* and about Rs 2,000 in cash for his expenses. He also bears a letter addressed to the Governor-General from Appa Ṣāḥib as also a Hindi letter for the addressee. (*OR 30; AR 4, p 176.*)

May 4. **741.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Says that Mr Bristow called on him at evening time and informed him that new gentlemen were coming out from England in the place of the present members of the Supreme Council and the Governor-General and that the gentleman who had been appointed Governor-General was a relation of Mr Cowper. The affairs of the present Governor-General in England were ruined as his guilts had been fully established. His (Mr Bristow's) own affairs were quite secure as he had been commended in England to the gentlemen who were coming. He accordingly suggested that the Khān should enter into an agreement with him to support him in all the measures that he was going to take for the administration of the Nawab Vazir's affairs. He then dictated and the Khān made a note of the proposals which he intended to carry into effect. He added that these proposals were made according to the instructions of the Governor-General. The Khān said that if those were the orders of the Governor-General he was bound to obey them. But he at the same time observed that

the mode of business now put forward divested the Nawab Vazir of his authority. The latter might not consent to it. Mr Bristow replied that he would carry out the measures whether the Nawab Vazir agreed or not. The Khān requested that in that case he would beg for a written order from the Governor-General desiring him to carry out the directions of Mr Bristow regardless of the Nawab Vazir's approval or disapproval. Mr Bristow replied that such an order would be of no use to him since the Governor-General was retiring. He assured the Khān that the new gentlemen would give him entire support and that he would get him into the favour of the authorities in England. The Khān said that as soon as he should receive definite information of the Governor-General's departure he would go to him and seek his advice and would be guided by it. Mr Bristow said that he would get his instructions translated into Persian by a confidential translator and would give it to the Khān for his information. He also pressed that the Khān should enter into an agreement with him as his predecessor, Mukhtāru'd-Daulah, had done before him. He described how he and Mukhtāru'd-Daulah, had done many things without the knowledge of the Nawab Vazir and how the latter perforce acquiesced in them when he came to know of them afterwards. He and the Khān would act together in a similar way and should the Nawab object to their measures, his supplies would be stopped and thus he would be forced to yield. But he emphasised that the new Councillors must never be allowed to know that business was transacted or that seals were put to the papers and *shuqqas* without the knowledge of the Nawab Vazir. In the cases of Col. Cumming and the pay of the cavalry the Khān had written to the Governor-General that seals were put to the *shuqqas* at the instance of Mr Bristow without the knowledge of the Nawab Vazir. He must not write such hostile reports against him. The Khān replied that since Mr Bristow himself had first written to the Governor-General against him he was obliged to clear his own position and that he had reported nothing but the truth. Mr Bristow promised that he would take care not to make any representations against him in future. The conversation went on in this strain till at last Mr Bristow said he would first supply the Khān with a Persian translation of the instructions received by him and that he would resume the talk later. (*OR 31.*)

May 4. **742.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. The following are the proposals of Mr Bristow for the administration of the Nawab Vazir's dominion and his household. He wants

to assume full control over the affairs of the '*Adālat*,

to appoint a new treasurer. The revenues of the whole country would be allotted under two heads (1) for the affairs of the Company and (2) for the expenses of the Nawab Vazir's concerns and the payments to the *tankhwāhdārs* and *jāgīrdārs*. Ready money would be provided for the Nawab Vazir's expenses,

to reduce the excessive number of elephants and horses and the quantity of food that is cooked,

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to establish a Persian office and employ *mutaṣaddīs* and *ahl-kārs* as necessary and to appoint a *dīwān* to superintend it,

to dismiss the *'āmils* appointed by the Nawab Vazir and to appoint new men in their places,

to take charge of the old records of the Nawab Vazir's government, and

to have the fullest authority over the army, both horse and foot, and to increase its strength, if necessary. (*OR 32.*)

May 10. **743.** From Manyar Rao and Niwal Ray. State that they are the proprietors of village Bhuladi in *pargana* Shahpur. They gave a *qabūliat* in the year 1188 *Faṣlī* for Rs 53 in respect of this village and paid the instalments of two seasons. The *'āmil* of the place thinking that it could yield more revenue gave the farm of it to one Ḥusain Khān who ejected the petitioners. The *nāib* of Mirzā Kalb 'Alī Beg represents that the village belongs to the Government and using force and violence demands the payment of the revenue from the petitioners and he has imprisoned two or three of their men. Pray that orders may be served on the *nāib* not to molest the petitioners but to leave them in the possession of their village. (*OR 33 ; TR 21, pp 31-2, no 23 ; AR 4, p 192.*)

May 10. **744.** From Gaindal Singh. Says that in 1181 *Faṣlī* [1773-4] he obtained a piece of *mālikāna* land in village Bathia, *pargana* Shahpur, from Ghulām Muḥīu'd-Dīn and his *nāib*, Madho Lal. At present Bakhtawar Singh, *nāib* of Mirzā Kalb 'Alī Beg, has forcibly confined Parshad Singh and Tirbhawan Singh, proprietors of the said village, and demands that *qabūliats* must be given to him. Prays therefore that a *parwāna* may be issued directing Bakhtawar to refrain from interfering with established rights and to release the men he has imprisoned. (*OR 34 ; TR 21, pp 32-3, no 24 ; AR 4 ; p 191.*)

May 13. **745.** *Mr Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* The *tankhwāh* of the Company must be collected before everything else. This year irregularities have occurred throughout the country on account of mismanagement on the part of the *'āmils* and defiance on that of the *zamīndārs.* Since the year is now closing it is essential that the position of affairs should be cleared everywhere, unnecessary expenditure should be stopped and the *'āmils* changed in order that the revenue for the next year may come in steadily.

2. Raja Surat Singh is at the head of the *Dīwānī* but he has no authority over the old records. In fact, the writer himself had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the papers he required. Besides, there are people who transact government business but keep no records of their work. It is therefore essential that records of all places and of all offices be deposited in a separate establishment which should be placed in charge of the Raja. And all *'āmils* and other officers should be directed to supply immediately any papers requisitioned by the Raja. Any one found guilty of tampering with the records must be adequately punished. A list should be drawn up of all officers employed in the *Dīwānī* with particulars of the duties allotted to each and it should be supplied to the writer.

3. It is necessary to appoint a Chief Treasurer with whom the entire collections of the State must be deposited. Other treasurers may also be appointed to assist him but all the receipts from all the sources must be kept with him. At present there is a duly appointed treasurer but he wields no authority and there is no proper system of keeping the accounts of receipts and disbursements. Consequently while *lākhs* of rupees are squandered away uselessly many important items of work are neglected for want of funds.

4. Government officers as well as the household staff of the Nawab Vazir do not receive their pay regularly. This occasions loss of prestige which must be checked. A monthly salary must be fixed for all classes of servants and it must be paid month by month out of the collections made by the *'āmils*. The *taḥvīldār* who receives money from the *'āmils* must not pay a single copper to any one without the written orders of the Nawab Vazir or his *nāib*. The *dārogẖas* shall have no concern with civil or financial affairs.

5. The *jāgīrdārs* and *tankẖwāhdārs* do not get their rights as there is not estate enough for meeting their guaranteed incomes. They are so hard pressed that on several occasions the dependants and relations of the junior Begam of the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah as well as those of the deceased Nawab Burhānu'l-Mulk are practically starving so much so that some of the brothers of the Nawab Vazir have begged and found shelter with other Chiefs. It is expedient therefore that the allowances of the *jāgīrdārs* should be fixed after due investigation and an officer should be appointed to pay them punctually month by month.

6. There is a good deal of misappropriation and embezzlement going on in the army. The officers and men of the ministerial establishment keep all its money to themselves and fill up its rank with worthless men who dance attendance on them. Consequently there is no discipline or subordination and in case of need not even ten thousand men would be available for active service. The army is not an earning department and to stuff it with useless men is not a wise policy. Some time ago the *Nāib Mukẖtār* had promised in respect of the cavalry to pay each man his wages personally and to dismiss men found guilty of corrupt practices but nothing of the kind has been done. Requests particulars of the establishment of Raja Pattar Chand, the number of men employed, the nature of their work and the cost of maintaining the office.

7. The *Nāib Mukẖtār* several times assured the writer that he had sent men on the part of Raja Pattar Chand to enquire into the allegations of corrupt practices but none of the charges was brought home. Requests the names of the investigators and a copy of the reports made by them.

8. The *'āmils* of the *mufaṣṣal* must not be directed to make any payments except the *tankẖwāh* of the Company. The bills of the receipts from the *maḥāls* must be made over to the Chief Treasurer and an account of the receipts from the *maḥāls* must be submitted to the writer.

9. A permanent court of criminal justice must be established at Lucknow where, in spite of its being the capital city, theft, coercion and murders are rampant.

10. A code of law must be compiled for dealing with cases of money transactions, land disputes and extortions on the part of the *'āmils*.

11. The *'āmils* must have no authority over the cavalry. The civil and military offices must be kept distinct and separate.

12. These proposals are made according to the instructions of the Governor-General and it is incumbent on the Khān and the writer to give effect to them. (*OR 35.*)

May 13. **746.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Says that Mr Bristow asked him how the terms of the *qaulnāma* which he had proposed to the Khān had leaked out. The Khān said that he did not know. The differences between this gentleman and the Nawab Vazir during the last five months were known to everybody. He said that only ten days ago he had informed the Khān that the Governor-General was going to retire while he had received a message from Calcutta dated twelve days ago in which he had been informed that Major Davy had told the Governor-General that Mr Bristow was responsible for spreading the news that the Governor-General had been recalled. The Khān then reminded him how he had once before given out the same news of the Governor-General's retirement consequent upon the change in the ministry at London. Possibly the information now received by him referred to the same statement. Mr Bristow replied that the Khān needed not to defend Major Davy who was in the pay of Raja Pattar Chand and Diwan Surat Singh and who under the cloak of friendship was in fact engaged in bringing about his downfall. If the Khān spent ten to twenty thousand rupees he could get this information verified. He (Mr Bristow) himself spent about Rs 30,000 in order to procure news from different quarters. Two of his men were with Major Davy, two with Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān and one or two with Major Palmer to find out what they were doing. Posing as friends they obtained all the information which they passed on to him. He (Mr Bristow) now desired to know whether the Khān would support him if he wrote to the Governor-General that what Major Davy had represented was false. He had intercepted several letters of the Major and could produce them against him. The Khān replied that if such was the case his support and his evidence would not be necessary. Then he gave him the translation of the instructions received by him from the Governor-General and also the draft of an agreement that he desired the Khān to make with him. He asked him to take the two documents home and to suggest amendments wherever he had any objections. The Khān replied that the instructions contained grave accusations against him and that he would submit a convincing reply to each of the charges levelled against him. As regards the draft of the agreement he hardly saw an occasion for it. The gentleman had only to state his wishes and the Khān would give effect to them. Mr Bristow said that he would discuss the subject next time. He referred again to the leakage of the news concerning the recall of the

Governor-General and said that Mr Cowper had confided it to Major Palmer and the latter had circulated it freely. He exhorted the Khān to unite with him for the sake of mutual advantage. He also said that in case the Nawab Vazir refused to give effect to his scheme he would issue orders under his own seal. He further asked the Khān to stop his correspondence with Calcutta till after the new gentlemen had arrived and been duly installed. (*OR 36 ; AR 4, p 177.*)

May 13. **747.** *Copy of the qaulnāma* which Mr Bristow proposed to give to Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Will conduct the affairs of the Nawab Vazir and the Governor-General with the advice and concurrence of Nawab Amīru'd-Daulah Intiẓamu'l-Mulk Ḥaidar Beg Khān Nuṣrat Jang. Both the contracting parties will keep each other's secrets and maintain mutual friendship. After the new plan of conducting government business has been fully enforced he shall use his best endeavours to promote the interest of the Khān in higher quarters and to secure the tenure of his office. (*OR 37.*)

May 13. **748.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to Tafaẓẓul Husain Khān.* Has received his letter. Mr Bristow told him this day that he had fully learnt all about the complaints which at the instigation of the Majors [Davy and Palmer] the writer had lodged in his own behalf and in that of the Nawab Vazir against that gentleman. He had found out that the matter was put up in the Supreme Council and a reply was given to the Khān but, he enquired, what was the use of these representations. The Khān replied that the Nawab Vazir apprehended the loss of his authority and so he made representations to the quarter where he had hopes of getting redress. If these had failed to bear any fruit there was no reason why the gentleman should be grieved. He then demanded a copy of the letters sent to the Governor-General. The Khān replied that he would get it from the Supreme Council in due course. He suddenly lost his temper and said that there was still time left if the Khān would consent to run the administration along the line chalked out by him. The Khān replied that since a complaint had been made in the Supreme Council they would now have to abide by whatever orders were received from there. The gentleman replied that he had not received any orders from the Council yet. He had only learnt from a friend of his that a request had been made for his (Mr Bristow's) recall and that the Nawab Vazir had promised to clear the whole of the Company's arrears. Where was the fund out of which the payment was to be made ? And if money was available why should it not be made over to the gentleman ? The Khān replied that the Nawab Vazir proposed himself to collect money from his country in the same manner as Mr Bristow was doing and the receipts would be credited to the account of the Company. Besides, the country was expected to yield more than the gentleman was realising. Mr Bristow said that it was the custom among his people to collect more and more from the land that falls into their hands and they never allow their revenues to diminish. The Khān said that he had himself seen that the Governor-General had agreed to a curtailment of his demands when he learnt that the Nawab Vazir was undergoing a hard-

ship on this account. Mr Bristow replied that they must not expect too much from the Governor-General in future, for his only importance consisted in being the head of the administration whereas three of the Councillors were on the side of Mr Bristow. The Governor-General did not possess the power to recall him (Bristow) as the latter had a great influence with the authorities in England. It was therefore advisable for the Khān to unite with him. He went on to say that he never retracted anything that he said and that he expected the Khān to do the same. He accordingly desired to know if the Khān could substantiate the charges that he had made Major Palmer to write against him. The Khān replied that he had no information of the correspondence of the Major. Mr Bristow then referred to the question of affixing the Nawab Vazir's seal without his information and enquired what the Khān proposed to do. He also pointed out that the English gentlemen were after all bound by a community of interests. It was not well to write complaints against one to the other. By such an action the complainant could only incur odium and lose his reputation. The Khān said that he had already submitted his explanation which contained all he had to say on the subject. Mr Bristow then asked how a wrong report of his intentions with regard to the *'Adālat* had got abroad. The Khān explained that only the previous day the gentleman had desired that four buildings must be obtained in the town for public offices and that the court of justice would not be held in the Nawab Vazir's palace. He had specified that one building would be used for holding the court of justice, another would be required to house the Persian office, the third for the establishment dealing with the *tankhwāhdārs* and *jāgīrdārs* and the fourth for the treasury for receiving the revenues of the entire dominion of the Nawab Vazir. He had further said that it was essential that the court of justice be housed in a separate building and its authority reinforced in order that it might effectively check murder and robbery which were so rampant in the city of Lucknow. The Khān had replied that it was the custom in this country that the *Dārogha* of the *'Adālat* dispensed justice according to the Islamic Law and that he was not expected to go round the city like a *kotwāl*. As regards the wrong reports about the proposed *'Adālat* he submitted that this was the direct result of Mr Cowper's action in passing orders on petitions in a manner suggesting that he was the master of the country. Mr Bristow interposed that Mr Cowper had signed the petitions to indicate that he had been informed of the subject of the plaints and not to imply that he was the master of the dominion. At the time of parting he exhorted the Khān not to disclose the subject matter of their conversation to any one. Requests Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān to report all these facts to the Major [Palmer] and to beg of him to set down in writing as much of them as he thinks advisable. As soon as it is ready it should be forwarded to the writer. But every precaution must be taken to ensure that their letters are not intercepted. For, Mr Bristow has himself mentioned that he had intercepted two of Major Davy's letters. (*OR 38.*)

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May 13. **749.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to Mr Bristow.* Informs him that the Nawab Vazir has been pleased to order that the *Dīwānī* offices be shifted from their present building to another house and that the court of criminal justice be held in the place vacated by them. This house is situated near the Nawab Vazir's palace and will be freely accessible to the public. Will apply to the Nawab Vazir for other buildings as directed by the addressee. As desired, is returning herewith the petitions which were signed by Mr Cowper and forwarded to the Khān. (*OR 39.*)

May 13. **750.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to Mr Bristow.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 40.*)

May 13. **751.** *Mr Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* Is not satisfied with the building appointed for holding the court of criminal justice. It is ridiculous to suggest such a house for holding a court; it is used as a store-house for grains and other things belonging to the Nawab Vazir's household. Requests him to find out a suitable house in the city of Lucknow for this purpose. Has previously sent to him through Mr Cowper and Muḥammad Ḥusain 'Aṭa Khān a paper of requests. They may now be complied with so that the writer may draft the circular to the *'āmils* and send it to their addresses with either a letter from the Khān or a *shuqqa* from the Nawab Vazir. (*OR 41.*)

May 13.[1] **752.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Had learnt from the report of Mr Lindsay a short time ago that during the last *Muḥarram* celebrations a number of the Muhammadan inhabitants of Sylhet worked themselves up to such frenzy as to attack the peaceful Hindus and grossly to insult them in the exercise of their worship. They carried their outrages so far that Mr Lindsay, the Collector, was obliged to proceed with an armed force to stop their violences. In quelling the disturbance he had received valuable assistance from Mīr Ibrāhīm, the *Dārogha* of the local *Faujdārī 'Adālat.* Mr Lindsay now reports that the Khān has recalled the *Dārogha* from his post and he supposes that this must be due to the unfair representations of the more bigoted Muhammadans of the place against his conduct on the occasion of the riot. As the *Dārogha* has discharged the duties of his office for the last ten years with credit and as it is necessary for the Government to discourage all such commotions carried on under the cloak of religion, asks the Khān to restore him immediately to office unless there are reasons to the contrary of which the Governor-General is unaware. If such be the case asks to be enlightened on the point. (*CI 10, pp 426-7, no 684; TI 27, pp 11-12, no 26; AI 4, p 199.*)

May 14. **753.** To the Raja of Cuttack. Requests him to give assistance to Major Peter Hay who will pass through his territory on his way to Madras. (*TI 27, p 13, no 27; AI 4, p 98.*)

May 15. **754.** From Daulat Ram, the *vakīl* of Raja Bikramajit Singh, Bhup Narayan Singh and Hanuman Singh, the *Zamindars* of Shahabad. Says that his constituents took the farm of the entire district of Shahabad

[1] May 31 according to the volume of Copies.

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in the year 1189 *Faṣlī* [1781-2 A.D.] and paid in full the government revenue. Out of the payments made by them Mr Brooke, Chief of Patna, deducted the sum of Rs 85,000 as *nazrānah* to himself. This sum he now shows in his accounts as balance against the writer's constituents at the end of the year. They accordingly submitted a petition to the Governor-General giving full particulars of the case. This roused the enmity of Mr Brooke who at once dismissed Hanuman Singh from the *sazāwalī* of *pargana* Arrah and threw him into prison. Hanuman Singh, it may be mentioned, has been holding the farm of Shahabad since the year 1172 *Faṣlī*. Has already brought this to the notice of the Governor-General. Prays that his constituents may be summoned to Calcutta in order to place their case before the Governor-General and explain their situation. There is no other way open to them as Mr Brooke taking undue advantage of his authority compels them to sign whatever documents he pleases. (*OR 42 ; TR 21, pp 33-5, no 25 ; AR 4, p 189.*)

May 15. **755.** From Raja Bikramajit Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 43 ; TR 21, pp 35-6, no 26 ; AR 4, p 190.*)

May 15. **756.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has learnt from Mr Chapman's letter about the real strength of the Maharaja's friendship and the sincerity of his attachment. Has always mentioned this fact in his despatches to the Company in consequence of which it is well known all over Europe. (*TI 27, p 13, no 28 ; AI 4, p 200.*)

May 22. **757.** From Mangli Lal. Says that in 1188 *Faṣlī* [1780-1] he had taken the farm of Azimabad and eight other *maḥāls* for a period of five years at an annual rent of Rs 2,10,605. He paid his rent for the first year and made a profit in the business. Raja Khayali Ram became jealous of him and got him imprisoned by Mr Maxwell. Mr Anderson however intervened and set him at liberty. Raja Khayali Ram then intimidated him to transfer the *maḥāls* to the name of Maharaja Kalyan Singh on certain conditions. The Maharaja also became avaricious and confined the writer. Somehow he got away from the place and presented himself before the Governor-General at Benares. On hearing this Raja Khayali Ram brought false charges against him and again got him confined. He spent seven months in prison after which time he was let off as the charges against him could not be substantiated. At this stage Mr Brooke sent for him and gave him consolation and assurances that he would obtain orders for his reinstatement from Calcutta where he (Mr Brooke) was going. But when he returned from there Mr Brooke himself took possession of the *maḥāls*. Prays therefore that he may be confirmed in the *maḥāls*. Is willing to pay an additional sum of Rs 10,000 for them with effect from the year 1191 *Faṣlī*. (*OR 44 ; TR 21, pp 36-7, no 27 ; AR 4, p 192.*)

May 24. **758.** To Mirzā Shafī ʻKhān. Has received his letter. Thanks him for his attention and courtesy to Major Browne who has been sent to His Majesty. Hopes that he will present the Major to His Majesty so that he may represent to him the particulars of the Governor-General's

attachment and fidelity to him and may in future act in obedience to the royal commands and in accordance with the advice of the addressee. As the advancement of the royal concerns is their common desire the Governor-General will only act in concurrence with the addressee. (*TI 28, pp 34-5, no 13; AI 4, p 187.*)

May 27. **759.** To the King. Has received his *shuqqa* enclosed in the letter of Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. Says that he could not send *'arẓīs* to His Majesty as he was very busy on account of the war and hostilities in the Deccan. Will in future despatch *'arẓīs* regularly to His Majesty conformably to the royal commands. Has learnt from Major Browne that His Majesty expressed his pleasure after perusing the Governor-General's letters addressed to Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. Has sent the Major to the Presence so that he may convince His Majesty of the Governor-General's attachment and allegiance to him. Hopes that His Majesty will soon grant the Major an audience and communicate the royal orders through him. (*TI 28, pp 35-7, no 14; AI 4, p 186.*)

May 27. **760.** To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdul Aḥad Khān]. Has received his letter accompanying His Majesty's *shuqqa*. In reply encloses an *'arẓī* to the King. The Governor-General is greatly devoted to His Majesty and is anxious to preserve and strengthen his friendship and goodwill. His *'arẓī* to the Presence will speak of his loyalty towards His Majesty. (*TI 28, pp 37-9, no 15; AI 4, p 186.*)

May 29. **761.** To Muḥammad Ḥayāt Khān, Nawab of Bhopal. Has received his letter through Capt. Campbell and learnt from it as well as from the verbal representation of the said Captain about the generous support which the Nawab lately gave to the English army on its approach to that quarter. Says that General Mathews acquainted him with the Nawab's firm attachment to the English. The Governor-General and Council of Bengal as the supreme authority do acknowledge the engagements made between the Nawab and the said General to be binding on the Company in all their settlements and they promise to represent the former's conduct to the Court of Directors in their first advices to England. Being very far from Bengal the operations of General Mathews have been left to the entire direction and control of the Government of Bombay. Will recommend to the latter Government the strict adherence to the engagement which the General has made with the Nawab. (*TI 28, pp 39-41, no 16; AI 4, p 186.*)

Jun. 1. **762.** From Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Says that the gentlemen of the Supreme Council are not unaware how he lost all his money, jewels and property in the business of the *maḥāls*. His *jāgīr* was also taken away from him on account of arrears. Submits now the following facts for their consideration.

1. It was the practice formerly that the accounts of receipts and disbursements, the collections made and the balances outstanding of the revenues of *ṣubah* Bihar used to be made out in English by the gentlemen of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Patna and forwarded by them to Calcutta. The same accounts were also submitted in the Persian

language over the signature of the writer. Since the appointment of the District Collectors the Persian papers relating to the *Dīwānī* are not prepared through the writer. Requests therefore that the Provincial Council as also the Collectors may be directed to submit their monthly accounts together with a Persian version of them compared in the office of the *Dīwānī* and attested by the writer. This procedure will facilitate business.

2. The writer's *jāgīr* has been stopped by the Government on account of arrears. It has since been made over to Ganga Ram by way of *ta'ahhud*. Prays that it may be restored to him. Will pay the same rent as Ganga Ram. The *jāgīr* will enable him to make some money with which to pay his debts. Requests therefore that Mr Bathurst may be directed to hand back the *jāgīr* to him on the same terms in which it has been given to Ganga Ram. This will not occasion any loss to the Government.

3. Desires to call upon some of the old servants of his household to render the account of the moneys received and disbursed by them as he suspects that a good sum of money has been misappropriated by them. But he is afraid that as soon as he calls them to account and presses them to disgorge they will fly to the court and invoke its protection. Hopes therefore that the court may be directed not to entertain the applications of such of his servants as may approach it in connection with this affair.

4. It has always been the practice that whenever he waits upon Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah at Murshidabad he receives a *khil'at* at the time of parting. This was refused to him during his last visit and consequently he has fallen into disgrace. Requests that the Nawab and Sir John D'oyly may be directed to send to him the customary *khil'at*.

5. Says that he used to receive an annual *rusūm* of Rs 5,000 from the Dutch Factory at Azimabad. A few years ago the Company took possession of the factory but business is going on there as usual. The writer's perquisite has however been stopped. Requests that its Chief may be ordered to pay the arrears of his *rusūm* at once and to make regular payments year by year in future.

6. Mr Mercer, Judge of the Patna *Dīwānī 'Adālat*, has ordered the writer to repay the money that he owes to Bhayaram Bhawani Das. Says that until he has cleared his debt to the Company he will not be in a position to satisfy his numerous creditors of whom Bhayaram Bhawani Das is one. Mr Mercer may be informed accordingly.

7. In 1190 *Faṣlī* [1782-3] the Mahratta Chiefs, Rao Balwant and Vithal Rao, came to the pilgrimage of Gaya and the writer received orders from Mr Bathurst that no duties or fees were to be levied on them and that he would be allowed an equivalent deduction from the revenues. Requests therefore that a sum of Rs 27,733-3as may now be refunded to him, Rs7,323-1a on account of Rao Balwant and Rs 20,410-2as on account of Vithal Rao.

8. In 1190 *Faṣlī maḥāls* yielding Rs 9,09,562 were placed under him and he made settlements for Rs 8,23,150. This left a deficiency of Rs 86,412. This sum is now sought to be recovered from him. He is however not liable because the deficiency would have occurred after the whole year had passed whereas he held the *maḥāls* for four months only. Is willing to pay the proportionate amount of the deficit. (*OR 45; TR 21, pp 37-43, no 28; AR 4, p 190.*)

Jun. 1. **763.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter directing him to reinstate Mīr Ibrāhīm whom he has removed from the office of the *Dārogha* of Sylhet on account of his alleged partiality towards the Hindus in the riot that broke out between them and the Muhammadan processionists during the *Muḥarram* celebrations. Had no information of any riots having taken place in Sylhet. Nor did he receive any intelligence of the occurrence either from Mīr Ibrāhīm or from the Collector of Sylhet who reported the matter to the Governor-General. It is untrue therefore to say that Mīr Ibrāhīm's dismissal is the result of his conduct during the riot. The fact is that he was dismissed on account of neglect of duty and insubordination. In spite of repeated orders he failed to submit reports of his work and the proceedings of the *'Adālat*. Warnings had no effect on him. Has however restored him to his office as directed by the Governor-General. Is forwarding the *sanad* of his appointment through Munshī Sharāfat Muḥammad Khān who will submit it to the Governor-General. (*OR 46; TR 21, pp 43-5, no 29; AR 4, p 191.*)

Jun. 1. **764.** To the Raja of Cuttack. Requests him to give assistance to Capt. John Campbell who is coming from Madras and will pass through his territory. (*TI 27, p 13, no 29; AI 4, p 198.*)

Jun. 2. **765.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that a most daring robbery has been committed in the factory of Jagannathpur in the neighbourhood of Malda and that Mr Charles Grant has had the principal authors of this crime apprehended and taken them in his own custody. Has directed the said gentleman to send the culprits for trial before the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* of Tajpur. Requests the Khān to transmit the proceedings of the court immediately after the trial has been concluded and to hold in abeyance the sentences passed on them until the papers have been finally examined and approved by the Governor-General. (*TI 27, pp 13-14, no 30; AI 4, p 199.*)

Jun. 5. **766.** *Mr Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* Says that he has been ready at all times to carry out the orders of the Governor-General whom he holds in the greatest esteem and regard. Has similarly advised the Khān ever to remain firm in his loyalty and devotion specially at this moment when all sorts of rumour are on foot regarding the Governor-General. Asks him to state whether the writer at any time showed any disrespect to the Governor-General either by speech or writing or by conniving at it when others did so. Has delivered to him the orders received from the Governor-General from time to time and has on each occasion warned him against persons who were making malicious reports

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to the Governor-General with a view to ruining the affairs of the Government as also to creating disunion between the writer and the Khān. Has always expressed his sentiments frankly and without reserve. When he handed him the *qaulnāma* that he proposed he gave him fully to understand that he was prepared to consider any amendments the Khān might suggest. Requests him to reply to each of these points in detail in order that false and improper reports may not spread in future. Dated 21 *Jumāda* II, 1197 A.H.=25 May 1783. (*OR 49.*)

Jun. 5. **767.** *Mr Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 50.*)

Jun. 5. **768.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to Mr John Bristow.* Has received his letter of 'yesterday' asking him to put down in writing whatever particulars he may have heard from him (Mr Bristow) about the Governor-General. Is afraid that he will incur the displeasure of the gentleman by writing those things. The gentleman might well remember how he had reported that the Governor-General was being recalled and that fresh people were coming to take charge of the administration and also how he used to make bitter complaints against Mr Hastings. During the last five months the writer has continually been told of the Governor-General's recall and, he being one of his dependants, the news used always to upset him and cause him the greatest anxiety regarding his own future. Now that he has received definite information from Raja Gobind Ram that the Governor-General has been confirmed in his office by the authorities in England, he is, as it were, brought back to life. It was the addressee who proposed a new agreement with the writer on the eve of the change that he alleged was coming over the administration at Calcutta. When he pressed the writer to execute it the latter used to put it off on various pretences. Assures him that he is ever ready to carry out his wishes as heretofore. Desires that these communications may be treated as confidential. Dated 22 *Jumāda* II, 1197 A.H.=26 May 1783. (*OR 47.*)

Jun. 5. **769.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to Mr Bristow.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 48.*)

Jun. 5. **770.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to Mr John Bristow.* It is a pity that although the Khān regularly calls on him the addressee gives credit to the reports of malicious persons and condemns him without giving him a chance to clear his position. The addressee expresses his surprise that the Khān should have suggested a tent for holding a permanent court of justice in the city. Says that the fact has been represented to him in a distorted form. The Khān had simply mentioned that he had applied to the Nawab Vazir for a suitable house and that pending the receipt of his orders he could get a temporary tent pitched to serve the purpose. When the orders arrived he informed Maulavī Mubīn who came the following day and said that Mr Cowper wanted the plan of the house that had been selected. He was asked to inspect it personally and he expressed himself satisfied with it but requested that an adjacent house might also be given to serve as a chamber for him to retire. The Khān

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agreed but this was also made a grievance against him that he had appointed two separate houses for the *'Adālat*. Similarly, it is not true that the writer is telling the people not to have recourse to this *'Adālat*. In fact, when Maulavī Mubīn asked him what he should do if according to the Islamic law a man was found guilty and had to be punished with flogging, the writer replied that he must carry out the Law and inflict the penalty. He further said that he himself was prepared to submit to the sentence of the court in case he was found to have transgressed the law. The Nawab Vazir also assured the Maulavī of his full support in administering justice and executing the sentences. During the last six years he carried out all the wishes of the English gentlemen and experienced many favours from them in return. It is a pity that despite such steadfast loyalty the gentleman lends ear to malicious reports of his enemies and forms his own conclusions without further investigation. Life would be impossible for him amidst such mistrust and suspicion. Maulavī Mubīn just called to say that the addressee did not approve of the house appointed for holding the *'Adālat* as it pertained to the Nawab Vazir's household. Another building must be found for the purpose. The Khān has asked him to do as he may be directed by the addressee. Dated 22 *Jumāda* II, 1197 A.H.=26 May 1783. (*OR 51.*)

Jun. 6.[1] **771.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter expressing his concern at the Governor-General's illness. The Khān writes that since his two sons, Nawab 'Umdatul-Mulk Bahrām Jang and Nawab Munīrul-Mulk Dilāwar Jang, have attained their majority he wants the former to reside at Azimabad and manage the Company's *jāgīr* there. He adds that as his former letter on this subject could not be delivered to the Governor-General owing to the latter's illness he wrote direct to the Chief of Azimabad requesting him to help his son in all matters when he reaches there. Says that in compliance with the Khān's request he is sending to him three letters addressed separately to Mr W. A. Brooke, the Chief of Azimabad, Mr Macpherson and Mr Grand, the Collector of Tirhut, and hopes that his son will receive every assistance from them. (*CI 10, p 428, no 686; AI 4, p 199.*)

Jun. 7. **772.** *John Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* Has received his letter of 22 *Jumāda* II [26 May 1783]. Is astonished to see that it is full of baseless allegations that never even crossed his mind. It is hardly necessary to take up space in refuting those false imputations. It is true that the writer was the first to propose a *qaulnāma* but he did so specially for the purpose of giving him encouragement and assurance of support, for he had observed that for seven months past the Government business had come to a standstill. The object of the *qaulnāma* was nothing but the regular execution of the Governor-General's orders and the promotion of the welfare of the Nawab Vazir's government and the prosperity of his subjects. The writer showed every consideration to the Khān while the latter daily wrote false complaints and allegations

[1] Jul. 5 according to the volume of Abstracts.

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against him to the Governor-General. Distinctly remembers that when he proposed the *qaulnāma* the Khān not only consented to it but also asserted that he had long felt that such an agreement should subsist between them. God willing, no harm shall come to him by reason of his falsehood and slander. Is determined to push on with the Governor-General's scheme for the regulation of affairs. Requests him to call the following day as there is a certain business which has to be transacted by mutual agreement. Dated 24 *Jumāda* II, at night=28 May 1783. (*OR 52.*)

Jun. 7. **773.** *John Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 53.*)

Jun. 7. **774.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to Mr Bristow.* Received his letter at midnight. The addressee being the person in power may say whatever he likes but the fact remains that time and again he has spoken disparagingly of the Governor-General and has mentioned that he had been recalled. Fully remembers the replies which out of fear for the safety of his person and honour he was obliged to give to the gentleman on difficult occasions. Has already told him how he refrains from telling the whole truth for fear of incurring the displeasure of the addressee. Dated 24 *Jumāda* II, at midnight=28 May 1783. (*OR 54.*)

Jun. 7. **775.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to Mr Bristow.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 55.*)

Jun. 7. **776.** *John Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* Asks him to supply certain documents, a list of which is sent through Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain 'Aṭā Khān. Dated 23 *Jumāda* II=27 May 1783. (*OR 56.*)

Jun. 12. **777.** To the Raja of Travancore. The late General Sir Eyre Coote had frequently spoken about the Raja's friendship for and attachment to the English and the latter further proved it by his friendly support to Col. Mackenzie Humberston when he was in command in 'that' quarter. Again, the Governments of Bombay and Madras wrote to him that the Raja's assistance and attention to the English had occasioned Ḥaidar's attack on him. In view of the Raja's friendship his government, which control all the settlements of the Company, have decided to show in return similar affection and sincerity to him. Even his superiors in Europe, out of this consideration, will reckon the Raja among their friends and allies. Capt. Campbell, who is going from Calcutta to 'that' quarter, will on his way pass through the Raja's dominions and interview him with this letter. (*TI 28, pp 41-2, no 17; AI 4, p 187.*)

Jun. 17. **778.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to John Bristow.* Says that for the last six years he has discharged his duties towards the Company with credit and has won their approbation. It is only the addressee who has begun to find fault with him now and this in spite of the fact that he has scrupulously carried out all his orders. When the Khān appointed a house for holding the court of justice Maulavī Mubīn approved it but the addressee overruled him and ordered that the house of Nawab Sher

Jang be vacated for the purpose. The Nawab Vazir says that his goods and chattels are stored there and that these must not be removed. The addressee is equally firm that it must be given over to him at once. Is puzzled what to do in such a fix. The addressee is convinced that dacoities are committed in collusion with Makkhū Khān and he is therefore resolved to kill him. The fact is that when a dacoity took place at the house of the *mahājan* the writer on hurrying to the spot found that Makkhū, the *Kotwāl*, and the brother of the Maulavī had been going their round of the city. The addressee was also there and remarked that it was clear that the administration of the Khān had failed to deal out justice or to give protection to the city. The fact however is this that he has ever been anxious to establish the rule of justice in the dominions. With this end in view he had before the arrival of the addressee ' here ' appointed Maulavī Mubīn to the post of the *Dārogha* of the *'Adālat* to administer law and dispense even-handed justice to everybody. But it is not the custom among the Muhammadans to make the *Dārogha* of the *'Adālat* responsible for the peace of the city or the tranquillity of the country. This business is the special charge of the ruler of the land. When a robbery was committed in the Sarraf Bazar near Shahabad the late Nawab [Shujā'u'd-Daulah] marched with a large army to punish the robbers. Similarly, when some dacoits from Bundelkhand invaded ' this ' side of the Jumna the brigade at Cawnpore drove them away. During the late insurrection at Benares the Khān and the Nawab Vazir were at Chunar. Raja Tikait Ray protected the city with his *sihbandī* corps. Makkhū was also there but nothing untoward happened. Has lately appointed men to watch the city. As for the dacoities already committed he has sent out contingents in the districts to capture the perpetrators thereof and has issued necessary instructions to the *'āmils* in respect of this affair. The miscreants out of fear for the stringent measures taken against them are keeping themselves in hiding but there is every hope that they will be eventually secured. Such is the nature of the negligence with which he is charged. The addressee is the ruler and the Khān and the Nawab Vazir are the ruled. The Nawab Vazir desires that the affairs of the *'Adālat* shall be conducted by Maulavī Mubīn who shall administer justice according to the Muhammadan Law. But the addressee has other ends in view. He may act as he pleases but he must not lay the blame on the Khān. It appears from his letters that he entertains a suspicion that what the Khān gives out to be the Nawab Vazir's wishes are in fact his own views. This may be easily settled by an enquiry from the Nawab Vazir himself. Dated 3 *Rajab* 1197 A.H.=5 June 1783. (*OR 57.*)

Jun. 17. **779.** *John Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* As suggested by the Khān the writer had addressed a letter to the Nawab Vazir. Has now received his reply, a copy of which is enclosed herewith. The Khān had several times told him that he had obtained permission of the Nawab Vazir to house the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* in the building of Nawab Sher Khān and that it would be ready for occupation as soon as it was vacated.

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But now it appears that the facts are otherwise. Had passed order in the case of Makkhū Khān in the presence of and after consultation with the addressee who raised no objection to it at that time. It was evident that the Khān had failed to establish law and order in the city. The writer was therefore obliged to take such measures as he thought necessary for the safety of his own person, of his dependants and of the people at large. No blame can be thrown on him on account of any action that he may take in order to check the prevailing evils. Is enclosing a copy of the instructions received from the Governor-General. (*OR 58.*)

Jun. 17. **780.** *John Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 59.*)

Jun. 17. **781.** *Nawab Âṣafu'd-Daulah to John Bristow.* Has received his letter requesting the Nawab to return to Lucknow and have the 'settlement' for the ensuing year made in his own presence. Has learnt that the addressee has ordered the house of Nawab Sher Khān to be vacated with a view to holding the court of justice there and that he has thrown Makkhū Khān into prison for his alleged participation in the dacoity that was committed in the firm of Jawahir Mal. Is astonished that he has taken such drastic action on the representation of self-interested persons. Asks him to leave aside the house of Nawab Sher Khān and to hold the court in the building appointed by the Nawab. Desires him also to release Mukkhū who has been unable to stop larceny and robbery because the force at his disposal is not adequate for the purposes of such a large city. It is not his intention to return to Lucknow just now as by the grace of God the affairs of the Company's *tankhwāh* are quite satisfactory and Ḥaidar Beg Khān is looking after the revenue and civil administration on the part of the Nawab. When the hunting is over and the bridge is ready, as it is shortly expected to be, he will cross over it with his troops and return to the city. (*OR 60.*)

Jun. 17. **782.** *John Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* Has received his letter on the subject of the *'Adālat.* The Khān is profuse in his declarations of obedience and submission but not a fraction of these has appeared in action. He states that out of regard for the writer's wishes he has frequently put the Nawab Vazir's seal on *parwānas* without the latter's knowledge. Such has never been the writer's wish. In fact, he has emphatically told him that this procedure was not correct and that it might land him in difficulty. If he persists in doing so the risk is his own. Admits having said that he would issue orders on his own authority, if necessary. But happily, the occasion never arose because there is such a complete unanimity between the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir that all affairs are settled by mutual consent. The Khān says that offences against property have been common in all times and ages. What the writer says is that these cannot be checked without establishing a court of criminal justice. Dated 4 *Rajab* 1197 A. H.=6 June 1783. (*OR 61.*)

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Jun. 17. **783.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to John Bristow.* Has received his letter. The addressee is confusing his previous orders with later directions. Formerly, he gave strict injunctions that his orders were to be carried out forthwith whether the Nawab Vazir was informed of them or not. But only the other day he directed, for reasons which it would be irreverent to disclose that nothing should be done without the knowledge and consent of the Nawab Vazir. The Khān is since acting accordingly. Still, when the Nawab Vazir does not sanction any of his measures he puts the blame on the writer and says that the objections emanate from him and not from the Nawab Vazir. The addressee says that as soon as he discovered that orders were issued without the sanction of the Nawab Vazir he forbade the practice. The Khān had nothing to gain by doing so. It was the addressee who by threats and intimidation forced him to adopt first the one and then the other procedure. Everything has been done according to his wishes. Dated 4 *Rajab*=6 June. (*OR 62.*)

Jun. 17. **784.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to John Bristow.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 63.*)

Jun. 20. **785.** *Bond executed by Maharaja Kalyān Singh.* Says that he is the owner of the house which the Governor-General has rented from him with his free consent for the residence of 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, *Dārogha* of the *'Adālat.* Will not sell or mortgage the said house without the Governor-General's knowledge and permission nor will he eject the Khān from it. Should he ever require to sell or mortgage it he shall first of all inform the Governor-General and mortgage it with the Company. Dated 11 *Rajab* 25 *Julūs*=13 June 1783. (*OR 64; TR 21, p 46, no 30; AR 4, p 190.*)

Jun. 21. **786.** *Raja Bikramajit Singh to his vakīl, Lala Daulat Ram.* Has already informed him of the state of affairs 'here' by his letter of 3 *Rajab* [5 June]. The latest development is this. On 8 *Rajab* Mr Brooke summoned him and told him that his money would be refunded if he gave him a letter addressed to the Governor-General together with an account of the receipts and disbursements of his lands. The writer said that the gentleman had made a similar promise some time ago but the money was never paid. These discussions lasted from noon till evening. At length he (Mr Brooke) confined the writer with Bhup Narayan in a room and forced them to write the petition and the account of the receipts and expenditure. Asks him to use his endeavours to get a summons issued by the Governor-General calling upon the writer and his partners to attend on him in order to explain their case. Should this be deemed impracticable at least Dost Dun Singh and Hanuman Singh should be summoned. Unless this is done they shall lose both their lives and property through the high-handedness of Mr Brooke. Desires him to represent to the Governor-General that he has been authorised to say that the documents forwarded to him by that gentleman were forced from the writer. Will address a separate petition to the Governor-General the next morning, if opportunity offers. (*OR 65; TR 21, pp 47-8, no 31; AR 4, p 190.*)

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Jun. 21. **787.** *Raja Bikramajit to Lala Daulat Ram.* Has already informed him of the state of affairs by his letter of 3 and 9 *Rajab* [5 and 11 June]. In the evening Mr Brooke summoned him and intimated that he would not forward his *'arẓī* to the Governor-General and suggested to him to send it to Mr Webber by post. He accordingly ordered four *harkāras* to accompany Sohsan, the writer's *vakīl*, and a similar number to go with Kishan Chand, the *vakīl* of Babu Bhup Narayan, and despatched them to Mr Webber with the letter. Asks the addressee to explain to the Governor-General that the documents forwarded to him by Mr Brooke were obtained from the Raja and his co-sharers by force. If the Raja and Babu Bhup Narayan are not summoned to Calcutta at least Babu Dost Dun Singh and Babu Hanuman Singh must be sent for to come with their *mutaṣaddī*, Lala Senapat, and state their case. They would produce the necessary documents and would give a full account of the transactions with Mr Brooke. It is understood that allegations have been made against Hanuman Singh from 'this' quarter. The addressee knows the facts and should be able to refute the baseless charges.

In the handwriting of Hanuman Singh. Was summoned by Mr Brooke who gave him a severe rebuke and demanded why he had not submitted the documents he had been asked to prepare. He also threatened to forfeit both his life and his inheritance. Will take the severest penalty if he should fail to establish that Mr Brooke has misappropriated their Rs 85,000 and not a penny less. If they are not summoned by the Governor-General they shall lose both their lives and their ancestral property, for the gentleman demands this sum every year. If the writer and Senapat are sent for they will prove what sums of money have been misappropriated from the *parganas*. (*OR 66; TR 21, pp 48-9, no 31a; AR 4, p 190.*)

Jun. 23. **788.** *John Bristow to Mirzā Muḥammad Shafī' Khān, Afrāsiāb Khān and the sister of Najaf Khān.* Has learnt from a report of the newswriter at Delhi that the addressees have heard that an English battalion had been stationed at Jahangirabad and that another was expected to arrive there shortly. They have accordingly asked the newswriter to enquire what might be the cause of these movements. It is known on all hands that the Sikhs had been lately giving trouble in and around Anupshahr. Col. Knudson was therefore sent at the head of an English battalion in order to protect the frontier of the Nawab Vazir's dominion. The English do not conceal their objectives from their enemies. Why should they keep secrets from the addressees whom they regard as their best friends? Assures them that they have no other end in view except what is stated above. Refers them to Major Browne for further particulars. Dated 14 *Jumāda* I, 1197 A.H.=18 April 1783. (*OR 67; AR 4, p 179.*)

Jun. 23. **789.** *Afrāsiāb Khān to James Browne.* Has received his letter saying that he was surprised that the arrival of an English battalion to protect the Nawab Vazir's frontiers against the marauders had caused any anxiety to the Khān. Says in reply that the adherence to the pledged

word which characterises the English gentlemen is known the world over. Is convinced of their attachment and sincerity towards himself so that there can be no question of any suspicions arising in his mind. Had enquired about the battalion in a casual way out of curiosity. Relies on the friendship of the English for the improvement of his affairs. Will write to Amīrul-Umarā explaining everything and the latter will be satisfied. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*OR 68 ; AR 4, p 179.*)

Jun. 23. **790.** *John Bristow to Khwāja 'Ainu'd-Dīn.* The Nawab Vazir ordered the Khwāja a short time ago to keep Col. Knudson informed of the situation in the country specially with reference to the movements of the Sikhs. Learns from the Colonel that he has not received a single report from him as yet whereas there is a strong rumour of a Sikh invasion in those parts. Asks him to carry out the orders of the Nawab Vazir and keep the Colonel fully informed of all particulars. Dated 14 *Jumāda* I, 1197=18 April 1783. (*OR 69.*)

Jun. 24. **791.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. It appears that Mr Bristow has made many complaints to the Governor-General against him. Requests a copy of each of these in order to enable him to clear his position. Since the copies of the Khān's representations were supplied to him (Bristow) it is but fair that the writer should receive copies of the allegations made against him. Mr Bristow, being advised by Mirzā Ismā'īl Beg and others, is desirous of changing the *'āmils* of the Nawab Vazir's dominion and of dismissing Almās 'Alī Khān and certain other old officers. Requests orders whether the appointment and control of the *'āmils* should be vested in the Nawab Vazir or in John Bristow.

Mr Bristow further wishes to appoint a *Khazānchī* for keeping the accounts of the Nawab Vazir's personal and household expenses. The latter's views are known on the subject. Requests orders. Mr Bristow desires that :—

(*a*) the control of the troops shall be vested in him.

(*b*) the old records shall be kept in his custody.

(*c*) the office of the *nāib* as a separate establishment be closed down.

(*d*) the charge of the *'Adālat* should be committed to him.

Solicits orders on each of these points. (*OR 70.*)

Jun. 25. **792.** From Raja Huzuri Mal. Last year on being informed of the writer's situation the Governor-General was pleased to assure him that he would recover his dues from Amboa and that he would give him an appointment in order to relieve his distress. Says that he has not received a single payment out of the sum of Rs 25,000 which is his due. Begs that the Governor-General may issue strict orders about the payment of the same. Requires five to six thousand rupees every month for his expenses which include fixed charities and allowances to his dependants. Is besides 2 *lākhs* in debt the interest on which has amounted to Rs 20,000. The Raja of Burdwan owes him 20 *lākhs*, 9 *lākhs* in

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principal and the balance in interest. The Raja had agreed to repay this sum by monthly instalments of Rs 10,000. But he paid nothing after the first instalment. Prays therefore that the Governor-General may be pleased to order that a sum of seven to eight thousand rupees may be deducted from the allowance of the aforesaid Raja every month and made over to the writer in satisfaction of his claims. By this means he will be enabled to meet his expenses as also to satisfy his creditors. (*OR 71 ; TR 21, pp 49-51, no 32 ; AR 4, p 191.*)

Jun. 25. **793.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received several letters from the Nawab on the subject of his correspondence with Lord Macartney. Says that in his letter of 18 January last he informed the Nawab of the new agreement which was executed on his behalf by Saiyid Muḥammad ʻĀsim Khān. According to this the Nawab shall advance to the Company for the expenses of the war five-sixths of the collections of the Carnatic with the reservation of one-sixth for his necessary expenses. He shall furnish ready money with the security of *sāhūkārs* and give grain and cattle in the same quantity and number as was received from the Carnatic during the administration of Lord Macartney with an addition of one-third more of each. He shall pay regularly by stipulated *qisṭs* to the Company twelve *lākhs* of pagodas per annum from the day on which the enemy evacuates the Carnatic : seven *lākhs* will be appropriated to the Company's use until their debt is discharged and five *lākhs* will be paid to the Nawab's creditors agreeable to the list of bonds which shall be lodged with the Government of Madras. Lastly, it has been agreed upon that if the Nawab fails to carry out any of the stipulations he shall submit the collection and appropriation of the revenues of the Carnatic for the discharge of his public and private debts to such mode of arrangement as the Court of Directors or the Supreme Government shall direct. The Governor-General likewise informed him of the orders which were given to the Government of Madras in consequence of this agreement calling upon them to restore to the Nawab the assignment of 2 December 1781 A.D. as well as the entire sovereignty of his country. It appears from the Nawab's letters as also from those which have been lately received from the Government of Madras that these orders have not yet been carried out nor has the Company's part of the agreement been fulfilled. Is pleased to learn that the Nawab is satisfied with the agreement and that he is determined to fulfil every condition of it. Has now issued peremptory orders to the Government of Madras to render back to the Nawab the assignment granted by him to Lord Macartney as also the charge of the administration and the sovereignty of the Carnatic in the fullest measure. (*TI 28, pp 42-7, no 18 ; AI 4, p 185.*)

Jan. 30. **794.** *John Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* To the same effect as no 751 above. (*OR 72.*)

Jun. 30. **795.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to John Bristow.* To the same effect as no 770 above. (*OR 73.*)

Jun. 30. **796.** *John Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* Is sending Mirzā Muḥammad Beg with this letter and asks him immediately to despatch the Mirzā to Farrukhabad where the situation is getting from bad to worse. No one else must be allowed to know of this measure. Is sorry to hear from Munshī Muḥammad Zākir that the Khān is laid up with kidney trouble. Prays to God for his speedy recovery. Is returning herewith the two *shuqqas* prepared by the Khān according to the draft and sent by him for the writer's inspection. They are quite satisfactory. Dated 8 *Ṣafar*=12 January. (*OR 74.*)

Jun. 30. **797.** *John Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 75.*)

Jun. 30. **798.** *John Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* Has already informed him how a host of petitioners pester him every day. About ten to twenty of them attend daily and disturb him. It is necessary therefore that some means should be devised to deal with them. Has directed them to state their grievances before Mr Cowper and has appointed Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain 'Aṭā Khān to act as the liaison officer between Mr Cowper and the Khān. Requests that action may be taken on the petitions according to the directions of Mr Cowper. Dated 8 *Ṣafar*=12 January. (*OR 76.*)

Jun. 30. **799.** *John Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 77.*)

Jun. 30. **800.** *John Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* Has heard from Maulavī Mubīn that the Khān ordered him to hold the *'Adālat* in the *bārahdarī* allotted for the purpose and gave him a severe rebuke for representing to the writer that the house was not suitable for a court. Is astonished that he should have treated the Maulavī in this manner as only two days ago he had promised to beg the Nawab Vazir for some other building. By such harshness the people are deterred from visiting the writer and they have intimated as much to him. Has come to know that only the other day he stated at a gathering that the people who called on the writer would not experience anything good. This argues a want of fidelity on the part of the Khān towards the Governor-General. Hopes he will give him all assistance in the execution of the affairs both of the Company and of the Nawab Vazir. Ever since he entered 'this' dominion he has had no other end in view except the execution of all affairs according to his instructions. His interest in establishing the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* is simply the suppression of murder and robbery. Warns that Maulavī Mubīn must not be treated with disrespect as he (the writer) is pledged to protect his life and honour. Repeats that a suitable building must be provided for holding the court and made over to the Maulavī. Will forward to the Governor-General his correspondence with the Khān on the subject of the *'Adālat.* Requests therefore that a full reply may be given to each of the points raised above. Dated 22 *Jumāda* II, 1197=26 May 1783. (*OR 78.*)

Jul. 3. **801.** *John Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* Has received his message through Raja Tikait Ray to the effect that the Nawab Vazir had put off

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the appointment of the *Khazānchī*. Says that it would have been better to have carried the measure through. Will himself appoint a *Khazānchī* 'tomorrow' as without one all business would be dislocated and much irregularity would happen. Will write fully to the Governor-General about the message which has been received from him and which is said to be Nawab Vazir's decision. Has already explained to him that the objections of the Nawab Vazir will be considered as the objections of the Khān to the orders of the Governor-General. Asks him to think well over the gravity of the situation. Professions of obedience and submission will not avail if repeated instructions are not carried out. Dated 16 *Rabī'* I, 1197 A.H.=9 January 1783. (*OR 79.*)

Jul. 3. **802.** From Saudagar Mal, Banker at Patna. Represents that during the course of the past five years Raja Khayali Ram borrowed from his firm considerable sums of money by mortgaging his *jāgīr*. The Government, it is now learnt, is contemplating to sequester the said *jāgīr* of the Raja on account of the non-payment of the Company's dues and orders have accordingly been issued to Mr Duncan to put the *jāgīr* to public sale. Says that if this practice of disposing of mortgaged lands and *jāgīrs* without previously satisfying the claims of the mortgagees and other creditors is resorted to, it will be impossible for him and other members of his profession to carry on their business. Prays therefore that the Governor-General will issue necessary orders stopping the sale of the *jāgīr* till his claims are satisfied. (*TR 21, pp 51-2, no 33.*)

Jul. 4. **803.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received from Mr David Anderson the particulars of a conversation which lately passed between him and the addressee concerning some matter of minor importance. Says that his sole object is to establish a firm and friendly relation between the English and the addressee. Assures the latter that nothing can create distrust in his mind concerning him and that his colleagues in the Government share the same sentiments in respect of him. (*TI 28, pp 47-9, no 19; AI 4, p 187.*)

Jul. 5. **804.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has directed Major William Davy to write to the Chief of Patna on the subject of the residence of the Khān's son there. (*TI 27, p 14, no 31; AI 4, p 199.*)

Jul. 5. **805.** To the King. Has received the royal *shuqqa* asking him to release Raja Khayali Ram and to send him to the Presence. Says that he is always ready to obey the directions of His Majesty but that the particulars of the Raja's ingratitude and mischief can never be fully described. Notwithstanding every protection afforded to him the Raja proved himself an ungrateful servant of the Company, having neglected his duty and failed to pay the balances due to the Company from his *'amaldārī*. If His Majesty had had a full account of the Raja's conduct he would have never taken any interest in him. The Raja knows well that he can obtain his release by paying his debt to the Company. But in order to evade this and to cause injury to the Company's concerns he has applied for the intercession of His Majesty who, it is

hoped, will not insist on his release. Assures His Majesty that the Raja will always be treated with justice. (*TI 27, pp 14-15, no 32; AI 4, p 199.*)

Jul. 12. **806.** From Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Says that he has deputed Nawab Ashrafu'd-Daulah to the Governor-General's presence. The Nawab will make certain representations on behalf of the writer. Requests the Governor-General to give due consideration to what he says and to grant him permission to leave as soon as he finishes his work. (*TR 21, p 52, no 34.*)

Jul. 17[1], **807.** To the mother of Ruḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān. Offers condolence on the death of her son, Sipahdār Jang [Ruḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān]. (*TI 27, p 15, no 33; AI 4, p 200.*)

Jul. 20. **808.** From Maharaja Bhim Singh. Says that one Benigir Gosain residing at Benares, at the instigation of some mischief-makers, disputes with Beniram and Nandram, the Maharaja's servants, and falsely lays claims to a house at Benares which the Maharaja himself purchased some 65 years ago. Requests the Governor-General therefore to issue orders on Gosain to refrain from quarrelling with his servants and from making fictitious claims to the house in future. (*TR 21, p 53, no 35.*)

Jul. 20. **809.** From Raja Pratap Singh. Says that Ray Bal Kishan has gone to Calcutta to pay his respects to the Governor-General. Major Browne is now arrived in these parts. Has therefore asked Bal Kishan to obtain short leave and see the Major with a view to settling the Raja's affairs on a firm footing. Hopes the Governor-General will write to the Major asking him to maintain the friendship with the Raja. (*TR 21, pp 53-4, no 36.*)

Jul. 26. **810.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Approves of his appointment of Ḥikmatyāb Khān to be his *vakīl* in attendance upon the Governor-General. (*TI 27, p 15, no 34; AI 4, p 199.*)

Jul. 26. **811.** To the Rana of Gohad. Has received his letter and learnt all particulars from it as also from the representations of Bakhshi Jisar Singh and Lala Atma Ram who have come to the Governor-General on behalf of the Rana. The Governor-General's reply will be communicated by these two persons to the Rana. Says that on account of ill-health the Bakhshi has been allowed to return. Has delivered to him a letter for Mr Anderson on the subject of the Rana's concerns. Refers him for further particulars to the Bakhshi and hopes that the Rana will continue to write to him about his own affairs. (*TI 28, pp 49-50, no 20; AI 4, p 185.*)

Jul. —. **812.** *Sanad* granted by Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to Beniram Pandit settling upon him the *maḥāls* of Sahbandar, Kismat Katisahi, etc., in *pargana* Balasore. Dated 25 *Rajab* 1190 *'Amalī*=27 June 1783. (*OR 80.*)

Aug. 1. **813.** *Raja Irtini to Mr Turner.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Says that this year the people of Teshu Lumbo are blessed with

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the incarnation of a new lama. This lama resembles the departed one in many of the virtues and qualities. Has received with thanks the presents sent by the Governor-General on this auspicious occasion. Has learnt that the addressee has reached Patu and is held up there through want of conveyance and that as soon as it is available he will start for Teshu Lumbo. The Raja has himself a great desire to see him personally but is unable to do so on account of the strict law of the land. Teshu Lumbo is under the suzerainty of the Emperor of China and according to the law in force here no strangers may have access into the country without the permission of the Emperor. If the Raja applies for such a permission at this stage it will not be possible for him to obtain it in six months. As the gentleman's prolonged stay there may not suit his health, thinks it advisable that he should return to Calcutta. Requests him to hand over to Purangiri Gosain the letter and presents from the Governor-General. Deputes a confidant who will inform him of all the particulars of the country.

(2) *Mr Turner to Raja Irtini.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and the presents. Has reached Patu under the orders of the Governor-General and cannot go back without fulfilling his mission or without orders from the Governor-General. (*TR 21, pp 54-6, no 37.*)

Aug. 6. **814.** To Maharao Ummid Singh. A complimentary reply to his letter received through Raja Gobind Ram. (*TI 27, p 15, no 35 ; AI 4, p 197.*)

Aug. 6. **815.** To Raja Basant Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 27, p 15, no 36 ; AI 4, p 197.*)

Aug. 12. **816.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khāṅ. Desires him to transmit every month a list of all such robberies and murders in which the criminals have been convicted by the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* specifying the names of the *zamīndārs* in whose lands the crimes were perpetrated, the places where the offenders usually reside and the courts in which the cases were tried. (*TI 27, p 16, no 37 ; AI 4, p 199.*)

Aug. 20. **817.** To Mirzā Muḥammad Shafī'. Had received his first letter intimating that the Mirzā intended to see Mahadaji Sindhia and that in accordance with the direction of His Majesty he would take Major Browne with him. Then came a second letter informing him that the Mirzā did interview Sindhia on the banks of the Chambal and thence returned to Akbarabad and that he wanted to proceed to Delhi in order to present the Major to His Majesty. Says that owing to heavy pressure of official business he could not reply to his letter earlier. Is, however, glad to learn that the Mirzā wishes to pay his respects to His Majesty. For the present the Major should remain in attendance upon the Prince [Jahāndār Shah] and he should go to Delhi in his company for an interview with His Majesty. (*TR 28, pp 50-52, no 21 ; AR 4, p 187.*)

Aug. 21. **818.** To Saiyid 'Abdur Raḥīm. Is much pained to learn from his letter the sad news of the death of his brother Mirzā Muḥammad Khalīl Khān. The Governor-General had a regard for the deceased who was

sincerely attached to him. Desires him to look after the well-being and education of his children and promises to extend his patronage to the bereaved family. (*CI 14, p 2, no 32.*)

Aug. 23. **819.** From Raja Kalyan Singh. Says that he has submitted to the Committee [of Revenue] full particulars of his *maḥāls* and a detailed account of the arrears due to him from them. A perusal of those papers will give the Governor-General an idea of the distressed state of his affairs. In 1188 *Faṣlī* [1780-1] Khayali Ram went to Calcutta and caused the enhancement of the revenue of all those *maḥāls*. The result was that in the years 1188 and 1189 *Faṣlī* a huge amount remained outstanding and the Raja with the greatest difficulty paid the *mālguzārī* to the Company by pawning all his jewellery and by borrowing money from the bankers. The creditors are now making persistent demand for their money and the household servants whose wages have also fallen into arrears for several months are clamouring for their dues. The writer is now in a fix and does not know how to tackle the situation. Solicits therefore the Governor-General's advice at this juncture. (*TR 21, pp 56-7, no 38.*)

Aug. 24[1]. **820.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter expressing his displeasure at the conduct of Mr Bristow. Says that the matter is now under the consideration of the Council. Their decision will be communicated to him as soon as it is declared. The Governor-General assures the Nawab that he zealously guards his honour and reputation and that he always endeavours to maintain his friendship. (*CI 14, pp 2-3, no 33 ; TI 28, pp 52-3, no 22 ; AI 4, p 188.*)

Aug. 24[1]. **821.** To Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, p 3, no 34 ; TI 28, p 53, no 23 ; AI 4, p 186.*)

Aug. 28. **822.** To Maharaja Tej Chand Bahadur. Acknowledges his *'arẓī* intimating the transmission of the revenue up to the month of *Asaṛh* and a *nazr* on the occasion of *punia* which was celebrated on 23 *Sāwan* =6 Aug. 1783. (*CI 14, pp 3-4, no 35.*)

Aug. 28. **823.** To Jagat Narayan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, p 4, no 36.*)

Sep. 3. **824.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Intimates that the mother of Jan Rao Iswant and Sakharam Udwant, who are the servants of the Maharaja, has set out on a pilgrimage to Benares, Gaya and Prayag. Requests that he will write to the officers in the three places to see that she is in no way interrupted on her journey and that she is exempted from the payment of all duties. (*OR 81 ; TR 21, pp 57-8, no 39 ; AR 4, p 192.*)

Sep. 3. **825.** From Babbū Begam. Complimentary. (*OR 82 ; TR 21, p 58, no 40 ; AR 4, p 198.*)

Sep. 3. **826.** From Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Says that ever since he arrived at Benares he has been staying at Durgakund away from the city in

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order that no one may be inconvenienced thereby and also that he may avoid the congested quarters. His servants have strict orders not to quarrel with anybody. At present, there being a scarcity of food supplies, riots break out where the inhabitants of the city throng to purchase grain. His men are therefore unable to obtain any provisions. Had written to the authorities 'here' for a supply but to no avail. His men as also his beasts are faced with starvation. Proposes therefore to establish a separate *ganj* near his residence so that his men may have no connection with the market in the town and a supply may always be available according to their need. Hopes the Governor-General will accord his sanction to this measure. (*OR 83; TR 21, pp 58-9, no 41; AR 4, p 193.*)

Sep. 4. **827.** To Aḥmad 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter seeking permission to come down to Calcutta for an interview with the Governor-General. Says in reply that the Khān may come whenever he likes. (*CI 14, p 4, no 38.*)

Sep. 4. **828.** To Nawab Bahrām Jang. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating his safe arrival at Azimabad on 6 *Ramaẓān*=5 Aug. 1783. (*CI 14, p 5, no 39.*)

Sep. 4. **829.** *Dastak* granted at the request of Bishambhar Pandit to Saiyid Sarwar who is proceeding to Cuttack. He is taking with him five elephants and cloths and silk worth Rs 5,000 from Murshidabad and Calcutta for Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. (*CI 14, p 5, no 39a.*)

Sep. 9. **830.** To Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān. Understands that there is an Arabic translation of a book written originally in Greek on the subjects of naphtha and firearms. Since this translation is not available in Calcutta the Khān is asked to procure the same for the Governor-General from 'that' quarter if possible. He is further requested to purchase or get transcripts of other books by Greek authors that he may come across. The price of the books or their transcripts will be paid by Major Palmer to whom instructions have already been given. (*CI 14, pp 5-6, no 40.*)

Sep. 10. **831.** From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. Has received the *'arẓī* addressed by him to the King stating that he had deputed Major Browne in order to ascertain the views and sentiments of His Majesty and to communicate those of the writer and assuring that he is ever ready to carry out the royal commands so far as may lie in his power. Says that His Majesty is convinced of his loyalty and regards him as one of his sons. In fact, in the *farmāns* he is always addressed as 'our dutiful son'. Consequently the writer thinks himself to be the Governor-General's deputy at the royal court. This consideration has been his guiding principle through the last twelve years. Will remain faithful to him as long as he lives. Has rejected the overtures of the French who for a whole month had been soliciting *sanads* for the country of Arcot in the name of Ḥaidar Nāik's son and who were offering *lākhs* of rupees for the consideration. Last year Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān was deputed to the royal court in behalf of the Nawab Vazir. The writer treated him with regard and obtained

for him His Majesty's sanction to whatever he represented. His influence with the King is so great that not even the Princes of the blood royal can get anything done unless he recommends it. Laṭāfat 'Alī fancied that his success was due to his personal exertions and reported to the Nawab Vazir accordingly and even wrote disparagingly of the writer. Now that the *niābat* of the *vazārat* has devolved upon him he considers himself as the deputy of the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir. Trusts that he will always receive their full support. Everything now depends upon the arrival of Major Browne. Hopes he will soon come and see for himself how mindful the writer is of the interests of the Nawab Vazir and the Governor-General. Hopes also that the latter may soon pay his respects to the Presence. (*OR 84.*)

Sep. 10. **832.** *Nawab Amīrul-Umarā of Arcot to Mahdī Qulī Khān.* States that Mons. Bussy and Col. Demonte, an agent of the King of France, have arrived near Madras at the head of 12,000 French troops in order to assist Ṭīpū Sulṭān 'Alī Khān, the son of Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān. They have sent to the writer their *kharīṭas* addressed to the King [Shah 'Ālam] for transmission to the proper quarter. Forwards the *kharīṭas* to the addressee and requests that they may be submitted to His Majesty. Asks him to obtain a favourable reply containing encouragement without delay and send it along with its copy to the writer. (*OR 85 ; AR 4, p 180.*)

Sep. 10. **833.** *Mons. Bussy to the King* [*Shah 'Ālam*]. Says that his master, the King of France, has appointed him Commander-in-Chief of all his land and sea forces on account of the absolute trust that he reposes in him. Has received from Col. Demonte a copy of the letter sent to him by His Majesty [Shah 'Ālam] desiring him to bring out a reinforcement of French troops who in conjunction with the royal forces may annihilate the English power in India. Assures His Majesty that he will fight for him with all his might and main. Has received orders from his master, the King of France, to proceed to India at the head of 10,000 European soldiers and 20 ships in order to wipe off the English from that land and to restore it to its lawful masters. Is now arrived 'here' and is preparing to launch his campaign. Will inform His Majesty when he commences operation. Begs that His Majesty will not lend ear to any representations of the English whose perfidy, tyranny and usurpations are well known to him. Is convinced that if His Majesty's forces unite with the French they will completely frustrate the designs of the English to bring the whole country under their sway. Col. Demonte has been commissioned to negotiate the terms with His Majesty's ministers. He is a chief of high rank and possesses the confidence of the King of France, his ministers and the writer. Hopes His Majesty will repose similar confidence in him. May success attend all his projects ! (*OR 86 ; AR 4, p 180.*)

Sep. 10. **834.** *Col. Demonte to the King* [*Shah 'Ālam*]. Is in receipt of a bag of letters despatched two months and six days ago by Mons. Bussy from Cuddalore. Among them were two letters, one addressed to the

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Peshwa and the other, an *'arẓī* written in French, meant for His Majesty. Is sending the latter herewith together with its Persian translation. Any one acquainted with the French language will be able to read and explain its contents to His Majesty. Has learnt that the French troops have landed at Cuddalore and that they are busy making preparations to attack the English. Hopes that the combined forces of His Majesty and the French will successfully drive the English out of this country. The estates of the nobles will then be recovered and made over to their lawful masters. Mons. Bussy requests that no negotiations may be entered into with the English and assures His Majesty of an early victory. Is staying at Poona and knows that the Mahrattas have not made friends with the English. Rumours to the contrary must not be believed. Will shortly pay his respects to His Majesty in order to communicate to him certain particulars on the part of the King of France. (*OR 87*; *AR 4, p 180.*)

Sep. 10. **835.** *Mons. Bussy to the King* [*Shah 'Ālam*]. Has received a copy of the letter sent by His Majesty to Col. Demonte and is glad to learn that His Majesty directed that the English power should be destroyed with the help of the French army. States that his master, the King of France, has appointed him, at the head of 10,000 ' white men ' and 20 capital ships to drive out the English from this land and to reinstate the Princes in their possessions. Has landed his men on the shore and will shortly proceed to give battle to the English. Requests that no negotiations may be entered into with them. Will annihilate the English with the combined forces of His Majesty and the French. Has written a separate *'arẓī* in French which will be transmitted to His Majesty by Col. Demonte along with this letter. Both the Colonel and the writer have instructions from their King to make friends with the addressee's ministers and to exert themselves in his affairs. Will shortly send the Colonel to wait upon His Majesty in order to deliver to him the messages and communications with which he is charged from the King of France. Hopes His Majesty will have confidence in him and will agree to whatever he may represent. (*OR 88.*)

Sep. 14. **836.** To Maharaja Tej Chand Bahadur. Permission is granted to him to go to Amboa in order to instal a new idol in his temple there. (*CI 14, p 6, no 41.*)

Sep. 17. **837.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received through Raja Gobind Ram his letter expressing his concern at the Governor-General's illness. Thanks him for his good wishes and says that he is now completely recovered. (*CI 10, p 429, no 687.*)

Sep. 17. **838.** To Raja Jagardit Bhat, *Guru* of Maharaja Pratap Singh. Has received through Raja Gobind Ram his letter congratulating him on the capture of the enemies' forts. Assures him of his firm friendship for the Maharaja and refers him for further particulars to Raja Gobind Ram and Lala Lajja Ram. (*CI 10, pp 429-30, no 688.*)

Sep. 17. **839.** To Rawat Bhim Singh. Has received through Raja Gobind Ram his letter intimating that Rana Bhim Singh was greatly pleased

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to receive the Governor-General's *kharīṭa*. Says that the tie of friendship which exists between him and the Rana is much stronger than what the addressee can imagine. Is sending a reply to the Rana's *kharīṭa* through Raja Gobind Ram. (*CI 10, p 431, no 689.*)

Sep. 17. **840.** To Ray Saro Bakhsh. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp 431-2, no 690.*)

Sep. 18. **841.** *Enclosure from Major Browne*[1]. Is writing this under the instruction of Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. Amīrul-Umarā has united with the French and the son of Ḥaidar Nāik in order to revenge himself on the English. Muḥammad Beg Hamdānī is an inveterate enemy and the Mughal nobles are dissatisfied and discontented. Luckily there is still time to retrieve the situation [and win over them to the side of the English].

As desired by the addressee, Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah's orders on the subject of dividing the territorial acquisitions in equal shares between the English and His Majesty are enclosed herewith [no 842 below].

Afrāsiāb Khān had repeatedly written to Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah asking him to obtain a *shuqqa* from His Majesty to the effect that Ashrafu'd-Daulah had been directed to cultivate friendly relations with the English and to do nothing against their wishes. He desired that this *shuqqa* be sent to Major Browne. The Nawab has sent a reply that the Major was shortly expected in 'this' quarter and everything will be explained to him when he arrives here. (*OR 89; AR 4, p 180.*)

Sep. 18. **842.** *Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah's note on a petition for assignment.* The Nawab agrees that with a view to providing for the expenses of the English troops he will obtain for them the assignment of one-half of the country which they might conquer and bring under the royal sway; the other half will be made *Khaliṣa*. (*OR 90.*)

Sep. 18. **843.** *Enclosure from Major Browne.* Mahdī Qulī Khān and the sons of Beniram are pressing hard Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah for a reply to the *'arẓdāsht* of the French. They also demand that the requests of Ḥaidar Nāik's son [for a *sanad* for Arcot] should be granted and his *vakīl* dismissed with a favourable reply. They assure that payments will be made to His Majesty without delay. The Nawab out of his friendship for the English kept the matter in abeyance but Mahdī Qulī Khān has handed to him the drafts of the *shuqqas* that they want. Still the Nawab is not taking any action.

Himmat Bahadur said that the French were united with the son of Ḥaidar Nāik and that they were the victors and the English were the vanquished. Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah told Bhawani Das that the victory of the French and Ḥaidar Nāik's son was an idle fancy. It was not advisable to cut off the friendship which had subsisted between His Majesty and the English for the last twenty years.

[1] The writer is not known.

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Zainul 'Ābidīn Khān got Mukand Rao, the *vakīl* of Ḥaidar Nāik's son, dismissed and then asked him to make a *khil'at* at his own expense and present it to his constituent as a gift from His Majesty and tell him that the *sanad* was being prepared for him. Majdu'd-Daulah is however firm that no *sanad* will be granted to him. (*OR 91 ; AR 4, p 180.*)

Sep. 18. **844.** *Enclosure from Major Browne*[1]. Has received his letter enclosing one from Major Browne. The writer is asked to remain firm in his attitude and never to agree to the grant of a *sanad* for Arcot in the name of Ḥaidar Nāik's son as urged by the French. Should any of the nobles from considerations of money accept the proposal the writer must not change his mind. Assures the addressee that as long as he has life he will not agree to anything against the wishes of the Governor-General.

Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān who was stationed here with six battalions turned out to be a faithless person. The writer is devoted to the Governor-General but the latter suffers him to remain unattended. Still he refused to sanction the grant of a *khil'at* to Ṭīpū Sulṭān. A *sanad* is out of the question.

The Governor-General had written in an *'arẓī* that only such orders may be served on him by His Majesty as may be within his power to comply. It should be explained to him that sometimes the writer is forced to issue *shuqqas* in order to oblige certain people. The Governor-General is free to act as he chooses when letters of recommendation reach him. (*OR 92 ; AR 4, p 180.*)

Sep. 18. **845.** *The King to Major Browne.* Has received his *'arẓī* forwarding one from Mr Hastings. Is sending a reply to the latter and desires him speedily to transmit it to its proper address. Assures him that His Majesty's kindness and favours for the Governor-General are beyond measure. Is so much inclined to him that he has rejected the overtures of the French Chiefs who were offering *lākhs* of rupees as *peshkash* and placing their services at the disposal of His Majesty in return for the *sanad* of Arcot in the name of Ḥaidar Nāik's son and similar other favours. Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah's letters are written under instructions and therefore whatever he represents must be considered as emanating from His Majesty himself. When the addressee arrives at the Presence he will be able to see for himself what His Majesty has done for the Governor-General. (*OR 93.*)

Sep. 21. **846.** To the *Zamīndār* of Sarangarh. It has been brought to the notice of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla that the tomb of Mr Elliot is in a bad state of preservation and stands in need of immediate repairs. Bishambhar Pandit personally visited the tomb on his way back to Calcutta and gave necessary instructions to the *Zamīndār* for its repair and upkeep. Transmits a letter from the Maharaja addressed to the latter and asks him to act conformably to the directions given therein and to the verbal instructions left by the Pandit in attending to its repairs. The execution of this work will give great satisfaction to both the Governor-General and the Maharaja. (*CI 14, p 6, no 42.*)

[1] The writer appears to be Majdu'd-Daulah but the addressee's name is not forthcoming.

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Sep. 25. **847.** *Dastak* granted at the request of Raja Gobind Ram to Babu Ajaib Singh. The latter will proceed from Chitrakot to Calcutta making his pilgrimage to Benares, Gaya, Baijnath [Baidyanath], Jagannath [Puri] and Ganga Sagar. He has with him two sealed bags, food and clothes, four boats and one hundred attendants. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* of those places are directed to see that he is in no way obstructed in his journey but that he is allowed to pass freely. (*CI 14, p 7, no 42a.*)

Sep. 27. **848.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has informed him from time to time of the intrigues of Mr Bristow and of his oppressive acts against both the writer and Nawab Vazir. Col. Martine has similarly been kept informed of that gentleman's activities. The Colonel exhorted him in a friendly manner to change his ways but Mr Bristow would not listen. Has forwarded copies of his correspondence with Mr Bristow. The Colonel is acquainted with every particular that passed between them either in correspondence or in conversation. The truth of his representations may be verified from Col. Martine, should the Governor-General so desire. (*OR 94; AR 4, p 178.*)

Sep. 27. **849.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān[1]. Col. Martine is acquainted with the following facts:—

1. That Mr Bristow demanded a sum of 25 *lākhs* from the Khān.
2. That he forced the Khān to supply to Mr Cowper the names and other particulars of the men serving in the army.
3. That he complained to the Nawab Vazir that the Khān did everything according as it pleased him.
4. That he dismissed Saiyid Muḥammad Sa'īd Khān, *sazāwal* of Farrukhabad, without any justification and despatched Muḥammad Beg to take charge of his office.
5. That he demanded that his orders must be executed promptly and must not be delayed on the pretence of informing the Nawab Vazir.
6. That he directed that the affairs of 'this' quarter must not be reported to the Governor-General and told the Colonel that if the Khān did not stop this practice the friendly relations between them would break off.
7. That he demands a reduction of the expenses on account of the elephants of the Nawab Vazir.
8. That seals were affixed to the *shuqqas* concerning the cavalry and other regiments without the knowledge of the Nawab Vazir.
9. Col. Martine himself remonstrated with Mr Bristow that it was not wise to put Mr Cowper in charge of the *'Adālat.*
10. The Colonel similarly signified his disapproval of the appointment of the *Khazānchī.* (*OR 95.*)

Sep. 27. **850.** To Maharaja Tej Chand Bahadur. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating the transmission of the Burdwan revenue for the months of *Bhādon* and *Āsin.* (*CI 14, p 7, no 43.*)

[1] Enclosure to the foregoing.

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Sep. 27. **851.** To Dīwān Nanda Kumar Ray. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, p 7, no 44.*)

Sep. 27. **852.** To Jagat Narayan Mittar. To the same effect. (*CI 14, p 8, no 45.*)

Sep. 27. **853.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. At their last meeting at Chunar it was agreed that they would see each other at least once a year and that in the accomplishment of this object either the Nawab would repair to Calcutta or the Governor-General to Lucknow. But just now owing to heavy pressure of work the Governor-General is unable to undertake the journey to Lucknow nor for the same reason may he receive a visit from the Nawab. Requests him therefore to send Ḥasan Riẓā Khān, who is a faithful adherent of the Nawab and a sincere friend of the Governor-General, to Calcutta. A meeting with the Khān will be regarded as half an interview with the Nawab himself. (*CI 14, pp 8-9, no 46 ; TI 28, pp 53-5, no 24 ; AI 4, p 188.*)

Sep. 28. **854.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing, adding that the Khān should obtain permission of the Nawab and proceed to Calcutta. (*CI 14, pp 9-10, no 47 ; TI 28, p 55, no 25 ; AI 4, p 186.*)

Sep. 30. **855.** *The King* [*Shah 'Ālam*] *to Major Browne.* Is glad to receive his *'arẓī* stating that he has had an interview with Bakhshiu'l-Mamālik Amīrul-Umarā and that he now intends to proceed to His Majesty after having an audience with Mirzā Sulaimān Shikoh. Says that the addressee as well as the Amīrul-Umarā must have heard about the difficulties of His Majesty and the disturbances caused by some mischievous persons. Directs him to come to the Presence and bring Amīrul-Umarā along with him. Asks him further to write to Mr Hastings to relieve the distress of His Majesty who is suffering great hardship on account of his expenses and that it behoves him (Hastings) to fulfil his obligations. (*OR 96 ; AR 4, p 180.*)

Oct. 2. **856.** From Jagat Deo Singh. Prays that he may be favoured with a reply to his previous *'arẓīs*. Has paid the *qisṭ* of *Sāvan* through Francis Fowke and hopes to discharge the *qisṭ* of *Bhādon* by the full moon of *Kunwār*. Has already collected forty *lākhs* from the country without alienating the ryots, yet Mr Fowke is hostile to him. He encourages the *'āmils* to refuse payment of the outstanding balances and advises them to abscond if any pressure is put on them. Naturally they take full advantage of the hint and collection is hampered. Raja Mahip Narayan, Drigbijai Singh and Ausan Singh are united with one another in throwing obstacles in the writer's way. Is perplexed how to realise the balances and how to make collections during the coming year. Will act according to the directions of the Governor-General. (*OR 100 ; TR 21, pp 59-60, no 42.*)

Oct. 3. **857.** From Beniram Pandit. Some time ago Hari Bhadar reported to the Pandit that Ausan Singh had taken possession of the writer's lands at Bahriabad. At this the Pandit told Ausan Singh's *vakīl* that such

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a trivial matter ought not to be taken to the Governor-General. They should settle their differences between themselves. Ausan Singh then sent word that Bahriabad had been included in Saidpur by mistake and it would therefore be relinquished. The Pandit in the meantime arrived at Benares and asked the opposite party to send the *'amalas* who were acquainted with the place in dispute in order that they might together make a local inspection and settle the matter. After three or four days a *qānūngo* and a *zamīndār* arrived. The Pandit then decided that Saidpur should remain in the possession of Bhairam as *ta'ahhud* for nine years and that Bahriabad should continue in the farm of Sadanand Bakhshi for a period of eleven years and directed the *'amalas* on both sides to tender their *muchalkas*. The *'amalas* of Bahriabad gave their *muchalkas* but the other party did not comply. At the time of his departure the Pandit strictly enjoined upon all his *'amalas* to adhere to the settlement on pain of the forfeiture of their property and household. Two days afterwards Bachan Singh, the son of Ausan Singh's sister, came to Bahriabad with 25 horsemen and by armed force captured two of the *mandals* and carried them away as prisoners but released them after two hours. For further particulars refers him to the petition of Sulṭān Khān, the *nāib* of the *jāgīr*. (*OR 97 ; TR 21, pp 61-2, no 43 ; AR 4, p 189.*)

Oct. 3. **858.** *Sulṭān Khān to Beniram Pandit.* Received the *parwāna* calling upon Bijai Singh, *Faujdār* of Shadiabad, to send 200 *barqandāzes* to the writer for his assistance. Has forwarded it to the proper quarter and has similarly written to the *zamīndārs* of Bahriabad for men. When the reinforcements should arrive he will call upon the wavering *zamīndārs* to submit bonds of fidelity and after this has been done he will march his men to Siwana and watch the movement of the opposite party. If they attack he will defend. If, on the other hand, they agree to settle the matter by arbitration he will not object. Intimates that when the reinforcements have assembled he will have to provide food for such of them as come from long distances and cannot return to their homes every night. Has made the necessary arrangements accordingly. Reports that a dispute took place between the *ahīrs* of *mauza* Anjuri in *pargana* Saidpur and those of *mauza* Barapar in *pargana* Bahriabad. The cattle belonging to the former had trespassed into Barapar and had damaged the standing *kharīf* crop. On the people of Barapar making a remonstrance, Bachan Singh, the son of Ausan Singh's sister, came with a party of 25 horse and as many foot, fired two rounds nearly killing two persons and carried away two other men as prisoners. When the latter were produced before Ausan Singh he ordered them to be set at liberty. Such is the tyranny that is inflicted on them. Says that Atma Ram Panth arrived 'here' this evening and that everything will now be done according to his advice. Will shortly send the milch goat as directed by the Pandit. Says that his supply of gunpowder has run short and requests that four or five rupees worth of it may be sent to him. (*OR 98 ; TR 21, pp 62-5, no 43a ; AR 4, p 189.*)

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Oct. 3. **859.** From Beniram Pandit. This is a substance of the account of the incident on the boundary of Bahriabad reported in the foregoing letter. (*OR 99 ; TR 21, p 65, no 43b ; AR 4, p 189.*)

Oct. 3. **860.** From the King [Shah 'Ālam]. Says that during his lifetime the late Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah loved Afrāsiāb Khān as his own child and on his death-bed he nominated him his successor and begged His Majesty's support for him. Since the Khān is so devoted to the royal cause and since he enjoys the confidence of all the officers of the deceased's army, His Majesty has also extended his patronage to him. Desires that the Governor-General will also consider him as a sincere friend. (*OR 101 ; AR 4, p 179.*)

Oct. 3. **861.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Has received his two letters—one setting forth his anxiety at not receiving the Governor-General's guarantee to the engagement he entered into with Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and the other expressing his concern at the delay in receiving a reply from the Governor-General. Says in reply that owing to heavy pressure of work he could not write to the Khān earlier but that his interests are always foremost in his mind. The required guarantee has already been despatched to him. Asks him to write letters every now and then. Will attend to all the representations of his *vakīl*, Lala Fath Singh. (*CI 14, p 10, no 48 ; TI 28, pp 56-8, no 27 ; AI 4, p 185.*)

Oct. 3. **862.** To the Rana of Gohad. Has received his letter intimating that he has sent Sankesar to Mr Anderson and that he will acquaint the Governor-General with the particulars of the negotiations that may pass between them. Says that in view of his friendly relations with the Rana he wrote to Mr Anderson asking him to exert himself in removing the differences that existed between the Rana and Rao Mahadaji Sindhia, but no reconciliation could yet be brought about. Has again given necessary directions to that gentleman and hopes that by his exertions the differences will be made up agreeably to the Rana's desire. (*CI 14, pp 10-11, no 49 ; TI 28, pp 55-6, no 26 ; AI 4, p 185.*)

Oct. 3. **863.** To Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 11, no 50.*)

Oct. 3. **864.** To Vithal Rao, Mahratta General. Has received his letter intimating that he has performed his pilgrimages to Allahabad, Benares and Gaya and that he will proceed to join his army within a week or so. Hopes he will shortly reach his destination and write to the Governor-General of his safe arrival. (*CI 14, pp 11-12, no 51.*)

Oct. 3. **865.** To Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Has received his letter seeking permission to come to Calcutta and see the Governor-General. Says that for several reasons among which climate is one it is not desirable that the Raja should set out for Calcutta at this time. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 14, p 12, no 52 ; TI 27, p 16, no 38.*)

Oct. 3. **866.** To Nawab Shahāmat 'Alī Khān *alias* Mirzā Janglī. Has received his letter through Badru'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān saying that he had heard that the Governor-General after having settled his affairs at

Benares would proceed to Lucknow. Says that in fact such was his intention but heavy pressure of work did not permit him to fulfil it. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 14, pp 12-13, no 53.*)

Oct. 3. **867.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter accompanying horses and other presents through Bishambhar Pandit. As the Maharaja's presents testify to his sincerity the Governor-General will keep them as valuable souvenirs. Says that Mr White has reached Calcutta safely and that although the services of Beniram Pandit and Bishambhar Pandit are not particularly required at present yet tried servants of the Maharaja as they are, they may be allowed to continue their stay in Calcutta and act as the medium of correspondence between him and the Governor-General. Since some of the Maharaja's relations and friends regard with suspicion the presence of Mr Chapman in his court it is desirable that he should be allowed to return to Calcutta. Henceforth correspondence between the Governor-General and the Maharaja will be carried on through Bishambhar Pandit and Beniram Pandit who are now in Calcutta. (*CI 14, pp 12-13, no 54; TI 28, pp 58-9, no 28; AI 4, p 186.*)

Oct. 4. **868.** *Jam'a Wāṣil Bāqī* for 1190 *Faṣlī* [1782-3] received from Benares.

Pargana.	Settled at	Collected.	Balance outstanding.
	Rs.	Rs. A. G.	Rs. A. G.
Ballia	7,84,626	6,86,897 15 0	97,728 1 0
Saktisgarh	1,45,892	1,32,527 2 15	13,364 13 5
Bhagwat	21,001	17,237 2 5	3,763 13 15

(*OR 102; TR 21, pp 65-8, no 44.*)

Oct. 4. **869.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter accompanying a *nazr*. As it is not the practice to accept *nazrs* from friends he has therefore returned his *nazr* to Mirzā 'Alī Naqī. Hopes that the Khān will not take this refusal in any other light and will continue to write him now and then. (*CI 14, pp 14-15, no 55.*)

Oct. 7. **870.** *His Majesty Shah 'Ālam to Major Browne.* Has received his *'arẓī* saying that he has always been a sincere friend of Afrāsiāb Khān and now that His Majesty has directed him and the Governor-General to befriend the Khān they shall consider it a great privilege to carry out His Majesty's wishes. Says that Afrāsiāb Khān was nominated by the deceased Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah to be his successor and His Majesty had given his blessings to the measure. Has sent a separate *shuqqa* to Mr Hastings on this subject. (*OR 103; AR 4, p 180.*)

Oct. 7. **871.** *The King [Shah 'Ālam] to Major Browne.* Has learnt that he intends to visit His Majesty. Asks him to consult Afrāsiāb Khān and

directs that they should come to an agreement between themselves and then they should together wait upon His Majesty so that everything may be done in the proper way. (*OR 104 ; AR 4, p 180.*)

Oct. 7. **872.** *Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah to Major Browne.* Received his letter stating that he would cultivate a sincere friendship with Nawab Ashrafu'd-Daulah Afrāsiāb Khān since such was the desire of His Majesty as well as the writer. Says that his only object is that the affairs of the Empire may prosper and that the Governor-General may have full control over them. As he loves Afrāsiāb Khān like his child he wishes that the Governor-General may love him also. As desired by the Major, is sending a *shuqqa* from His Majesty and a letter from himself to the Governor-General on this subject. Requests him to bring Ashrafu'd-Daulah with him when he waits on His Majesty, that is, he should settle everything with the Khān and then together come to see His Majesty. Has noted his request that letters and *shuqqas* may be sent more promptly. Says that it is his earnest desire to transact every business with despatch but the difficulties of the situation in which both he and the King are placed render it impossible to avoid delay. (*OR 105 ; AR 4, p 180.*)

Oct. 8. **873.** *News.* On 23 *shawwāl* 1197 [21 September 1783] Mirzā Shafī' Khān, Afrāsiāb Khān and Himmat Bahadur were assembled at Dig and the question of the reconciliation of Mirzā Muḥammad Beg Hamdānī was being discussed. Mirzā Shafī' went with a small retinue to the camp of Hamdānī for an interview. The latter immediately seized upon him, threw him in confinement and took possession of Dig. At this the other nobles became hostile to him and a fight is now going on for the mastery of Dig. (*OR 106.*)

Oct. 10. **874.** From Raja Huzuri Mal. Requests him to procure the payment of his money due from the Raja of Burdwan who is now come to Calcutta. This will enable him to meet his household expenses as also to get relief from the importunities of his creditors. Says that he is now grown old and his days are numbered. Desires therefore to take up his abode at Benares which is the holy city of the Hindus and by residing there one attains salvation. As he has been honoured by the Governor-General with the title of Raja he cannot go there without some situation of credit and authority. Prays therefore that he may be given an appointment with a *jāgīr* yielding Rs 2,000 a month for his personal expenses so that he may pass the remainder of his days in comfort and pray for the prosperity of the Governor-General. Adds that the Raja of Kasijora also owes him huge sums of money. Will submit his accounts if so desired by the Governor-General. (*OR 107 ; TR 21, pp 69-70, no 45 ; AR 4, p 191.*)

Oct. 12. **875.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Sends a *shuqqa* received from His Majesty through Ghulām Muḥīu'd-Dīn and encloses a draft of the reply he proposes to give. As he takes no step without consulting the Governor-General, requests his opinion in the matter so that he may act accordingly. (*OR 108 ; AR 4, p 182.*)

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Oct. 12. **876.** *The King [Shah 'Ālam] to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah*[1]. Is fallen in great distress on account of drought, failure of crops and the consequent drop in the revenue. His cattle and beasts died of starvation and he does not possess the means to supply such necessities as lights to his household. In such circumstances, the allowances of the harem and clothes for his personal use are out of the question. The Nawab's late lamented father was ever prompt in discharging his duties towards His Majesty. It is up to him to follow that illustrious example. Asks him to form a plan immediately with a view to relieving His Majesty's distress. Asks him also to send provisions and direct his officers on the other side of the Ganges to let the supplies for the Fort [the royal residence] pass without let or hindrance. (*OR 109 ; AR 4, p 182.*)

Oct. 12. **877.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to the King [Shah Ālam]*[2]. Is greatly honoured with the receipt of his *farmān*. Says that both he and the English gentlemen consider it a sacred duty to improve the administration of the royal dominions. Has written fully to Mr Hastings about the present situation of affairs and expects to receive his reply in a month or two. Assures His Majesty that he would soon take proper steps to restore the prosperity of the royal affairs. Ghulām Muḥīu'd-Dīn is staying 'here' for the present. Will despatch him to His Majesty as soon as a definite plan of action is decided upon. (*OR 110 ; AR 4, p 182.*)

Oct. 12. **878.** To Shah Asrārullah. Permission is accorded to him to come to Calcutta in order to see the Governor-General. (*CI 14, p 15, no 56.*)

Oct. 13. **879.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Is astonished and dismayed at the wickedness of Lord Macartney. With a sudden stroke he has just dismissed General Stuart from the Company's service and has wrongfully taken him prisoner. Had the King's troops gone out of hand at the moment a civil war would have ensued with disastrous consequences. Lord Macartney thought it wise to execute these measures at a time when the enemy's *vakīls* were due to arrive for negotiations and, in his folly, he lost sight of the fact that they would have carried away the impression that the King's troops and the Company's army were at war with each other. It is learnt that his next blow will be directed against the Nawab and his family and, in fact, a party of armed soldiers has been posted outside the garden of the Nawab. Is living in constant fear for his safety. Hopes the Governor-General will come to his aid and is convinced that he alone can save the situation. Requests that his country may be restored to him as soon as peace is established. For further particulars refers him to Major Grattan who enjoys the full confidence of the Nawab. Intimates that the *vakīls* of Ṭīpū and an agent of Mons. Bussy have arrived at Madras. Lord Macartney sent out the *vakīl* of Tanjore to receive them. (*OR 111 ; AR 4, p 174.*)

Oct. 14. **880.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. In the beginning of the year 1191 *Faṣlī* [1783-4] Mr Bristow asked him to dismiss the old *'āmils* and to

[1] Enclosure to the foregoing.
[2] Enclosure to letter no 875 above.

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suggest new men to take their places. He accordingly submitted certain names but the gentleman rejected them and selected other people on the recommendation of Mirzā Ismā'īl Beg. The Khān wishing to avoid a conflict represented the matter to the Nawab Vazir in such a manner that he gave his approval to the appointments. All the proteges of Mr Bristow were then duly installed in their offices with full authority. Had the Khān represented that they were the nominees of Mr Bristow the Nawab Vazir would never have sanctioned the appointments as he was annoyed with the Resident for having proposed, at an earlier stage, to keep the entire collection in his own hand and to regulate the expenses of the Nawab Vazir. In that case, Mr Bristow would have charged him with creating a deadlock in government business. Certain *'āmils* were appointed the previous year on the recommendation of the gentleman but on account of their inexperience and dishonesty they caused a deficiency in the collection and, besides, they deducted large amounts as cost of their establishments. These persons will have to be turned out as also those who received their appointments in the current year but proved incompetent. Hopes the Governor-General will be pleased to give the necessary authority to the Nawab Vazir. (*OR 112; AR 4, p 178.*)

Oct. 14. **881.** To the sister of Mirzā Najaf Khān. Has received her letter intimating that with the permission of His Majesty she along with Nawab Amīru'l-Umarā Nasīru'd-Daulah Mirzā Shafi' Khān went to Akbarabad in order to settle the affairs of that place and that Muḥammad Beg Khān, who bore a grudge against the Nawab, treacherously murdered him there. Says that he is sore grieved at this sad news and more so because the deceased was a person of many virtues and good qualities. Will maintain the same friendly relations with her as he had with her brother and will give her all assistance that she may require. (*CI 14, pp 15-16, no 57; TI 28, pp 59-60, no 29; AI 4, p 187.*)

Oct. 14. **882.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Mr Middleton writes that a certain sum of money is due to him from Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's government on account of the expenses made in the year 1189 *Faṣlī* and that he cannot realise it. Requests him therefore to exert his influence in settling that gentleman's account without delay. (*CI 14, p 15, no 58; TI 27, p 16, no 39; AI 4, p 199.*)

Oct. 14. **883.** To Afrāsiāb Khān. Has received his letter intimating that on 25 *Shawwāl* [23 September] Muḥammad Beg Khān treacherously murdered Nawab Nasīru'd-Daulah Mirzā Muḥammad Shafi' when the latter went to see him and that on the following day a *khil'at* was bestowed on the addressee. Is glad to learn of the honour conferred on him. Desires him to be always ready in the service of His Majesty and to consider the Governor-General as one of his sincere friends. (*CI 14, p 16, no 59; TI 28, pp 60-1, no 30; AI 4, p 185.*)

Oct. 20. **884.** *Mr Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khan.* Has received his letter on the subject of the collections of Almās Ali Khān and the balance of the Company's *tankhwāh*. Says that the friendship of the Company for

the family of the Nawab Vazir is evident to all. On account of the delay in the settlement operations and due to drought and the rise in the price of grain it is uncertain whether funds would be available for the necessary expenses of the Company. Nor is there any likelihood of their being able to satisfy the claims of their *sāhūkārs*. It is imperative therefore that the entire collection payable by Almās 'Alī Khān to the Nawab's government be credited in full to the account of the Company's *tankhwāh*. Requests therefore that necessary orders may be passed in this respect. Will make a full report on this subject to the Governor-General if the Nawab Vazir has no objection. Will address the Nawab Vazir in whatever terms the addressee may direct. (*OR 113, AR 4, p 178.*)

Oct. 20. **885.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Mr Bristow.* Had informed him how his expenses had increased on account of the rise in the price of grain and how his relations and dependants were suffering hardships for the same reason. Had hoped that this information would induce him to be more liberal towards his personal expenses. But in his reply he demanded that the entire balance due from Almās 'Alī Khān should be assigned to the Company in *tankhwāh*, that is to say, the writer was called upon to surrender even that income which he had hitherto received from that source. This is asking too much. Has no objection to the gentleman referring the matter to the Governor-General as he is convinced that the latter would give a sympathetic consideration to the question of his unavoidable expenses and the allowances of his relations whose *jāgīrs* have been resumed and of the dependants who cannot realise the stipends granted to them. Desires him to keep his hands off the writer's share in the collection of Almās 'Alī Khān. Will abide by the Governor-General's decision whatever it is. The addressee may continue to take as usual the contribution of Almās 'Alī towards the *tankhwāh* of the English brigade. He states that the present embarrassment is the outcome of the delay in settlement operations. This is not true. He had notified in the month of *Jeṭh* that the *'āmils* would be changed and so the arrears could not be realised from the districts. Further, he dismissed the old *'āmils* before the expiry of their terms. That was how the balances remained outstanding and *lākhs* of rupees were lost in this manner. (*OR 114; AR 4, p 178.*)

Oct. 22. **886.** *John Bristow to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* Has received his letter of 9 *Ẓu'l-q'adah* [8 October] as also two *shuqqas* from the Nawab Vazir in reply to the writer's representation on the subject of the Company's *tankhwāh*. Says that he has no power to delay the execution of any business on which he has clear instructions from the Governor-General and the Council. He cannot therefore withdraw his demand for the full amount of the Company's *tankhwāh* nor can he agree to keep the matter in abeyance until the result of a reference to the Governor-General is known. Will however submit full particulars to the Governor-General and Council as desired by the Nawab Vazir. Warns the Khān however that if by 'to-morrow' he cannot obtain from the Nawab Vazir a written order on Almās 'Alī Khān directing him to hand over the full amount

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of his balance in payment of the Company's *tankhwāh* the writer will understand him to give a flat refusal and will take steps accordingly. Dated 12 *Zu'l-q'adah* 1197 A.H.=11 October. (*OR 115 ; AR 4, p 178.*)

Oct. 22. **887.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to John Bristow.* As desired by the gentleman he will submit the whole case to the Nawab Vazir 'to-morrow' and will explain fully to the addressee how he has never been wanting in any particular concerning this business. Has never neglected the Company's affairs nor will he ever do so. Is convinced that if his actions are judged rightly he will be pronounced free from every blame whatever. Dated 13 *Zu'l-q'adah*=12 October. (*OR 116 ; AR 4, p 178.*)

Oct. 22. **888.** *John Bristow to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.* Received his letter on 11 *Zu'l-q'adah* [10 October]. The financial distress and the confiscation of *jāgīrs* that he speaks of occurred before the appointment of the writer to his court. Even so he tried to improve the situation but failed owing to adverse circumstances. He therefore contented himself with offering advice according to his own light. If the news of the contemplated dismissal of the old *'āmils* got abroad in the month of *Jeṭh* it must have leaked out through some other source and not through the writer who observed the strictest secrecy. Has already stated that without realising the entire balances due from Almās 'Alī Khān he shall not be able to meet the expenses of the Company during the current year. Shall submit to the Governor-General and Council his correspondence with the Nawab on this subject but he cannot defer the collection of the entire amount of the Company's *tankhwāh* on any consideration as he has definite instructions on this head. Requests therefore that he may be favoured with a written order on Almās 'Alī Khān for the sum of Rs 48,94,307. (*OR 117 ; AR 4, p 178.*)

Oct. 22. **889.** *Warren Hastings to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* In the first place he would like the Khān to bear in mind that he shall be held to be the real author of any letter or message which though purporting to come from the Nawab Vazir yet seeks to create a breach in his friendship with the Company. Secondly, it is to be understood that the Governor-General is fully aware of the wire-pullers, whose names need not be recounted here, who might make mischief. The Khān can now see for himself on what terms he can retain his friendship with the writer and enjoy his support. For further particulars refers him to Mr Bristow to whom he has confided all his sentiments and expectations both verbally and in writing. (*OR 118.*)

Oct. 24. **890.** *John Bristow to Almās 'Alī Khān.* Intends to appropriate the entire receipts from his *maḥāls* to the account of the Company's *tankhwāh.* Directs him therefore by means of this letter not to pay anything out of his collections to any one without his permission. He should be very careful in this respect. Dated 15 *Zu'l-q'adah* 1197 A.H.=14 October. (*OR 119 ; AR 4, p 178.*)

Oct. 27. **891.** To Beniram Pandit. Has received his *'arẓī* saying that his brother, Rambhadar Pandit, who was with General Goddard at Bombay,

has arrived at Benares and that he desires to proceed to Calcutta in order to see the Governor-General. Says that he is acquainted with all the sons of Sheo Bhadar Pandit except Rambhadar and that he will therefore be extremely pleased to see him. (*CI 14, pp 16-17, no 60.*)

Oct. 30. **892.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as no 882 above. (*TI 27, p 16, no 40 ; AI 4, p 199.*)

Nov. 1. **893.** From the mother of Ruḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān. Says that the information about the death of Ruḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān and about the distressed condition of his dependants has already been communicated to the Governor-General. Her son, Mīr Sayyid Muḥammad, the brother and executor of the deceased, will henceforth wait on him. At the time of his death the deceased was heavily in debt which remains unpaid. Requests the Governor-General's assistance and protection in her present embarrassments.

Statement of Saiyid Muḥammad. States that in the year 1169 *Bengalī* [1763 A.D.] when Nawab Mīr Muḥammad Qāsim Khān, the then Nāẓim of Bengal, was residing at Monghyr, the witness and Saiyid Ruḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān also stayed there. A war at that time broke out between Mīr Qāsim and the English. The former marched from Monghyr and encamped at Nawagarhi. The witness with Ruḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khan moved on to Purnea. Mīr Sher 'Alī Khān at the instance of Mīr Qāsim was engaged in a fight at Udna. Mīr Raushan 'Alī, Mīr Bābar and others with ten thousand horse and foot were stationed at Purnea in order to protect the town and its neighbourhood. The deponent and Ruḥu'd-Dīn, who were from the beginning sincerely attached to the English, though ill equipped for a war with the *nāibs* of Purnea yet depending on the aid of Providence, they invested the town with a handful of men and ultimately captured it on 22 *Ṣafar* [26 January] and took the *nāibs* prisoners. The deponent then left Ruḥu'd-Dīn in charge of Purnea and himself went with the treasure and provisions found there to Sakrigali where the booty was divided equally between Mīr Ja'far and the English gentlemen. In recognition of the services they conferred on Ruḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān a *khil'at* and a *sanad* for the *niābat* of Purnea. The deponent then came back to Purnea with the investiture. Mīr Qāsim 'Alī had stationed 'Alī Muẓaffar Khān, one of his chiefs, with three thousand horse and five thousand foot across the river to check the progress of the English forces but when 'Alī Muẓaffar heard about the capture of Purnea he gave up the opposition and came over to the side of the English. Mīr Qāsim heard at Champanagar that Purnea had already been taken by Ruḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān. He left the place at dead of night and proceeded towards the borders of Monghyr. The deponent thereafter busied himself in supplying provisions and other necessaries from Purnea to the English forces while they were on their way to Azimabad and Monghyr. He also presented considerable treasure to the Nawab and the English gentlemen at Azimabad and himself accompanied them up to the Karamnassa—from there he took leave of them and reached Purnea. As long as Nawab Mīr

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Ja'far was alive Ruḥu'd-Dīn remained in charge of Purnea but after the demise of the former when the *Niẓāmat* of Bengal was vested in Nawab Najmu'd-Daulah, Suchit Ray was appointed the *nāib* of Purnea in the room of Ruḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān. The latter however through the favour of Lord Clive was promised a monthly allowance of six thousand rupees from the Company's treasury but he actually received Rs 5,000 a month. It was by means of this allowance that he continued to maintain himself and his dependants as long as he lived. But he suddenly expired on 3 *Jumāda* I [6 April] leaving behind him all his dependants unprovided and unprotected. Besides this the deceased was heavily in debt which must be paid. The deponent being related to the deceased was entrusted with all his affairs and was appointed his executor. The witness is not in a position to maintain all the dependants of the deceased but he will try to the best of his abilities to help them as far as his resources will permit. (*TR 21, pp 70-5, no 46.*)

Nov. 4. **894.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Bala Bai, daughter of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla, will pass through his territories on her pilgrimage to Allahabad, Benares and Gaya. Requests him therefore to depute one of his trustworthy officers to Allahabad in order to accord her a fitting reception on her arrival there and to give her and her attendants all possible assistance. Mr Fowke has been instructed to afford her necessary protection when she enters Benares. A similar letter has also been addressed to Mr John Bristow. (*CI 14, pp 17-18, no 61 ; TI 27, p 17, no 41 ; AI 4, p 200.*)

Nov. 4. **895.** To Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, pp 18-19, no 62 ; TI 27, p 17, no 42 ; AI 4, p 199.*)

Nov. 4. **896.** To Beniram Pandit. Has received his letter intimating that Bala Bai, the daughter of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla, intends to make her pilgrimage to Allahabad, Benares and Gaya. Agreeably to the request of the Pandit he has written to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān and the gentlemen residing in those quarters requesting them to afford her and her attendants every facility on their journey. Refers him to the letter of Bishambhar Pandit for further particulars. (*CI 14, p 19, no 63 ; TI 27, p 17, no 43 ; AI 4, p 198.*)

Nov. 7. **897.** To the King. Has received his royal *shuqqa* conferring upon him the title of '*Farzand-i-Sa'ādatmand*' [Dutiful Son]. Regards it as the highest distinction and feels it to be above his deserts. Is unable to express in words his gratitude for the royal favour. Major Browne, who had been staying for some time at the fort of Dig, must have by now had His Majesty's audience and laid before him the particulars of the Governor-General's attachment and allegiance to the throne. Will faithfully carry out the commands of His Majesty that he may receive through the Major. (*CI 14, pp 20-21, no 64 ; TI 28, pp 61-3, no 31 ; AI 4, p 186.*)

[Nov. 7.] **898.** To the King. Has received his royal *shuqqa* asking for a supply of pure opium. Muḥammad Akbar Khān has reported that His Majesty

also requires some elephants. Says that he has procured from Azimabad the best quality of pure opium and has kept it ready in a sealed box for despatch. The Khān, who is shortly proceeding to Delhi, will take it to the Presence. (*CI 14, p 21, no 65.*)

Nov. 7. **899.** To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdul Aḥad Khān]. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, p 21, no 66.*)

Nov. 7. **900.** To the King. Has received his *shuqqa* commending Afrāsiāb Khān. Says that he thinks it his imperative duty to respect those who are sincerely attached to His Majesty. Will accordingly look upon the Khān as one of his best friends. (*CI 14, p 22, no 67 ; TI 28, pp 63-4, no 32 ; AI 4, p 186.*)

Nov. 7. **901.** To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdul Aḥad Khān]. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, pp 22-3, no 68 ; TI 28, p 64, no 33 ; AI 4, p 186.*)

Nov. 7. **902.** To the King. To the same effect as no 897 above. (*CI 14 p 23, no 69.*)

Nov. 7. **903.** To Gobardhan Pandit. Has received his letter. Agreeably to his request a bill of exchange for one thousand rupees drawn on the firm of Gopal Das Sahu is being sent to him. (*CI 14, p 24, no 70.*)

Nov. 8. **904.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has learnt that agreeably to the desire of the Governor-General, Ḥasan Riẓā Khān is now ready to proceed to Calcutta. But circumstances have changed since and therefore the Governor-General does not think it advisable for the Khān to undertake the journey. Requests the Nawab to direct him to postpone his departure for the present. The Governor-General will inform the Nawab later of the time which will be convenient for him to see the Khān. (*CI 14, p 24, no 71 ; TI 28, pp 64-6, no 34 ; AI 4, p 188.*)

Nov. 8. **905.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing (*CI 14, p 25, no 72 ; TI 28, p 66, no 35 ; AI 4, p 186.*)

Nov. 11. **906.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Has received his letter intimating that Dayaram Tewari submitted to him a *parwāna* bearing the Governor-General's seal, but that as he suspected it to be a forged document he sent it to the Governor-General for verification and meanwhile put Dayaram under surveillance. Says in reply that the seal and signature on the document in question are in fact a forgery. Desires him to enquire thoroughly into the case and inflict exemplary punishment on the offender. (*CI 14, p 25, no 73 ; TI 27, p 17, no 44.*)

Nov. 11. **907.** ——————.[1] Says that Capt. Ranken is engaged in the construction of a road from Burdwan to Azimabad. Requests him therefore to furnish the Captain with labourers and render him all possible assistance in the execution of the work. The workmen will receive their wages according to the prevalent rate. Asks him to issue positive orders to his *'āmils* and *mustājirs* in the *mufaṣṣal* directing them to

[1] The name of the addressee is not given.

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supply food and fuel to the workers at every place and they will be paid for by the Captain agreeably to the bazar rates. The addressee is further requested to help the Captain with money also in case he may need it and the sum advanced by him will be credited to his account in the *Khāliṣa*. (*CI 14, p 26, no 74.*)

Nov. [11]. **908.** To Mirzā Kalb 'Alī. Has received his letter through his *vakīl*, Muḥammad Wāṣil, stating that he preceded all other *'āmils* in the payment of his dues in respect of his *ta'ahhud* and that in consideration of this diligence Mr Fowke continued the grant to him. Is glad to hear of his zeal and devotion to duty and assures him of his favour. (*CI 14, p 26, no 75.*)

Nov. 14. **909.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Has received his three letters —the first expressing his approval of the appointment of Mr Sulivan as the English minister at Hyderabad, the second inviting the English to make war on Tīpū conjointly with the Peshwa and the Nawab and the third demanding payment of the *peshkash* and the restitution of certain villages. With respect to the first letter the Governor-General says that just as Mr Sulivan was preparing to leave for the Nawab's court he received orders from Europe in consequence of which he was obliged to proceed thither. The choice then fell on Mr Holland but that gentleman too was unable to join owing to ill-health. Is now looking for another person suitable for that office. In his second letter the Nawab writes that his troops are at present lying idle, that the Peshwa's *vakīl*, Gobind Rao, and his confidant, Kishan Rao Ballal, are waiting on the Nawab and requesting him to take the field after the *Dasahrā* in order to wrest back from Tīpū all the possessions of the Mahrattas and the English that have fallen into the usurper's hand and that as Tīpū has failed to deliver to the English their territory it is incumbent on the Mahrattas by virtue of the Treaty of Salbye to force him to relinquish it. Says in reply that at one time he himself requested the Nawab to join his forces with those of the English when the latter was engaged in a war with Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān in order to crush his power for ever. But that is not possible now, for a peace has since been concluded between England and France by which the allies of the two nations in India are also to cease hostilities. Accordingly the war with Tīpū has come to an end as he is an ally of the French. Tīpū is negotiating for peace with the Government of Madras and he has also written to the Governor-General on the same subject. Is willing to make peace with Tīpū provided he accepts the terms of the 9th article of the Treaty of Salbye by which he is required to make over all such territories belonging to the English Company and their allies as he may have taken possession of since the ninth of *Ramaẓān* in the year 1181. If he refuses to accede to those terms the Governor-General will be compelled to declare war against him and then to requisition the assistance of the Nawab and the Mahrattas. In regard to the question raised in the third letter says that the Nawab knows well how vehemently he remonstrated with the Government of Madras when they ceased payment of the *peshkash*. Has declared on more occasions than one that the arrears of the tribute

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are the legitimate claims of the Nawab and has ordered that Government to discharge their obligation as soon as circumstances should permit. It is however not possible for them at the present juncture to clear their dues, for the war is still raging and the burden of its costs has been so heavy that were it to cease immediately, the retrieval of the finances would yet take a long time. Assures the Nawab, in his own name and in the name of the Company, that he will see to it that the full amount of the arrears of the tribute is paid to him as soon as the Madras Government are in a position to do so. Has no information about the villages of which, according to the Nawab, the Company's people have unjustly taken possession. Requests him to give full details of this affair so that he may take necessary steps in the matter. (*TI 28, pp 66-77, no 36 ; AR 4, p 187.*)

Nov. 14. **910.** To Tīpū Sulṭān. Has received his letter dated 23 *Shawwāl* [21 Sep. 1783] expressing his desire to make peace with the Government of Madras and requesting the Governor-General to see that a treaty is concluded between them on a permanent basis. A letter has also been received from General Macleod testifying to the Sulṭān's earnestness for peace. The General is inclined to proceed to Seringapatam in order to negotiate with him on this subject and, in the event of an agreement having been reached, to receive the prisoners of war who have fallen into his hands. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of some pieces of cloths sent by him. The Sulṭān is aware of the fact that in the Treaty of Salbye concluded between the English and the Peshwa it has been stipulated that the Sulṭān shall relinquish and restore to the E. I. Company and to Nawab Muḥammad 'Alī Khān all such territories as he may have taken from them and that he shall release all the prisoners of war. In the treaty [of Versailles] lately concluded between the English and the French it has been agreed that the allies of the two nations in India shall also conform to the terms of the treaty and desist from further hostilities. This practically amounts to a treaty between the English and the Sulṭān and a friendship is established by it. It now remains for the latter to give effect to it by ceasing hostilities, releasing the prisoners of war and relinquishing the fort and the territories. There is no need for a separate treaty. If the Sulṭān should insist on making one for his satisfaction, the Governor-General will have no objection. It is believed that the Government of Madras have already deputed their agents to the Sulṭān in order to confer with him. It is therefore not desirable that the Governor-General should make any fresh move at this stage, for it may impede progress. Has given full powers to the Government of Madras to conclude a treaty, if it is needed. Since both parties are so anxious for peace and friendship, minor points of difference will easily be accommodated. Declares in his own name and in the name of the Company that the peace, when it is concluded, shall remain inviolable provided the Sulṭān carries out his part of the obligations. Sends a present of 6 pieces of muslin and 6 shawls and hopes that the Sulṭān will accept them as a token of his friendship and attachment. (*TI 28, pp 77-83, no 37 ; AR 4, p 188.*)

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Nov. 14.[1] **911.** To the Raja of Nepal. Has received his letter through Mr Foxcroft respecting the *parganas* of Rautahat and Pachrauti. Having got information of the dispute between the Raja and Mirzā 'Abdullah relating to the two *parganas* the Governor-General at once directed Mr Brooke to make a thorough investigation into the matter. This gentleman accordingly conducted an enquiry and reported that the *parganas* in question formed part of Makwanpur and were outside the *Ṣūba* of Bihar. The matter has been fully discussed in the Council and it is now declared that the Mirzā has no right to those *parganas* and that the Raja is their absolute master. Has directed his officers to withdraw the aid so far given to the Mirzā and not to give him any assistance in future in this connection. The Mirzā's conduct has indeed been most reprehensible in committing a breach of fealty which as a vassal he owes to the Raja. Yet out of consideration for his family the Governor-General recommends that the Raja should extend his mercy to him, if he is found penitent. This will add to his glory. Assures the Raja again that no further assistance will be given to the Mirzā against him. (*CI 14, pp 27-8, no 77 ; TI 27, pp 17-19, no 45 ; AI 4, p 200.*)

Nov. 15.[2] **912.** To Rajaram Pandit. Says that Capt. Colquhoun is proceeding towards Balasore for buying grains. Directs him to give the Captain every assistance in the accomplishment of his business. (*CI 14, p 27, no 76 ; TI 27, p 19, no 46 ; AI 4, p 198.*)

Nov. 22. **913.** From the mother of Ruḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān. Says that her son Ruḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān deceased used to receive during his lifetime a monthly allowance of Rs 5,000 from the Company's treasury since the time of Lord Clive and with this amount he used to maintain himself, his mother, his daughter, his sisters and a large number of his relations and dependants. The Khān has now departed from this world leaving behind all his dependants unprovided and unprotected. Prays that the Governor-General may continue his allowance to his dependants with a view to relieving their distress. (*TR 21, pp 75-8, no 47.*)

Nov. 22. **914.** From the King. Acknowledges the receipt of his several letters containing the assurances of his fidelity and sincere attachment to His Majesty. Is glad to learn that he is deputing Major Browne to wait on him. Says that on the recommendation of Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah who entertained a very high regard for the Governor-General's services and attachment to the royal cause, His Majesty formerly conferred on him the title of *Farzand-i-Sa'ādatmand* [Dutiful Son]. The Nawab has now represented to the writer about the virtues and good qualities of Mrs Hastings as also her sincere devotion to His Majesty. Is pleased therefore to bestow on her the title of *Nawab 'Ālia Sulṭān Faṣiḥ-i-Daurān Bilqīs Shikoh Zubaida Khātūn Ashjau'n-Nisā Begam* [the exalted Sulṭan, the most eloquent of the world, in majesty like the Queen of Sheba, the virtuous lady, the bravest of women]. His Majesty has also honoured her with a royal *shuqqa* as a token of his munificence and

[1] Nov. 15 according to the volume of Copies.
[2] Nov. 14 according to the volume of Copies.

bounty. She should continue to exert herself devotedly in the cause of His Majesty's government. Says that notwithstanding his manifold difficulties he, out of his consideration for the English, rejected the proposals of the French Chiefs and Tīpū Sulṭān which, if accepted, would have brought fourteen *lākhs* of rupees to his exchequer. Is so fond of the Governor-General that he has honoured him with a superscription, in his own handwriting. It is the duty of the Governor-General to uphold and promote the imperial cause. (*TR 21, pp 79-80, no 48.*)

Nov. 22. **915.** From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdul Aḥad Khān]. Says that he has spoken highly of the Governor-General's loyalty and services to His Majesty. Assures him that Major Browne will receive due considerations at the hands of His Majesty at the time of paying his respects to him. In spite of serious financial stringency the writer, out of his consideration for the English, dissuaded His Majesty from conceding to the proposals of the French Chiefs and Tīpū Sulṭān which in case of acceptance would have brought a large sum of money in the form of *peshkash* into the royal treasury. His Majesty is so much inclined towards the addressee that on a former occasion he conferred on him the title of *Farzand-i-Sa'ādatmand* [Dutiful Son] and has this time been pleased to bestow on Mrs Hastings the title of *Nawab 'Ālia Sulṭān Faṣīḥ-i-Daurān Bilqīs Shikoh Zubaida Khātūn Ashjau'n-Nisā Begam* [the exalted Sulṭān, the most eloquent of the world, in majesty like the Queen of Sheba, the virtuous lady, the bravest of women]. His Majesty has also favoured her with a royal *shuqqa* as a mark of his munificence and bounty. It is his earnest prayer that both the recipients of the titles may live long to enjoy these honours. (*TR 21, pp 80-2, no 49.*)

Nov. 22. **916.** To Nawabs Āṣafu'd-Daulah. It has been brought to his notice that certain mischievous persons have set afloat a rumour that the Governor-General is leaving India for London and that it has greatly disturbed the Nawab's peace of mind. Says that the rumour is entirely baseless and false. The Governor-General had indeed once made up his mind to proceed 'home' but as soon as he saw the disturbed state of the Nawab's affairs he gave up that idea and employed himself heart and soul in setting them to order. It will give him great pleasure if he can settle the Nawab's affairs and relieve him from his embarrassments. (*CI 14, p 28, no 78 ; TI 27, p 19, no 47 ; AI 4, p 200.*)

Nov. 22. **917.** To Nawabs Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, p 29, no 79 ; TI 27, p 19, no 48.*)

Nov. 25. **918.** From Khush-Hal Chand. Says that the Company owe to his firm at Lucknow a sum of fifteen *lākhs* odd rupees. That firm is now badly in want of money in order to carry on its business. Requests him therefore to issue orders for the immediate payment of such amount as the Governor-General can afford and to direct Mr John Bristow to arrange for the payment of the balance. Requests him further for letters to Mr Fowke and 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān directing them to realise for the writer the debt due to him from Mr Barnets and others and a similar letter to Col Morgan asking him to recover the writer's dues

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from the brigade and to pay the amount to his *gumāshta*, Lachminath. Agreeably to the orders of the Governor-General he has sent two *lākhs* of rupees to Madras and has given the bill of exchange to the Governor-General. Requests an order for the amount on Mr Fowke so that he may receive the payment of it at Benares. (*TR 21, pp 82-3, no 50.*)

Nov. 25. **919.** To Mirzā Kalb 'Alī. To the same effect as no 908 above. (*CI 14, p 29, no 80.*)

Nov. 27. **920.** From Saiyid Muḥammad, Executor to Ruḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān deceased. To the same effect as no 913 above. (*TR 21, pp 83-4, no 51.*)

Dec. 11. **921.** To Afrāsiāb Khān. Has received his letter containing the happy news of his appointment by His Majesty to the offices of *Mīr Bakhshī*, *Amiru'l-Umarā* and *Ṣūbadār* and *Qil'adār* of Akbarabad and giving particulars of the other royal favours shown to him. Offers sincere congratulations on his elevation to these high offices. Is exceedingly pleased to learn from his letter that he with Major Browne is on his way to Agra in order to pay his respects to His Majesty. Since the Khān is so devotedly attached to His Majesty, the Governor-General considers him as one of his best friends. Hopes that the Khān and the Major after having had an audience with His Majesty will write to him all about the affairs of that quarter [Agra] so that the Governor-General may exert himself accordingly in giving proofs of his attachment to the throne. (*CI 14, pp 29-30, no 81 ; TI 28, pp 83-4, no 38 ; AI 4, p 185.*)

Dec. 12. **922.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that he is labouring under great hardship on account of heavy pressure from his creditors who are now making persistent demands for their money. He formerly owed to them a considerable amount but has discharged a good deal of it by selling his property and is now in debt to the extent of five *lākhs*. Requests the Governor-General therefore to relieve him of his distress by obtaining for him a loan of four *lākhs* and twenty thousand rupees from the Company's treasury. This sum may be recovered from his allowance by three annual instalments of Rs 1,40,000 each. (*TR 21, pp 84-5, no 52.*)

Dec. 12. **923.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that the late General Sir Eyre Coote was one of the noblest officers of the Company and that the extent to which he was attached to the Governor-General is also well known to the Nawab. During the Carnatic war he rendered conspicuous services to the Company and their allies. Since the General is no longer in this world, it behoves the Governor-General to help and support those in whom the deceased was interested. Commends therefore to his favour and patronage Capt. Darrell, a protege of the deceased, who has been employed at Lucknow. (*CI 14, pp 30-1, no 82 ; TI 27, p 19, no 49 ; AI 4, p 200.*)

Dec. 12. **924.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, pp 31-2, no 83 ; TI 27, p 20, no 50 ; AI 4, p 199.*)

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Dec. 14. **925.** To Munnī Begam. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of her letter accompanying a *doshāla* and other warm clothes. This testifies to her good wishes for the Governor-General. Hopes to hear from her now and then. (*CI 14, p 32, no 84.*)

Dec. 14. **926.** To Maharaja Udey Chand. Has received his letter through Babu Puran Chand stating that he is still suffering from cold and catarrh. Prays to God for his speedy recovery. (*CI 14, p 33, no 86.*)

Dec. 18. **927.** *Dastak* granted to Rao Ram Shankar who is going from Calcutta to Jagannath to make a pilgrimage. He has with him fifteen men, food and clothes, four horses, a palanquin and a bullock cart. (*CI 14, p 32, no 84a.*)

Dec. 18. **928.** *Dastak* granted to Rao Ganpat Ray who is going from Benares towards Poona. He has with him food and clothes, two hundred men and women and fifty horsemen. (*CI 14, pp 32-3, no 84b.*)

Dec. 19. **929.** To Vithal Rao. Is extremely pleased to learn from his letter received through Rao Ram Shankar that he reached Gwalior. May good luck attend on him wherever he resides! Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 14, p 33, no 85.*)

Dec. 26. **930.** From the Nawab of Farrukhabad. Says that it is through the kindness of the Governor-General that he has been restored to the possession of his country. The delay that occurred in the payment of the stipulated amount to the Nawab Vazir's government was only due to the fact that the writer was under the impression that the arrears had been remitted. In obedience to his directions he has given absolute control over his country and property to Mīr Sibghatullah Khān. The Khān raised a body of horse and foot and made payments to them out of the money that was collected and kept a certain amount for himself. By this means the writer incurred a considerable loss. Under the orders of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah a *sazāwal* has been stationed in this quarter [Farrukhabad] and this has given his adversaries an opportunity of bringing all sorts of false allegations against him (the writer). Requests the Governor-General therefore to ask Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to withdraw the *sazāwal* from this quarter. The writer promises henceforth to pay the arrears to the Nawab Vazir's government by regular instalments punctually. (*TR 21, pp 85-6, no 53.*)

Dec. 27. **931.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of four maunds and thirty seers of sugar-candy. Says that as a matter of fact the sugar-candy manufactured in China is superior to that produced elsewhere and hence *lākhs* of rupees worth of it is imported every year. Although it gets slightly spoiled during the course of transit and begins to emit a bad smell still it finds a good market. If the Khān can induce the manufacturers of Benares to make sugar-candy of similar quality and send it carefully so that it may reach Calcutta in good condition, all classes of people, the Muhammadans, the Hindus and the Europeans, will buy it readily and pay a reasonable price. Thus three or four *lākhs* worth of sugar-candy may be sold every year yielding a profit

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of about a *lākh* of rupees. If this trade is opened it will be equally profitable both to the manufacturers and the consumers. Desires him therefore to discuss the matter with the manufacturers and *mahajans* and give a start to this business. This commodity will pass duty-free between Benares and Calcutta. (*CI 14, pp 33-4, no 87.*)

Dec. 28. **932.** To Maharana Bhim Singh. Has received his letter commending his family priest, Tewari Nandram, to his favour. Says in reply that he will pay all attention to him and that he has also directed 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān to afford the priest every possible assistance during his stay at Benares. (*CI 14, p 34, no 88.*)

Dec. 28. **933.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Has just learnt from the letter of Maharana [Bhim Singh] that his family priests Beniram and Nandram have been staying at Benares for a long time. Desires him to give them all possible assistance during their stay there. (*CI 14, pp 34-5, no 89.*)

Dec. 29. **934.** From Nanda Lal. Says that in the year 1182 *Bengalī* [1775-6 A.D.] he found the *Zamīndār* of Rajshahi disaffected towards the Company. He therefore opposed him, left his service and severed all his connections with him. The *Zamīndār* thereupon turned his bitter enemy and tried to ruin him by all possible means. In the year 1188 the *Zamīndār* put in an application for a *band-o-bast* which was not sanctioned. The writer showed an increase of two and a half *lākhs* of rupees and, in recognition of his merits, he was appointed at Murshidabad. The writer and his *'amalas* in spite of various oppositions from the *Zamīndār* tried their best during the months of *Sāwan* and *Bhādon* to improve the situation of the country. The *Zamīndār* did not even hand him over the authentic papers. The writer long being at Rajshahi was acquainted with the business of the place and so he somehow or other collected the necessary papers and effected the due *band-o-bast* and made an increase in the revenue of the Company. His rival, the *Zamīndār*, observing his success began playing diverse tricks. Firstly, he harassed the writer's peons and *harkāras* by bringing false charges against them in the *Faujdārī* and *Dīwānī 'Adālats* and thereby greatly hampered the work of collection. Secondly, he misled the ryots in the *mufaṣṣal* by spreading the reports of the disturbances at Benares and by this means caused a diminution in the collection. Thirdly, one Ram Kishore and other *'amalas* of the *Zamīndār* with the assistance of some other people laid certain accusations against the writer in the Supreme Court of Calcutta which upon enquiry proved to be false. Ram Kishore then instigated the people of *parganas* Bhaturia and Hakimpur who assembled in a body armed with swords, staffs and other weapons and assaulted the *nāibs* of the writer and drove them away. The *'amalas* of the *Zamīndār* remained away from the place of occurrence and rendered no help whatsoever to the *nāibs* in the realisation of the revenue. The writer's *vakīls* once lodged a complaint against the high-handedness and oppression of one Maḥbūb Shah in the court of Calcutta but they got no relief from the court. In spite of all these drawbacks the writer continued to carry on the work of the collection even at the risk of his own life,

Fourthly, in the months of *Aghan* and *Pūs* at the time of collection the *Zamīndār's* '*amalas* brought false charges against Anand Bakhshi, *gumashta* of *pargana* Naldi, and against Gopal Das and Kusal Singh, *Zamīndārs* of *pargana* Bhaturia, and obtained against them a warrant from the Supreme Court. The accused persons learning this fled away and thus a loss occurred in the collection. The writer then personally represented to the Governor-General the many distresses that he had experienced. On his representation the addressee was pleased to depute an officer to punish Maḥbūb Shah, who was at that time creating disturbances. This officer was about to reach *pargana* Pukaria when he was suddenly recalled. Fifthly, on 21 Phagun [10 March] Mr Evelyn arrived at Murshidabad in order to examine the accounts. The writer immediately caused all his '*amalas* and *mustajirs* to be presented. The '*amalas* of the *Zamīndār* finding an opportunity spread a false report in the *mufaṣṣal* that Rajshahi and its neighbourhood were going to be made *Khalisa*. This also occasioned a heavy loss to the collection. Mr Evelyn then went to Bhaturia and examined the papers of that place as he liked and then rendered those papers into English. After finishing his work he returned to Calcutta. The writer was all along engaged in effecting an increase in the Company's revenues and in opposing their enemies when all on a sudden he received a *parwāna* dated 18 *Baisākh* informing him of his dismissal. After this five peons reached Budnagar with an *Ishtihār-nāma* preventing the writer from collecting the arrears. This *Ishtihār-nāma* was circulated in the *parganas* and the consequence was that the collection was stopped. Sixthly, Pran Bose was appointed to Bhaturia and Jagmohan Ray was appointed *sazāwal* and *amīn* at Rajshahi. Pran Bose bears a grudge against the writer. When the writer was at Calcutta he was influenced to take Pran Bose with him. But he being aware of his mischievous character refused to agree to it. This annoyed Bose who began to spread false reports against him amongst the *mutaṣaddīs* and joined with the writer's enemies—the '*amalas* of the *Zamīndār*. On the appointment of Pran Bose and Jagmohan Ray the writer produced before them for examination all the papers that they required. Seventhly, Mr Evelyn once again came to Murshidabad. The writer and his '*amalas* as usual appeared before him and gave him papers of arrears to the extent of about six *lākhs* of rupees. The accountant produced his books and the gentleman thoroughly examined them and himself collected the arrears of several *maḥāls*. Pran Bose falsely accused the writer before Mr Evelyn of the falsification of accounts. The writer immediately challenged that the charges be proved against him but the gentleman took no notice of his challenge. On the contrary, on 23 *Bhādon* he took possession of the writer's house, got him confined and sent him under an escort to Kalachand. The gentleman then seized all the papers of account for the current year as well as for preceding year and informed the writer that his effects and goods would be put to auction after a month. The writer at this represented his case to the Committee [of Revenue] and obtained from them an order prohibiting the auction of his property. But in complete disregard of

the orders of the Committee [of Revenue] Mr Evelyn put to auction the writer's house, effects and other belongings and those of his children and dependants and thus utterly ruined him. His house which cost him about Rs 50,000 was sold for Rs 5,280. When the auction was over the charge of the falsification of accounts brought by Pran Bose against the writer was proved to be false. Those persons who were given *ta'ahuds* and obtained farm from the writer and were in arrears were released and reappointed. It was the writer that had granted them *ta'ahuds* and they were nominal *mustājirs*. If it was proper to realise the arrear from the writer it was but fair and just that those *ta'ahuddārs* who were in arrears to the extent of six *lākhs* of rupees should have been left in his power. This if done would have enabled him (the writer) to realise the arrears from them and to pay the same to the Company. Has repeatedly sent his *'arẓīs* to the Governor-General representing his case but he apprehends that from the evil disposition of the *mutaṣaddīs* they did not reach the addressee. Requests the Governor-General therefore to release him from confinement and to reinstate him to his office in order to enable him to pay up the arrears. In case his reappointment is not deemed desirable he may at least be released so that he may be able to migrate to some other country and find out some means to keep his body and soul together. (*TR 21, pp 86-94, no 54.*)

Dec. 29. **935.** To Bishan Singh, Raja of Bundi. Has received his letter desiring assistance for his men staying at Benares. Says in reply that 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān has been directed to see to the comfort of the Raja's men and to afford them every aid and protection during their stay there. (*CI 14, p 35, no 90.*)

Dec. 30. **936.** To the King. Has received a *shuqqa* conferring upon him the title of *Farzand-i-Sa'ādatmand* [Dutiful Son] and another title on Mrs Hastings. Expresses his gratitude for the royal favours. (*CI 14, pp 35-6, no 91 ; TI 27, p 20, no 51 ; AI 4, p 199.*)

Dec. 30. **937.** To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdul Aḥad Khān]. It is through the good offices and the recommendations of the Nawab that His Majesty has been pleased to confer on him the title of *Farzand-i-Sa'ādatmand* [Dutiful Son] and on Mrs Hastings that of *Nawab 'Ālia Sulṭān Faṣīḥ-i-Daurān Bilqīs Shikoh Zubaida Khātūn Ashjau'n-Nisā Begam* [the exalted Sulṭān, the most eloquent of the world, in majesty like the Queen of Sheba, the virtuous lady, the bravest of women] and thanks him for the same. This act on the part of the Nawab has greatly raised him in the estimation of both the Governor-General and his wife. Encloses an *'arẓī* and a *naẓr* and requests that they may be presented to His Majesty on his and Mrs Hastings' behalf. (*CI 14, pp 36-7, no 92 ; TI 27, p 20, no 52 ; AI 4, p 200.*)

Dec. 30. **938.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of his letter accompanying presents. (*CI 14, pp 36-7, no 93.*)

Dec. 30. **939.** To Maulavī Quṭbu'd-Dīn Khān. Has received his letter. Is pleased to learn that he has been appointed by Nawab Muḥammad

Riẓā Khān to the office of the *Dārogha* of the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* at Darbhanga. Directs him to act according to the instructions of the Nawab and to discharge his duties diligently and conscientiously. (*CI 14, p 37, no 94.*)

Dec. 30. **940.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Has received through Mirzā 'Alī Naqī the proceedings of the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* up to the month of October 1783. Says that Raja Bishan Singh has requested the Governor-General to see to the comfort of his men now staying at Benares. Desires the Khān therefore to afford all possible assistance to his men during their stay there. (*CI 14, p 37, no 95.*)

Dec. 30. **941.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received frequent letters from the Nawab of Farrukhabad complaining about the tyranny and oppression committed by the *sazāwal* of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and requesting the Governor-General to help him out of his difficulties. It appears that the cause of the trouble is the non-payment of the stipulated amount of annual revenue by the Nawab of Farrukhabad to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's government. In order to put a stop to this confusion the Governor-General proposes that an able and efficient man be appointed in the place of the present *sazāwal*. If this is done the difficulties of both the parties will be solved and the relations between them will become cordial. Has also written to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah on the same subject suggesting the name of Mr Willes—an able and honest man—for that office. This gentleman is a 'tried' servant of the Company and is a confidant of the Governor-General. He will personally deliver this letter to the addressees. Requests them to introduce him to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and to exert their influence in obtaining him his favour. (*CI 14, pp 37-8, no 96; TI 27, p 21, no 54; AI 4, p 199.*)

Dec. 30. **942.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, pp 38-9, no 97; TI 27, pp 20-21, no 53; AI 4, p 200.*)

Dec. 30. **943.** To Muẓaffar Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad. To the same effect. (*CI 14, pp 39-40, no 98; TI 27, pp 21-2, no 55; AI 4, p 198.*)

———[1] **944.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received a copy of the *'arẓī* submitted by the *vakīl* of the late Jagat Seth's wife. (*CI 10, p 427, no 685.*)

———[2] **945.** *Dastak* granted to Janhu Ram, a servant of Rajaram Pandit, who is going from Calcutta towards Cuttack. He has with him fifty men, an elephant, a piece of broadcloth, two bundles of velvet, two flagons of rose water, a palanquin, etc. The *rāhdārs*, *guzarbāns* and watchmen are directed to see that he is in no way obstructed on his journey. (*CI 14, p 19, no 63a.*)

———[2] **946.** *Dastak* granted at the request of Bishambhar Pandit to Rambhadar Pandit. The latter is proceeding from Benares to Calcutta by water. The *rāhdārs*, *guzarbāns* and watchmen are directed to see that Rambhadar is allowed to pass through their respective stations unmolested. (*CI 14, p 20, no 63b.*)

[1] This letter is badly worm-eaten rendering the contents unintelligible.
[2] The date is not given in the volume of Copies.

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Jan. 1. **947.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Asks the Nawab to repay to Mrs Thomas Powney the debt which he owed to her deceased husband. This lady is faced with the greatest difficulties in supporting her dependants and educating her children. The Governor-General is therefore constrained to recommend her case to the Nawab, although he is aware of the distressed circumstances of the latter. She will accept saleable jewels if the Nawab cannot spare her cash. Hopes that the Nawab will not take amiss his writing to him on this subject. (*CI 14, p 40, no 99 ; TI 30, pp 1-2, no 1 ; AI 4, p 213.*)

Jan. 1. **948.** To Almās 'Alī Khān. Has learnt that some of his actions have given rise to suspicions regarding his fidelity and gratitude towards his master, Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has no faith in such reports because he recollects that two years ago similar rumours were spread but the Khān's conduct belied them. Has always considered him sincere and faithful to the Nawab's government and accordingly in his letters to the Nawab he always commended the Khān to his favour. The Khān need not be depressed by the news circulated about him in that quarter [Lucknow] but he should continue to serve his master with zeal. Will always exert his influence with the Nawab so that every favour may be shown to the Khān. (*CI 14, pp 40-1, no 100 ; TI 30, pp 2-4, no 2 ; AI 4, p 214.*)

Jan. 1. **949.** To the Raja of Nepal. Says that formerly there existed a trade relation between Bengal and Nepal that was productive of mutual advantages and friendship between them but it ceased on account of wars on their frontier. Is now eager to renew the same old relation knowing by experience that trade by supplying different nations with the goods which they want in exchange for those which they have in plenty is a source of blessing to mankind. Has accordingly extended the commerce of Bengal to many distant ports and lands whose names are probably unknown to the Raja and even Bhutan, which though greatly inferior to Nepal in its natural productions and manufactures and which at one time was at loggerheads with the English Government owing to the rapacious disposition of Deb Judhur, is now united to them by the ties of friendship. The late *Teshu Lama* had so great a confidence in the Governor-General and his position that he desired to build a house on the banks of the Ganges near Calcutta and during his lifetime a number of his people resorted to it annually. Has heard that the Raja wishes to promote the welfare of his subjects and improve his dominions by the blessings of peace. Says that the English Government are also actuated by similar desires and principles. Has therefore asked Mr Foxcroft to proceed to the Raja with this letter which contains the true sentiments of the Governor-General regarding the establishment of friendly relations between them. Hopes the Raja will write to him now and then about his welfare, even if he does not agree with his views. Mr Foxcroft will make a present of a few articles as a token of the Governor-General's friendship for the Raja. (*TI 29, pp 1-2, no 1A ; AI 4, p 245.*)

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Jan. 2. **950.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. His offer to provide securities of reliable bankers for the payment of the Company's arrears as well as current charges on condition that Mr Bristow and Mr Cowper are recalled has been engaging the attention of the Government. After mature deliberations it has been decided to accept his terms and orders have accordingly been issued to these gentlemen to return to Calcutta along with other Europeans belonging to the Residency. Requests that they may be treated with every consideration at the time of their departure and every facility may be granted to them on their journey. (*CI 14, p 41, no 101 ; TI 30, pp 4-5, no 3 ; AI 4, p 217.*)

Jan. 2. **951.** To Jugandar Bhat, Rawat Bhim Singh and Ray Siru Bakhsh.[1] Complimentary replies to their letters. (*TI 29, p 3, nos 1B-3 ; AI 4, pp 235-41.*)

Jan. 13. **952.** From the son of the Nawab of Arcot. Complains against the high-handedness and injustice to which he and his father are subjected by Lord Macartney. Says that their afflictions have now become intolerable. Requests the Governor-General therefore to intercede in the matter and relieve them of their distress. (*TR 22, pp 1-3, no 1 ; AR 4, p 201.*)

Jan. 13. **953.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Has not heard from the Governor-General for a long time. Mr David Anderson and Hitu Pandit, one of his confidants, will make certain representations on his behalf to the Governor-General. Hopes that he will give his due consideration to what they say. (*TR 22, pp 3-4, no 2 ; AR 4, p 209.*)

Jan. 13. **954.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 22, pp 4-5, no 3 ; AR 4, p 209.*)

Jan. 13. **955.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Has fixed a definite plan of action in consultation with Mr Anderson and the Colonel sent by the Governor-General. The Colonel having fulfilled his mission left for Cawnpore where he awaits orders from the Governor-General. Requests him therefore immediately to direct the Colonel to make due preparations for the war. The armies of the Peshwa are ready to join hands with the Company's forces [against Ṭīpū]. But if, in the meantime, favourable replies to the letters sent to Ṭīpū are received the writer will cease hostilities against him. (*TR 22, pp 5-7, no 4 ; AI 4, p 209.*)

Jan. 15. **956.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has repeatedly complained against the misbehaviour and ill-conduct of Messrs Bristow and Cowper. The humiliation which he is experiencing at their hands has now exceeded its limits. Is ready to pay the Company's debt but is unable to bear the losses that are occasioned by these gentlemen to his (Nawab's) *sarkār*. Requests him therefore to recall them and to appoint Major Palmer, a man of proved merit, in their place. Will duly meet the demands of the Company through the Major. (*TR 22, pp 7-9, no 5 ; AR 4, p 210.*)

[1] Bakhsh Singh Ray according to the volume of Abstracts.

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Jan. 15. **957.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing adding that the office of the paymaster of the brigade [at Lucknow] so far held by Mr Bristow may now be transferred to Mr Wombwell. (*TR 22, pp 9-11, no 6; AR 4, p 203.*)

Jan. 18. **958.** From the King. Has received his letter. Says that Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdul Aḥad Khān] has been for the last twelve years representing the loyalty and attachment of the Governor-General to His Majesty but that it is a matter of surprise that the latter rendered no service since the time His Majesty left Allahabad and reached the Capital [Delhi]. Major Browne has safely arrived at Delhi but owing to his indisposition has not yet been able to obtain audience. The royal commands will be conveyed through the Major, when he sees him, to the Governor-General for carrying them into execution. Says that His Majesty refused to accept considerable sums of money offered by the chiefs of other nations and declined their assistance solely out of consideration for the Governor-General's devotion and sincerity. Commands him now to set the royal affairs in order and to regulate the imperial revenue relieving His Majesty from his present embarrassments. (*TR 22, pp 11-14, no 7; AR 4, p 203.*)

Jan. 18. **959.** From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdul Aḥad Khān]. Has received his letter. The royal commands will be conveyed to him through Major Browne, and the Governor-General, it is hoped, will carry them out. Says that for the last twelve years he has been representing the loyalty and attachment of the Governor-General to His Majesty but it is surprising that the former has been remiss in the royal affairs. At the persuasion of the writer His Majesty always showed proper regard to the wishes and inclinations of the Governor-General and in spite of his serious difficulties he scrupulously remained aloof from the chiefs of other nations and declined their presents. The Governor-General's arrival at Benares led the writer to believe confidently that he was coming to put the royal affairs in order. But it sorely grieved him later to learn that owing to a certain misadventure he had to return [to Bengal]. Major Browne has reached Delhi but is slightly indisposed. He will be presented to His Majesty as soon as he recovers. Has been longing for the last twelve years to have an interview with the Governor-General in order to give strength to their existing friendship. Has lived all these years in the vain hope of seeing His Majesty's affairs restored to its pristine glory. Will be grateful to the Governor-General and pray for his prosperity if through his exertions and good offices the royal affairs are firmly established. The writer indeed was invested with the title of *Nāib Vazir* but he was not given all the requisites which that rank demanded and hence in spite of all his endeavours he could not set in order the affairs of His Majesty. On the contrary Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān, an impostor, received six battalions of sepoys and twenty-two pieces of cannon from Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Now relies upon the exertions of the Governor-General for the settlement of the royal affairs and for the elevation of his own position. (*TR 22, pp 16-27, no 8; AR 4, p 205.*)

Jan. 20. **960.** From the King. Commends Sher 'Alī Khān, who is going to the Governor-General with a *shuqqa*, to his favour. (*OR 1 ; AR 4, p 225, no 17.*)

Jan. 20. **961.** From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdul Aḥad Khān]. Has received his letter. Is greatly pleased to learn that in obedience to the command of His Majesty and agreeably to the writer's wishes the Governor-General has opened correspondence with Afrāsiāb Khān, a loyal servant and sincere adherent of His Majesty. Hopes that the Governor-General will maintain this friendly relation with the Khān. (*TR 22, pp 27-9, no 9 ; AR 4, p 205.*)

Jan. 20. **962.** From the Raja of Narwar. Professes sincere friendship and attachment to the Governor-General. In view of the Raja's fidelity to the Company Col. Camac recovered *parganas* Sipri, Kolaras, Bhairongarh, Sarsai, etc., from the usurpers and restored them to him and held out hopes that he would also try to recover the other *maḥāls*. Col. Camac had recommended the Raja to his successor, Col. Muir, in favourable terms. The latter treated him (the Raja) kindly so long as peace was not concluded. But later in the treaty of peace[1] he was surprised to find that Col. Muir had stipulated the surrender of the *parganas* of Sipri, Kolaras and Sarsai and consequently the possession of those places was given to the ' people of the South ' [Mahratta Chiefs]. When the peace negotiations were going on the Raja sent his confidential agents to Col. Muir requesting him to see that the adjustment of his affairs might not be overlooked. But Col. Muir did not disclose his intention to them until he delivered the said *parganas* to the ' people of the South '. At the time of his departure Col. Muir told his agents and also wrote to him that it was stipulated in the treaty that the ' people of the South ' should not molest any of those places which were formerly in the Raja's possession but even this condition was not fulfilled. The Raja of Chanderi approached Col. Muir and solicited his assistance for the recovery of his lost *rāj*. The Colonel recommended him to Sindhia and, in spite of their long-standing enmity, a firm friendship was established between them. Similarly, the Colonel settled the affairs of Maharaja Rana Chhatar Singh. It is only the unfortunate writer who is treated with injustice. Says that Sindhia is encamped near Datia, a place belonging to Aman Singh Panwar, a dependant and servant of the writer, and demands money from him. Sindhia has delivered Sipri, Kolaras and other *maḥāls* to Tanti Pandit, who is making a demand on the writer for the collections of those places for the period during which they were under the authority of his people. The fact is that on account of the depopulation of those places the revenue collection was not sufficient even to meet the wages of the people employed on the work. Babuji, the son of Idat Rao, is also claiming a certain sum from the writer. In short, every one is bent upon giving him trouble. Has received intelligence that all the Princes

[1] This refers to the treaty of friendship and alliance concluded with Maharaja Madho Rao Sindhia, dated 13 October 1781. *Vide* C. U. Aitchison's *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. V (5th Ed.), p 379.

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of the South have formed a league against him and resolved to capture the fort of Narwar. Requests the Governor-General therefore to send a large force for his protection. (*TR 22, pp 29-38, no 10 ; AR 4, p 206.*)

Feb. 3. **963.** To Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān and the King. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 42, nos 102-3 ; TI 29, pp 3-5, nos 4, 6 ; AI 4, pp 234, 242.*)

Feb. 3. **964.** To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdul Aḥad Khān]. Has received his letter together with a *shuqqa* from the King. Refers him to Major James Browne for further particulars. (*CI 14, pp 42-3, no 104 ; TI 29, p 4, no 5 ; AI 4, p 242.*)

Feb. 3. **965.** *Credential,* under the seal of the Company, granted to Mr Johnson appointing him the Company's minister in the court of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī at Hyderabad with full powers to transact all such business as may be entrusted to him. (*TI 30, pp 5-7, no 4 ; AI 4, p 214.*)

Feb. 5. **966.** To Drigbijai Singh. It is strange that in spite of the positive orders from the Governor-General he did not go to reside at Benares. Directs him to proceed there immediately or else he will receive proper punishment. (*CI 10, p 439, no 692 ; TI 29, p 5, no 7 ; AI 4, p 238.*)

Feb. 7. **967.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Mr Wombwell.* In accordance with the directions of the Governor-General, transmits a bond for the sum of money he owes to the Company and requests him to act agreeably to the orders of the Governor-General and the Council.

Translation of a bond executed by Lala Bachhraj Faqir Chand. According to the account adjusted by Mr Bristow a sum of Rs 1,03,84,420 is due to the Company from Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah being the balance of the year 1190 *Fāṣlī* [1782-3 A.D.] and the subsidy of their troops for 1191 *Fāṣlī* [1783-4 A.D.]. The Lala engages and binds himself in behalf of the Nawab to pay the sum which may be found due from the Nawab after deducting such amount as may have been collected on account by Mr Bristow and to discharge the amount for 1191 *Fāṣlī* in such a manner as may be settled by Major Palmer. The other outstanding amounts will be liquidated during the course of 1192 *Fāṣlī.* (*TR 22, pp 38-40, no 11 ; AR 4, p 205.*)

Feb. 14. **968.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Is unable to express his gratitude for the favours conferred on him on the present occasion. Entreats him now to complete his happiness by paying him a visit in order to bring prosperity to his affairs and to settle them in a manner advantageous both to his government and to the Company. Would have proceeded to Calcutta himself but for his pre-occupations with making arrangements for the liquidation of the Company's dues. Has performed the condition [of providing approved securities] signified by Major Palmer for the satisfaction of the Company. (*TR 22, pp 40-2, no 12 ; AR 4, p 210.*)

Feb. 14. **969.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 22, pp 42-4, no 13 ; AR 4, p 203.*)

Feb. 17. **970.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Agreeably to the directions of the Governor-General has transmitted bonds from the bankers for

the money the Nawab owes to the Company. Is fully conscious of his liabilities and requests the Governor-General therefore to set his mind at ease on that score. (*TR 22, pp 44-5, no 14 ; AR 4, p 210.*)

Feb. 17. **971.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is unable to express in words his happiness at the news that the Governor-General proposes to visit the Nawab and his country. Requests him to set out as soon as possible. Has deputed Ḥaidar Beg Khān, his confidant, to receive him. (*TR 22, pp 45-6, no 15 ; AR 4, p 210.*)

Mar. 6. **972.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Sends a present of fruits. (*OR 1A ; AR 4, p 229, no 24.*)

Mar. 6. **973.** To Munnī Begam. Has learnt from the verbal representation of Sharī'atullah Khān that the Begam is solicitous about the Governor-General's health. Says that he set out from Dinapore on 4 March and made a halt at Koelwar. Will now advance further by easy stages and keep her informed about his movements. (*CI 14, p 43, no 105 ; TI 29, p 6, no 10 ; AI 4, p 243.*)

Mar. 6. **974.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has arrived safely at Koelwar, which lies at a distance of 12 *kos* from Patna. Thanks the Nawab for providing him with tents and other necessaries at Farrakhabad. Is much pleased with Muḥammad Almās, the eunuch, who kept tea and breakfast ready there. (*CI 14, p 43, no 106 ; TI 29, p 5, no 8 ; AI 4, p 242.*)

Mar. 6. **975.** To Maharaja Sundar Singh.[1] To the same effect. (*CI 14, p 44, no 107 ; TI 29, p 6, no 9 ; AI 4, p 246.*)

Mar. 7. **976.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges receipt of his letter through Faẓl 'Alī accompanying presents of fruits and thanks him for the same. (*CI 14, p 44, no 108.*)

Mar. 7. **977.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, pp 44-5, no 109.*)

Mar. 9. **978.** To Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān. Has received his letter. Says that he understands from the letter of Major Browne that some interested persons have spread a baseless rumour that the Governor-General intends to make conquests in his quarter [Delhi]. Assures the Nawab that it is absolutely false. The facts are that as the death of Mirzā Najaf Khān had entailed a great confusion and ruin on the affairs of the empire he sent Major Browne to make enquiries into the state of affairs in those parts and that, if it should be necessary, the Governor-General might act up to his duty to His Majesty and his friendship to the survivors of the late Mirzā. Now that the Nawab has gained power and through his courage, good counsel and the noble virtues the affairs have assumed a good turn, there is no need for the assistance of his friends. Hopes that the Nawab will always consider him as his sincere friend and never give ear to the representations of selfish and designing persons. Says that he left Calcutta mainly with the object of having an interview

[1] Maharaja Brij Indar Bahadur according to the volume of Copies.

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with Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and adjusting certain of his affairs. Refers him to Major Browne for further particulars. (*CI 14, p 45, no 110; TI 30, pp 9-12, no 7; AI 4, p 213.*)

Mar. 9. **979.** To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdul Aḥad Khān]. Has received his letter. The royal *shuqqa* and the Nawab's commands concerning the friendship of Nawab Amīrul Umarā (Afrāsiāb Khān) have given him much pleasure. Conformably to the instructions of His Majesty and the Nawab a letter has been addressed to the Amīrul Umarā and it will be delivered to him by Naṣīru'l-Mulk Major Browne. Says that being on the move he is unable to write more particular information of his friendship but that he will do so later. (*CI 14, p 46, no 111; TI 30, pp 8-9, no 6; AI 4, p 215.*)

Mar. 9.[1] **980.** To the King. Has received his *shuqqa*. In accordance with His Majesty's commands has written a letter to Nawab Amīru'l-Umarā Afrāsiāb Khān Bahadur Ṣābit Jang and communicated all the particulars to the Supreme Council. Will write to His Majesty whatever instructions he receives from them. (*CI 14, pp 46-7, no 113; TI 30, pp 7-8, no 5; AI 4, p 214.*)

Mar. 10. **981.** To Bakht Singh, *'Amil* of Ghazipur. Has just learnt from the letter of Capt. Bradley, the Commanding Officer at Ghazipur, that he had sent an *'āmildār*, and some sepoys to the *pargana* of Pachotar to purchase grain. After making their purchase they were measuring the grain in the village of Jaity, when at the instigation of Bakht Ray, the *Zamīndār* of that place, robbers from Barahpur and the adjoining villages attacked them and wounded one or two persons. Asks him therefore to supply the Governor-General immediately on receipt of this *parwāna* full information relating to this event without the omission of a single detail. (*CI 14, p 46, no 112; TI 29, pp 6-7, no 11; AI 4, p 239.*)

Mar. 12. **982.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*OR 2; AR 4, p 229, no 25.*)

Mar. 13. **983.** From the King. Has appointed Amīru'l-Umarā Ashrafu'd-Daulah [Afrāsiāb Khān] to superintend the royal affairs. The Khān has fully represented and properly explained to His Majesty the particulars of the Governor-General's attachment and allegiance to the royal cause. This shows that the Khān has a real affection for the Governor-General. Has also communicated to Mu'īnu'd-Daulah Naṣīru'l-Mulk [Major Browne] about this appointment. Asks him now to send speedily to the Khān a fresh treaty of alliance under his own seal. Will also put his own signature on it. By this means the friendship between the Khān and the addressee will remain unshaken for all time to come. (*OR 3; TR 22, pp 47-8, no 16; AR 4, p 203.*)

Mar. 13. **984.** From Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān. Has already sent a reply to his former letter. Has arrived at the Presence, and has been honoured with royal favour and munificence as also with a *khil'at*. Major Browne

[1] Mar. 11 according to the volume of Copies.

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also on his arrival received a fitting reception from the King. A royal *shuqqa* has been committed to the Major on the subject of the conclusion of a treaty of alliance. He will forward the same to the Governor-General. The Nawab had some time back transmitted to the addressee a draft treaty for his perusal. Requests him now to execute it if the terms are agreeable to him. If not, he may himself draw up a fresh treaty agreeably to his desire and send the same to His Majesty for his royal signature. (*OR 4 ; TR 22, pp 48-50, no 17 ; AR 4, p 202.*)

Mar. 13. **985.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Says that he has arrived at Benares and that he is longing to have an interview with the Nawab. Will stay ' here ' for a few days so that he may take rest and at the same time let his attendants, who have been left behind, join him. After he and his men have had sufficient rest he will set out for the Nawab's quarter. (*CI 14, p 47, no 114 ; TI 29, p 7, no 12 ; AI 4, p 249.*)

Mar. 14. **986.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, pp 47-8, no 115 ; TI 29, p 8, no 13 ; AI 4, p 249.*)

Mar. 14. **987.** To Raghubar Dayal and Begu Singh. In accordance with their desire permission is given to them to go to Benares and live there in the houses which belong to them. (*CI 14, p 48, no 116.*)

Mar. 14. **988.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter. Has written to Mr Anderson some important matters which are necessary for the addressee to know and refers him to that gentleman for particulars. (*CI 14, p 48, no 117 ; TI 29, p 8, no 14 ; AI 4, p 247.*)

Mar. 14. **989.** *Dastak* granted to Bhimaji Bhat, Ganesh Bhat, Atma Ram Bhat and others who are accompanying Bala Bai on her pilgrimage to Gaya. They have with them 536 men, sixty-one animals, one *chaupāla* and three *bahlīs*. (*CI 14, pp 48-9, no 117A.*)

Mar. 15. **990.** *Raja of Burdwan to Mr Wheler.* Says that Kishan Mittar absconded leaving his accounts unsettled. He also under false pretences took away the Raja's mother from Amboa to Serampore and himself went in hiding in its neighbourhood. He came out only when he learnt that by the order of the Governor-General his property and effects would be put to auction in consequence of his embezzlement. He hastened to Calcutta to find out some remedy. But he was sent back to Burdwan with an order to produce all his accounts before Mr Pott for examination. On his arrival ' here ' (Burdwan) the gentleman agreeably to the orders demanded of him the necessary papers. He made various excuses. He was then given five days' time to enable him to produce the required papers. These five days also passed away and he has continued to gain time on various pretexts. He has appropriated to his use a huge sum from the income of the year 1190 *Bengalī*. Besides this he has not yet rendered the accounts for preceding years. Requests the addressee therefore to direct Mr Pott to compel Kishan Mittar to produce the accounts and to make good the loss. Will be obliged if the Governor-General suggests the name of an efficient person for the post of the *Dīwān* as the continuance of Kishan Mittar in that place is wholly undesirable,

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The Rani, his mother, had obtained a loan from Maharaja Harkishan Bahadur on the security of some title-deeds. The writer has now fully paid her debt but has not received back the documents. Requests him to ask the Maharaja to make over to the writer the title-deeds. (*OR 5 ; AR 4, p 222, no 26.*)

Mar. 17. **991.** From the King. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter accompanying a *nazr* of 101 *ashrafis*. Is pleased that agreeably to his royal wishes the Governor-General will send the elephants and will try to restore the *tankhwāhs* to Muḥammadī Beg and Qurbān 'Alī Khān. Has also asked him to send some articles and medicines. Hopes that he will comply. (*OR 6 ; AR 4, p 225, no 27.*)

Mar. 17. **992.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as no 985 above. (*CI 14, p 49, no 118 ; TI 29, pp 8-9, no 15 ; AI 4, p 249.*)

Mar. 18. **993.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Says that it is not possible for him to express in words the unbounded pleasure that he felt when he learnt the Governor-General's intention of coming to Lucknow to meet him. Is anxiously awaiting the arrival of that auspicious hour. (*OR 7 ; AR 4, p 229, no 28.*)

Mar. 19. **994.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Is extremely glad to learn that the Governor-General has safely reached Azimabad and from there he intends to start for Benares. The Governor-General will next grace Lucknow by his presence. Desires to march to Benares in order to receive him there and from thence to accompany him to Lucknow. Says that the Governor-General's presence at Lucknow will be the fulfilment of a long-cherished wish of the Nawab. (*OR 8 ; AR 4, p 229, no 29.*)

Mar. 19. **995.** From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Does not know how to express his joy adequately at the good news of the Governor-General's intention to pay a visit to Lucknow. Had long cherished a desire to pay his respects to him. Thanks God that the moment of the fulfilment of his wish is drawing nigh. 'To-morrow' the Khān will set out for Allahabad where he will have an interview with him and thence accompany him to Lucknow. (*OR 9 ; AR 4, p 223, no 30.*)

Mar. 19. **996.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 10 ; AR 4, p 223, no 31.*)

Mar. 20. **997.** *Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to Mr Ives.* Says that four days ago the *piādas* of the addressee came to the fort and since then they have been using coercion and violence towards Mirzā Zamān Khān who is a responsible officer of the *Niẓāmat*. The Mirzā is said to have prevented the *piādas* of the addressee from arresting a certain person living at Mubarakganj—a place under the jurisdiction of the *Niẓāmat*. According to the order of the Governor-General disputes arising within the jurisdiction of the *Niẓāmat* are settled by the *Niẓāmat* itself. Such being the case, the gentleman should have first of all applied to the Nawab, if he required any person from there to appear before him. The Nawab would have certainly sent such a man to the addressee. It

was not proper for the gentleman to violate the established practice of the *Niẓāmat* and to harass an important public servant for such a trifling matter. Requests him therefore to order his *piādas* to refrain from molesting the Mirzā. The Nawab himself will direct the Mirzā to report himself to the addressee some day. (*OR 11 ; AR 4, p 225, no 32.*)

Mar. 20. **998.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah[1]. Has learnt from the verbal representation of Nāẓimu'l-Mulk Sarfarāzu'd-Daulah Saiyid Ḥasan Riẓā Khān that the Nawab intends to pay a visit to the Governor-General this evening. Requests him to put it off till the next day. As all his attendants and baggage have not yet arrived he is unable to show the respect and honour due to the rank and dignity of the Nawab. Next morning the tents will be pitched and the Nawab may then grace his camp with his presence. (*CI 14, pp 49-50, no 119 ; TI 29, p 9, no 16 ; AI 4, p 249.*)

Mar. 21. **999.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter expressing his desire for an interview. Says that he is equally anxious to meet the Nawab. But as it is very necessary for his attendants to take rest 'to-day' he will see the Nawab 'to-morrow'. (*CI 14, p 50, no 120 ; TI 29, p 10, no 17 ; AI 4, p 249.*)

Mar. 21. **1000.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, pp 50-1, no 121 ; TI 29, p 10, no 18 ; AI 4, p 240.*)

Mar. 21. **1001.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect. (*CI 14, p 51, no 122 ; TI 29, p 10, no 19 ; AI 4, p 240.*)

Mar. 22. **1002.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Is extremely pleased to learn that he has safely reached Benares where he intends to stay for a couple of days for rest. He will then start for Lucknow. Is anxiously awaiting his arrival. (*OR 12 ; AR 4, p 229, no 33.*)

Mar. 22. **1003.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 13 ; AR 4, p 229, no 34.*)

Mar. 22. **1004.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect. (*OR 14 ; AR 4, p 229, no 35.*)

Mar. 28. **1005.** From Raja Irtini. Says that a sincere friendship and attachment unknown in the present-day world subsisted between the departed Lama and the Governor-General. It was out of consideration for this friendship that the former had deputed Purangiri Gosain, one of his confidants, to wait on the Governor-General and to inform him about the true state of affairs in this country [Tibet]. The addressee might have learnt from the letters of Mr Turner or from other sources that the Lama has re-appeared in the person of an infant and that his re-appearance has been hailed with joy throughout the whole country. With this incarnation of the Lama, it is hoped the sincere attachment between him and the Governor-General will remain intact. Tibet is

[1] The Governor-General addressed this letter to the Nawab at Phaphamau.

under the suzerainty of the Emperor of China and it is the law of this country that no foreigner whether he be an envoy of a King or a trader is allowed access to the territory without express orders from the Emperor. On the invitation of the Emperor the departed Lama set out for China where he received a fitting reception. He had not long been in the royal company when he suddenly left this world to the utter bewilderment of the Emperor and all his votaries. With his departure the whole world was enveloped in darkness for some time. Now that the Lama has re-appeared the Emperor has sent to him his hearty congratulations. Regrets that Mr Turner was detained on the way for a short while on account of the rigid law prevalent in the country against the visit of foreigners. The writer, however, sent the *dārogha* of the Mahaguru's [Teshu Lama's] *dīwānkhāna* with several attendants to receive Mr Turner and to conduct him safely to Tibet. The *dārogha* executed his duty so well that no one got scent of the gentleman's presence in the country. Mr Turner was accommodated in the new premises which have been erected for the Lama. Here the writer attended on him day and night and spared no pains in procuring for him all possible facilities. Thanks him for his letter and valuable presents sent through Mr Turner. When his presents were placed before the Mahaguru and the contents of the letter were read out to him he became exceedingly pleased. It is expected that the Emperor of China will soon issue orders for the accession of the new Lama. Taking into consideration the rigid law of the country requests the Governor-General to refrain from sending any European to Tibet and in case the sending of an envoy is felt absolutely necessary for the Governor-General he might depute such a man, other than an European, as can evade the suspicion of the people of this country [Tibet]. The writer, on his part, will avoid sending men to the Governor-General till the new Lama is installed on his throne. Requests the Governor-General to do the same. Has deputed Khwāja Muḥammad Mu'aẓẓam Kashmīrī to wait on the Governor-General. Requests him to give due considerations to the representations of the Khwāja. Will be thankful if the addressee can procure for the writer coral and pearls of large size and good lustre. The writer will pay their prices as soon as they are received. (*OR 15 ; AR 4, p 228, no 36.*)

Mar. 28. **1006.** From Jassa Lama, a minister of the Teshu Lama. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 16 ; AR 4, p 228, no 37.*)

Mar. 28. **1007.** From the Teshu Lama. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 17 ; AR 4, p 228, no 38.*)

Mar. 30. **1008.** From Afrāsiāb Khān. Has received his letter saying that he has learnt from Major Browne that some mischief-makers have spread the baseless rumour that the Governor-General was marching towards Delhi with the object of conquering the place. The Governor-General assures him of his sincere friendship and advises him not to give any credit to this false report. The Governor-General further says that he was under the impression that the sudden death of the Nawab [Najaf

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Khān] might have caused some disorder in His Majesty's government and therefore impelled by his sense of duty, and for no other reason, he sent Major Browne to Delhi in order to inquire and report the true state of affairs and to render every possible assistance to His Majesty at this critical juncture. The addressee however was satisfied when he learnt that the writer was appointed to superintend the royal affairs and that His Majesty required no outside help at the present moment. Says that it is true that His Majesty's affairs are now settled but at the same time it is highly expedient that a fresh treaty of alliance be concluded between the English and His Majesty. This measure, if effected, will on the one hand strengthen the tie of friendship between the parties and on the other will stop designing persons from exercising undue influence over them. It will also enable the parties to oppose their enemies with their joint forces. Taking all these advantages into consideration the writer repeatedly requested the addressee for the conclusion of a treaty but with no result. Suspects that this is due to the influence of some interested person over the Governor-General. Has, however, communicated certain important facts to Major Browne who will surely acquaint the Governor-General with them. Requests him to give his own views on those points after having fully considered them. (*OR 18; TR 22, pp 51-5, no 18; AR 4, p 202.*)

Mar. 30. **1009.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Mr Bristow on behalf of the Company realised Rs 32,98,569 from the Nawab's *'āmils* but out of this sum he delivered no account for Rs 14,01,508. At the time of his departure he told the *'āmils* that he would send it to them from Cawnpore or Allahabad but he failed to do so. Requests the Governor-General therefore to obtain it from him. Has no objection to the payment of his just dues but hopes that no unauthorised expenses will be charged against him. The payment of the Company's debt has always been his principal object.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Actual amount realised by Mr Bristow . . .	32,98,569	14	2
Amount credited to the Company's account . .	18,97,061	11	0
Amount not yet accounted for .	14,01,508	3	2

(*TR 22, pp 55-9, no 19; AR 4, p 210.*)

Apr. 1.[1] **1010.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter intimating that Mr Edward Ives, the Judge of the Murshidabad *'Adālat*, in utter disregard of the rights and dignity of the *Niẓāmat* and the Nawab and without the latter's knowledge had, on the complaint of a ryot of Mubarakganj, sent some peons to snatch away grain from there and that when the *Niẓāmat* people resisted, the peons entered the fort and said harsh words to them. The Nawab adds that he wrote about this affair to Sir John D'oyly as also to Mr Ives himself but the latter sent to the Nawab's presence seven more peons who created a disturbance and wanted to seize Mirzā Zamān Beg. The Nawab in the end requests the Governor-General in Council to protect the rights of the *Niẓāmat* and maintain his dignity by taking Mr Ives, the author of this disturbance,

[1] From Mr Wheler.

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to task. Says in reply that he is greatly astonished to learn that a servant of the Company has behaved in such an unbecoming manner. In order to maintain the Nawab's authority in the *Niẓāmat* has directed Sir John D'oyly to settle this dispute and to inform the Governor-General when it is done. Assures him that his dignity will be maintained and therefore he should rest his mind at ease on that score. (*CI 10, pp 440-1, no 693 ; TI 29, pp 10-11, no 20 ; AI 4, p 242.*)

Apr. 1.[1] **1011.** To Munnī Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, pp 441-2, no 694 ; TI 29, p 11, no 21 ; AI 4, p 243.*)

Apr. 2. **1012.** From Raja Gobindjit. Says that his son, Babu Badal Parshad, and his *vakīl*, Munshi Debi Parshad, are going to pay their respects to the Governor-General. Commends them to his favour. (*OR 19 ; AR 4, p 223, no 39.*)

Apr. 2. **1013.** To Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān. Has learnt from the Nawab's letter that he attributes the delay in sending the treaty to the interference of selfish persons. Says that the friendship between him and the Nawab is established in the same manner as with the family of the late Nawab [Najaf Khān] and hence it can neither admit of any outside interference nor can he neglect the duties of loyalty and service to His Majesty that are equally incumbent on both of them. Has arrived at Lucknow exclusively for the affairs of this district but he has written to the Supreme Council at Calcutta in respect of the treaty. Will communicate to the Nawab after he has received an answer from there. (*CI 14, pp 51-2, no 123 ; TI 30, pp 12-14, no 8 ; AI 4, p 213.*)

Apr. 5. **1014.** From Afrāsiāb Khān. Professes sincere friendship and attachment. Says that in order to strengthen the cordial relationship existing between the Governor-General and His Majesty it is highly expedient that a fresh treaty of alliance be immediately concluded between the parties. Requests the Governor-General therefore to effect such a treaty without any further delay. (*OR 20 ; TR 22, pp 59-62, no 20 ; AR 4, p 202.*)

Apr. 7. **1015.** To Beniram Pandit. Offers condolence on the death of his son. (*CI 14, p 52, no 124.*)

Apr. 7. **1016.** To Shah Walīullah of Bihar. Acknowledges his letter intimating the sad news of the death of his father, Shah 'Alīmud-Dīn, and sending the present of a bow. Thanks him for his present and offers condolence in his bereavement. (*CI 14, pp 52-3, no 125.*)

Apr. 9. **1017.** To Raja Gobindjit. Has received the Raja's *nazr* through his brother and learnt from him that owing to illness he had to postpone his departure to Calcutta. Advises him to return home in order to recoup his health there. (*CI 14, p 53, no 126 ; TI 29, p 12, no 23 ; AI 4, p 239.*)

Apr. 9. **1018.** To Babu Jagat Deo Singh. Has received his *'arẓī* and written to Mr Francis Fowke on the subject contained in it. Will send a reply to the addressee after he has received a report from that gentleman. (*CI 14, p 53, no 127 ; TI 29, p 12, no 22 ; AI 4, p 241.*)

[1] From Mr Wheler.

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Apr. 9. **1019.** To the grandmother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah [Ṣadru'n-Nisā Begam]. Has lately arrived at Lucknow at the invitation of the Nawab Vazīr who sought his advice in settling his affairs which had fallen into confusion. On his arrival 'here' he was greatly disappointed not to receive any letters from her but his respect and regard for her remain the same as ever. Looks upon her as the head of the family of the late Nawab Shujā'ud-Daulah and in view of his friendship with him and his attachment towards her he considers it his duty to seek her approbation in all matters and to serve her to the best of his ability. Is therefore ever ready to carry out her commands. Will be glad to attend on her at Fyzabad, if she should think he can render her any service there. Notwithstanding his indisposition and the urgency of many important affairs in Calcutta he has come to this quarter out of regard and attachment to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and his family. It is the earnest desire of the Governor-General that both the domestic and public affairs of the Nawab Vazir may be so regulated that she and all the members of her house may approve of his conduct and that his sincerity and regard for the late Nawab may be made known to all. (*CI 14, pp 53-4, no 128 ; TI 30, pp 14-16, no 9 ; AI 4, p 217.*)

Apr. 9. **1020.** To Almās 'Alī Khān. As Mr Bristow has made several allegations against the Khān he is requested to explain his conduct. It has been represented that last year the Khān without any previous notice went to his *'amaldārī* and there entered into a correspondence with Chait Singh and Mahadaji Sindhia and made a treaty with them according to which the Fort of Lahar with its dependencies was settled by the latter for the Khān's residence. The Khān agreed that he would with his troops and treasure quit the service of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and reside in the said fort. Mr Bristow has also sent copies of the correspondence which passed between the Khān on the one hand and Chait Singh and Mahadaji Sindhia on the other. (*CI 14, pp 54-5, no 129 ; TI 30, pp 17-18, no 10 ; AI 4, p 214.*)

Apr. 10. **1021.** From Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Says that he is extremely glad to learn that the Governor-General has come to visit this quarter. Regrets that owing to his ill-health and infirmities he cannot move freely and is therefore unable to have an interview with the Governor-General personally. Has, however, sent his son, Fatḥ 'Alī Khān, and his *Munshī* to wait on him in his (Nawab's) behalf. (*OR 21 ; AR 4, p 222, no 40.*)

Apr. 11. **1022.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Being fully confident of the fact that the Governor-General is whole-heartedly attached to His Majesty and is attentive to the settlement of the royal affairs he deputed some time ago Sher 'Alī Khān with a *shuqqa* to him. But since the Governor-General proposes to visit Lucknow the writer thinks it advisable to work in conjunction with him for the improvement of the royal concerns. Refers him to Sher 'Alī Khān for particulars. (*TR 22, pp 62-4, no 21 ; AR 4, p 207.*)

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Apr. 11. **1023.** *Dastak* granted at the request of Mīr Sulaimān Khān, calling upon *rāhdārs*, *guzarbāns* and others from Jahangirnagar to Lucknow to give a safe and free passage to eighteen elephants which Imām Bakhsh Havaladār and Ṣalābat Khān Faujdār, *nāibs* of Mīr Sulaimān Khān, are bringing from Sylhet. (*CI 14, p 55, no 130.*)

Apr. 11. **1024.** *Dastak* granted at the request of Lala Khush-Hal Chand, calling upon *rāhdārs*, *guzarbāns* and others from Benares to Murshidabad to give a safe and free passage to Babu Harkishan Das, nephew of Gopal Das Sahu, who is going to visit the Thakurdwara. He has with him 4 boats, 110 men, 10 *bahlīs*, 10 *bahangīs*, 4 *chhakrās*, 10 *chaupālas* and 1 pony. (*CI 14, p 55, no 131.*)

Apr. 11. **1025.** *Dastak* granted at the request of Raja Gobind Ram, calling upon *rāhdārs*, *guzarbāns* and others to give a safe and free passage to Ichchha Ram Mahta who is going from Lucknow to Muttra with 5 *bahlīs*, 2 ponies and 40 men. (*CI 14, p 55, no 132.*)

Apr. 12. **1026.** From Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Says that owing to financial loss in his *maḥāls* he could not pay the salaries of his servants for a year and a half. The servants now growing impatient are making persistent demands for their wages and are creating disturbances in his house. After a long discussion it has now been settled that if they are paid for eleven months in cash they will be satisfied. The Maharaja accordingly arranged a certain sum of money and satisfied the claims of some of them. Requests the Governor-General now to direct Mr Bathurst to advance a sum of Rs 30,000 to the Maharaja in order to enable him to satisfy the claims of the rest. The gentleman may be directed to deduct the amount from his salary in the course of a few months. (*OR 22; AR 4, p 222, no 41.*)

Apr. 13. **1027.** *Madho Rao Nemji to Nana Farnavis.* The gentlemen from Madras arrived [at Mangalore] on 12 *Rabī'* I [4 Feb.] and interviewed the Nawab [Ṭīpū]. They presented an elephant, two horses, some jewels, a sword and some cloths to him. Appa Ram went to Madras. In the next two or three days, it is said, Ṭīpū will send them away. It is therefore evident that the business will soon be concluded. Ṭīpū sent for the writer and asked him if there was any news from Poona. From his conversation he seems to have no regard for his engagement with the Mahrattas. Having promised to remain a friend to them he should not have entered into a direct negotiation with the English without informing his allies. He ought to have invoked Sindhia's mediation. If Ṭīpū does not remain true to his engagement Sindhia will be put to much disgrace. Has not yet learnt the particulars of this agreement but he apprehends that it will be detrimental to their (the Mahrattas') interests.

PS.—Mangalore has been surrendered and letters for the delivery of Honavar and Sadasivgarh [Chitakul] have been given to the Nawab [Ṭīpū] who has sent his men to receive possession of them. In about ten or twelve days' time Ṭīpū will march from this quarter [Mangalore]. Everything is expected to be settled in the course of the month of *Rabī'* I.

Nana Farnavis to Mahadaji Sindhia. According to the assurance given by Mr Anderson everything should have been settled through the mediation of the addressee. But it is strange that the Madras Government, contrary to their word, have themselves opened negotiations with Ṭīpū. Is unable to comprehend the reason of this departure. Has no objection to the mutual release of prisoners and restoration of conquered territories, but the gentlemen of Madras were not entitled to negotiate a treaty without the mediation of Sindhia. Desires him therefore to explain the situation to Mr Anderson and communicate to the writer his own views in the matter. Dated 7 Feb. 1784 A.D. (*TR 22, pp 64-7, no 22 ; AR 4, p 205.*)

Apr. 13. **1028.** *Dastak* granted at the request of Raja Gobind Ram, calling upon *rāhdārs, guzarbāns* and others to give a safe and free passage to Murlidhar Dube who is going from Lucknow to Benares with 9 *bahlīs*, 2 ponies and 50 men. (*CI 14, p 55, no 133.*)

Apr. 13. **1029.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter concerning Madhoji's law-suit which is pending before 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, Judge of Benares. Although there was no necessity of making any recommendations to the Khān, who is just and upright, the Governor-General, out of regard for the Maharaja's wishes, has handed over the petition of the said Madhoji to him. Is certain that the Khān would soon decide the case according to the dictates of justice and equity. Hopes the Maharaja will write to him now and then. (*CI 14 p 56, no 134 ; TI 29, pp 12-13, no 24 ; AI 4, p 243.*)

Apr. 13. **1030.** To Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has learnt that the garden of Trimbak Rao, situated at Muhalla Kadamghatta in Benares, has been seized and despoiled by one of the Nawab's men. Presumably this wrong has been committed without the Nawab's knowledge. Requests him, therefore, to effect the restoration of the property to the real owner. (*CI 14, p 56, no 135 ; TI 29, p 13, no 25 ; AI 4, p 247.*)

Apr. 14. **1031.** To Nawab Shujā'at Khān, one of the relations of Nawab Zābiṭa Khān. Is glad to receive his letter stating that the Nawab has sent to him Saiyid Luṭfullah and Munshī Sadaraj to make certain representations in his behalf and that he intends to visit the Governor-General. Asks him not to come to Lucknow, as the distance is long and the road is bad. Moreover it is yet unsettled how long the Governor-General will stay at Lucknow. (*CI 14, pp 56-7, no 136 ; TI 29, p 13, no 26 ; AI 4, p 251.*)

Apr. 14. **1032.** *Dastak* granted to Khwāja Aratoon Khān, calling upon *rāhdārs, guzarbāns* and others to give him a safe and free passage in his journey by river from Lucknow to Calcutta. (*CI 14, p 57, no 137.*)

Apr. 15. **1033.** From the King. Says that in 7 *Julūs* [1766 A.D.] he had granted a hereditary *jāgīr* of one *lākh dāms* in the village of Atari in the *pargana* of Khairabad to Abul Ḥasan's dependants and children. The recipients were in exclusive possession and enjoyment of the *jāgīr* till recently when the *'āmils* of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah ousted them.

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Commands him therefore to use his endeavours and see that the *jāgīr* is restored to the children of Abul Ḥasan Khān. (*OR 23 ; AR 4, p 225, no 42.*)

Apr. 16. **1034.** To Bahū Begam. Has received her letter expressing joy at his arrival in Lucknow and asking him to do his best in putting her son Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's affairs in order. Says that he is ever mindful of the welfare of the Nawab and his dominions in view of the fraternity that was established between the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and himself. The main object of his visit to this country is to set right the affairs of her son. (*CI 14, pp 57-8, no 138 ; TI 30, pp 22-4, no 12 ; AI 4, p 217.*)

Apr. 17. **1035.** From Madho Rao Sindhia [Mahadaji Sindhia]. Has received his letter. Thanks him and the gentleman at Benares for their attentions to the pilgrims. May God reward them for their benefaction! (*OR 24 ; AR 4, p 228, no 43.*)

Apr 17. **1036.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter accompanying a parcel of sesame cakes through Bishambhar Pandit. Has tasted the palatable cake and thanks him for the same. Is now staying in Lucknow at the invitation of the Nawab Vazir. Will return to Calcutta next monsoon. Hopes the Maharaja will write to him now and then. (*CI 14, p 58, no 139.*)

Apr. 17. **1037.** To Maharaja Pratap Singh of Jainagar. Is very glad to receive his letter expressing joy at hearing from Ray Bal Kishan of the Governor-General's arrival in 'these' parts [Lucknow]. Will write in detail to the Maharaja later. Hopes he will write to him occasionally. (*CI 14, p 58, no 140 ; TI 29, pp 13-14, no 27 ; AI 4, p 245.*)

Apr. 17. **1038.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Encloses a *shuqqa* which the Governor-General has just received from His Majesty. The Nawab may take such action as he pleases and inform the Governor-General of it accordingly. (*CI 14, p 58, no 141 ; TI 29, p 14, no 28 ; AI 4, p 249.*)

Apr. 18.[1] **1039.** To Afrāsiāb Khān. Is glad to receive his letter and is surprised to learn that he thinks that the writer is holding back the (proposed) treaty on account of misrepresentations of the interested persons. Assures him that there is no ground for such suspicion, as he is loyal to His Majesty and a firm friend of the Khān. Has arrived at Lucknow to settle the affairs of the Nawab Vazir's country. If he can manage to settle the business before the break of the rains, he, in concurrence with the Nawab Vazir, will join in carrying out the wishes of His Majesty and strengthening his dominions. (*CI 14, pp 58-60, no 142 ; TI 30, pp 24-5, no 13 ; AI 4, p 213.*)

Apr. 19[2] **1040.** To Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter expressing his disappointment at not having heard from the Governor-General for some time. Hopes the Nawab will write to him now and then. (*CI 14, p 60, no 143 ; TI 29, p 14, no 29 ; AI 4, p 247.*)

[1] Apr. 17 according to the volume of Copies.
[2] Apr. 17 according to the volume of Abstracts.

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Apr. 19. **1041.** To Maharaja Sundar Singh. Has received his letter intimating that he has appointed Raushan Alī Khān to wait upon the Governor-General in his behalf and requesting that the Khān may be granted a permit to attend the *darbār* on occasions. Says, in reply, that he has accorded the necessary permission to the Khān as desired. (*CI 14, p 60, no 144 ; TI 29, p 14, no 30 ; AI 4, p 246.*)

Apr. 20.[1] **1042.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Says that the Governor-General must have learnt from the papers of intelligence about the ruinous state of His Majesty's government caused by the dissensions among the nobles. Has accordingly set out for these 'parts' trusting to God and the alliance of the Governor-General. Hopes that by divine mercy and through the efforts of the Governor-General the fortunes of the empire will be retrieved. Has reached Bareilly ' today ' and hopes to meet him soon. Refers him to his confidant, Muḥammad Muṣṭafā Khān, for further particulars. (*OR 25 ; TR 22, pp 67-9, no 23 ; AR 4, p 207.*)

Apr. 20. **1043.** From the King. Says that Mirzā Jawān Bakht, *alias* Muḥammad Jahāndār, due to his lack of wisdom and foresight, has fled away from His Majesty's protection without his permission. As a loyal adherent of the writer it is the duty of the Governor-General to find out the Mirzā's whereabout and to send him back to the Presence. Commands him to write a letter to Patel Sahib [Mahadaji Sindhia] requesting him to send the Mirzā back to His Majesty in case he should have gone to his (Sindhia's) territories. Refers him to Major Browne for further particulars. (*OR 26 ; TR 22, pp 69-70, no 24 ; AR 4, p 204.*)

Apr. 20. **1044.** From Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan. To the same effect as no 990 above. (*OR 27 ; AR 4, p 222, no 44.*)

Apr. 20. **1045.** From Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan. Says that Mr Pott was directed by the Council to force Kishan Ram Mittar to produce and explain the accounts for the years 1189 and 1190 *Bengālī* which he had not done ever since he was appointed to his household. Requests him to ask Mr Pott to expedite the work and to examine the account and to recover from Mittar any balance that may be found outstanding. The latter shows a deficit in the Raja's personal estate. He has also sent an *'arẓī* under the seal of the Raja's mother to the Governor-General requesting him to take away the Raja's personal estate from him and to make it over to him (Mittar). By this means he desires to evade having to render any acount of the Raja's estate.

When the Raja took over the charge of his *chakla* he was much distressed for want of money. He, however, borrowed a sum of five *lākhs* of rupees from Maharaja Harkishan and effected the *band-o-bast* of his *maḥāls* and paid the Company's revenue. Owing to drought the condition of his *chakla* became deplorable. On several occasions the writer represented his distressed situation to the Governor-General and prayed for a remission of his revenue but to no result. The sepoys

[1] April 18 according to the volumes of Translations and of Abstracts.

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of the *Khāliṣa* came to Mittar in order to realise the arrears of the revenue but the latter unable to meet their demand absconded and later presented himself at Calcutta only after a proclamation had been made to the effect that his property would be put to auction. He was however sent back to Burdwan with an instruction to produce his accounts and his *'amalas* before Mr Pott for examination. When Mittar reached Burdwan Mr Pott granted him 10 days' time to enable him to produce his men and the necessary papers. But 25 days have elasped and he has not yet produced either the papers of accounts or his *'amalas*. The *punia* ceremony must be held as soon as possible in order that the work of the collection may be duly started.

During the Raja's infancy his mother acting on the advice of some vicious persons squandered away all his wealth and encumbered his *zamīndārī* with debts. Besides, Maharaja Harkishan was stationed as *sazāwal* and this further encumbered his *zamīndāri*. The Raja has somehow paid up the debt of the Maharaja but has not yet received the discharge.

Kishan Mittar, as the controller of the Raja's household during the time of the writer's grand-mother, took loans from Maharaja Harkishan on the pretext of meeting the household expenses and credited them against the accounts of the *rāj*. But he actually rendered no account to the Raja for these loans. The Raja cannot pay them unless they are satisfactorily explained to him.

Agreeably to the established custom the Raja's men were stationed at the *chaukīs* of Amboa and Serampore. But the Rani [the writer's mother] recently at the instigation of Mittar dismissed all the *chaukīdārs* of both the places and appointed new men in their stead. Requests him therefore to direct her to reinstate the old servants in their places. (*OR 28; AR 4, p 222, no 44.*)

Apr. 21. **1046.** From Almās 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter calling upon him to explain certain charges brought against him by Mr John Bristow. Says that he emphatically refutes the charges of disloyalty and of leaving the headquarters without permission as being wholly baseless and submits that whenever he had occasion to go out he always obtained permission before quitting the place. With regard to the charge of being in treasonable correspondence with Sindhia he submits that Mr Johnson dispossessed the writer of his *maḥāls* at Haswa, Hatgram and Jalutar and made them over to Abū Ṭālib Khān who realised rents from those places with such cruel severity that disorder prevailed everywhere. The writer was prepared to pay the whole balance at once but Mr Johnson did not listen nor did he pay the least attention to his representations. He stationed guards on the farmers, confined his *mutaṣaddīs* and subjected the writer to various kinds of humiliations. In despair he represented his case to the Nawab Vazir but to his misfortune no relief was afforded to him. Notwithstanding that he paid the balances of the *sarkār* and the Company's *tankhwāhs* in full and calmly withdrew from the business. Some of his friends in

view of his adversity advised him to seek assistance from Sindhia. Being disappointed from every quarter he at last wrote a letter to, Sindhia, a copy of which had already been transmitted to the Governor-General by Mr Johnson. Again, when the writer heard that Mr Johnson had come to 'this' quarter [Farrukhabad] he immediately repaired to him but to no effect. He was never wanting in his fidelity nor in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him. Is therefore unable to account for the displeasure of Mr Johnson and Mr Bristow. The latter on his arrival 'here', at first, did not permit him to leave the headquarters for about seven or eight months with the result that the affairs of his *mahāls* fell into disorder for lack of supervision. During all this time the gentleman persistently forced the writer to neglect the business of the Nawab Vazir and to attend only to his orders and directions. The writer told him that he was ever willing to discharge his obligations to the Company and to sacrifice even his life for the benefit of the Nawab Vazir and the English. This view did not find favour with the gentleman who, in anger, dismissed him. The writer reported this affair to the Nawab Vazir who ordered him to act agreeably to the instructions of Mr Bristow. He then waited for the second time on Mr Bristow who treated him kindly and showed him every attention. Is now surprised to learn that outwardly he showed favour but secretly he made such allegations against him. Having obtained the gentleman's permission he repaired to his *mahāls* in order to realise rents from certain *ta'alluqadārs* who owing to drought were in arrears. After having settled this business he returned to his headquarters. Some time later Col. Morgan's brigade marched from Cawnpore and reached Balinda where one battalion from it halted and the rest moved on to Shahzadpur. This battalion suddenly marched back overnight to Cawnpore and two other battalions came there from Lucknow announcing their intention of seizing the writer. Again, one battalion from Khairabad and another from Salone reached there with all expedition. At this time the writer was at Halwar at a distance of 15 *kos* from his headquarters engaged in some business under the orders of the Nawab Vazir. News came from Cawnpore that the battalions would march to Tunga where the writer's dependants were then staying. Being alarmed at this report his dependants fled across the Jumna. He therefore hastened back to his headquarters and assuaged the fear of his people. He then sent his *vakīl* to Lucknow in order to ascertain the reasons of such harsh treatment because he himself did not dare to proceed there for fear of Mr Bristow. He was in this disturbed state of mind when the Governor-General's letter arrived and gave him much consolation. He then proceeded to Lucknow and waited on Mr Bristow who treated him kindly and said that the step he had taken was dictated by the Governor-General and that he did nothing of his own initiative. Says that if Mr Bristow can lay the whole blame at the door of the Governor-General in this manner how can he be expected to spare a servant like the writer? Leaves his case therefore to the Governor-General's sense of justice and equity. (*TR 22, pp 70-82, no 25; AR 4, p 202.*)

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Apr. 21.[1] **1047.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has learnt from the letters received from Calcutta that a treaty had been concluded between the Company and Tīpū Sulṭān on 2 *Chait* corresponding to 19 *Rabī'* II[2]. Says that this treaty has been effected in consonance with the 9th article of the treaty subsisting between the Peshwa and the Company. Is convinced that the addressee must have endeavoured much to bring about this treaty which will promote the peace and welfare of the whole country. Is much delighted to receive his letter expressing satisfaction at the attention bestowed by the Governor-General on the pilgrims. Hopes the addressee will write about his welfare now and then. (*CI 14, p 63, no 147 ; TI 30, pp 27-9, no 14 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

Apr. 22. **1048.** To Vithal Rao. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, p 64, no 148 ; TI 30, pp 29-30, no 15 ; AI 4, p 214.*)

Apr. 23. **1049.** From Sadru'n-Nisā Begam, grandmother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Is gratified to learn that the Governor-General has safely reached Lucknow and met her grandson, Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has also learnt that the addressee intends to visit Fyzabad. Says that nothing would have given her so much pleasure as to meet him at Fyzabad but due to excessive heat in 'this' part of the country she does not think it desirable for the Governor-General to take this trouble at the present moment. Considers the Governor-General's interview with her grandson, the Nawab, as an interview with herself. Is ever praying for his welfare and prosperity. Requests him to continue his favours on her grandson, the Nawab. (*OR 29 ; TR 22, pp 82-4, no 26, AR 4, p 210.*)

Apr. 23.[1] **1050.** To the Prince, Mirzā Jawān Bakht. Has just received a *shuqqa* from His Majesty intimating that the Prince had left Delhi without royal permission and directing the Governor-General to send him back to Delhi should he go to him. He has further been asked to exert his influence with Patel Saheb [Mahadaji Sindhia] to effect the return of the Prince, should the latter be found there. Has heard that the Prince is on his way to the Governor-General. Regrets that he is obliged to hold back his respect and duty having regard to His Majesty's orders. Is enclosing a copy of the royal *shuqqa* for his information. (*CI 14, pp 60-1, no 145 ; TI 30, pp 31-3, no 16 ; AI 4, p 215.*)

Apr. 24.[1] **1051.** To His Majesty [Shah 'Ālam]. Has been honoured with the receipt of a *shuqqa* intimating that the Prince, Mirzā Jawān Bakht, had left Delhi without royal permission and directing the Governor-General to effect his return should he have proceeded to him or to Mahadaji Sindhia. Regrets that a delay of two or three days has occurred in sending this reply, but it was unavoidable, because he had been during this space of time busy in obtaining information about the Prince. Has learnt that the Prince having crossed the Ganges is moving towards

[1] Apr. 22 according to the volume of Copies.

[2] 16 *Rabī'* II-11 March, according to Aitchison, *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, vol. IX (5th Ed.), p 232.

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Lucknow where the Governor-General is staying. Has sent an *'arẓī* to the Prince stating that he has come 'here' only to visit the Nawab Vazir and informing him that in view of His Majesty's commands he will not be able to receive him with due respect, should he choose to come to 'this' quarter. Hopes the Prince, after going through the *'arẓī*, will decide not to proceed towards him. (*CI 14, pp 61-2, no 146; TI 30, pp 33-7, no 17; AI 4, p 214.*)

Apr. 27. **1052.** *Dastak* granted at the request of Bishambhar Pandit, calling upon *rāhdārs, guzarbāns* and others to give a safe and free passage to Bijaibhadar Pathak who is going from Benares to Surat, having the following goods and chattels with himself: 35 bullock carts, 30 horses and ponies, 4 camels, 2 *chaupālas* and 600 men. (*CI 14, p 64, no 148a.*)

Apr. 28. **1053.** From Madho Rao Sindhia [Mahadaji Sindhia]. Says that he has fully represented the state of affairs prevalent in 'this' part of the country to Mr James Anderson. The latter might have informed the Governor-General of them. Requests him for particulars to Nathu Pandit, who has been deputed to wait on the addressee. (*OR 30; AR 4, p 228, no 45.*)

Apr. 28. **1054.** From Madho Rao Sindhia [Mahadaji Sindhia]. Commends Mina Lal to his favour. (*OR 31; AR 4, p 228, no 46.*)

Apr. 29. **1055.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot. Complains against the severities and humiliations to which he is subjected by Lord Macartney. His Lordship has misused the confidence reposed in him by the Governor-General. He has, to the utter disgrace of the Nawab, made a treaty of peace [with Ṭīpū] in which he has knowingly omitted to mention him as an ally of the Company. The Nawab apprehends that this omission of his name may result in the seizure of his country by Lord Macartney. Since the ratification of this treaty rests with the Governor-General it is requested that he will get the Nawab's name inserted in it before it is finally approved. (*TR 22, pp 84-8, no 27; AR 4, p 201.*)

Apr. 29. **1056.** *Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot, to Mr Wheler.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 22, pp 88-90, no 28; AR 4, p 201.*)

Apr. 29. **1057.** To Maharaja Anrodh Singh. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 65, no 149.*)

Apr. 29. **1058.** To Beni Das Huzuri. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 65, no 150; TI 29, pp 14-15, no 32; AI 4, p 235.*)

Apr. 29. **1059.** To Jagat Narayan Misar. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 65, no 151.*)

Apr. 29. **1060.** To Raja Kamān Singh. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*TI 29, p 14, no 31; AI 4, p 237.*)

Apr. 30. **1061.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Has received his letter together with a copy of the royal *shuqqa*. Professes his adherence and

loyality to His Majesty. Had he been otherwise inclined he would not have come to join His Majesty's devoted adherents, like the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir. Certain short-sighted persons have completely ruined the affairs of His Majesty. The writer tried hard to improve the situation but failed. As he is convinced of the Governor-General's sincere attachment to His Majesty he is proceeding to see him in order to effect an improvement in the imperial affairs with the assistance and co-operation of the Governor-General. Hopes to meet him soon. (*OR 32 ; TR 22, pp 90-4, no 29 ; AR 4, p 207.*)

Apr. 30. **1062.** *The Prince [Jahāndār Shah] to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 22, pp 94-6, no 30 ; AR 4, p 207.*)

Apr. 30. **1063.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has learnt that the Governor-General has arrived at Benares on some affairs of state. Requests him to write to him about his health every now and then. Refers him to Beniram Pandit for further particulars. (*OR 33 ; TR 22, p 96, no 31 ; AR 4, p 206.*)

Apr. 30. **1064.** From the mother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter recalling how he was a sincere friend of her deceased husband [Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah] and how in consequence he entertains a strong affection for her son, Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is grateful to learn that the Governor-General has undertaken the trouble of such a long journey solely with a view to effecting an improvement in the affairs of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. (*OR 34 ; TR 22, pp 97-9, no 32 ; AR 4, p 210.*)

——— **1065.** *Notification.* An agreement has been concluded between the Raja of Teshu Lumbo and Mr Hastings, the Governor-General, through Mr Samuel Turner to the effect that the said Raja shall afford full protection to the persons and property of all the Company's subjects, excluding the Europeans, who may wish to carry on trade with Tibet. It is accordingly notified that people desirous of taking advantage of this agreement should assemble every year at Rangpur in the beginning of February and after obtaining *dastaks* from the Raja of Bhutan through the Governor-General they should set out in a caravan for that country in the month of March and entering Tibet in April should arrive at Teshu Lumbo by the end of that month. Here, they should stay and engage in commerce till the rainy season is over and return to Rangpur in February next. By following this programme they shall avoid the rigours of the winter and rainy seasons.

Articles of merchandise that yeild a good profit in Tibet :—Broadcloth, ordinary and expensive, plain and striped, of different patterns and colours ; small bottles for perfumery ; big and small boxes for keeping jewellery ; small scissors and knives ; chank shells and beads ; indigo ; pearl ; coral ; amber ; spices ; otter skin and brocade.

Articles that can be imported from Tibet with profit :—Gold dust ; silver ; musk and wool. (*CI 10, pp 442-5, no 695.*)

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May 1. **1066.** To His Majesty [Shah 'Ālam]. Has already informed him how Prince Mirzā Jawān Bakht had intimated that he wanted to see the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir at Lucknow, and how in obedience to the royal commands he had replied to the Prince excusing himself for not being able to receive him with due honour. On 8 *Jumāda* II [30 April] another letter was received from the Prince who had arrived at Bareilly. In it the Prince says he is ever seeking the pleasure of His Majesty. If he had formed any rash designs he would not have proceeded to the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir who are so devoted to the King. Finally he writes that he will soon return to His Majesty and pay his respects to him. On receipt of this communication the Governor-General held a consultation with the Nawab Vazir after which they decided to accord a fitting reception to the Prince. They arrived at this resolution from the following considerations. Firstly, since the Prince was coming of his own will, if they failed to receive him with due honour, the people at large would construe the action as a disrespect to His Majesty himself. Secondly, the Prince might take offence at this treatment and unite with His Majesty's enemies. In that case also the responsibility would fall entirely on the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir. Assures His Majesty that they will do nothing which might harm the royal interest. (*CI 14, pp 65-7, no 152 ; TI 30, pp 37-43, no 18 ; AI 4, p 214.*)

May 1. **1067.** To Prince Mirzā Jawān Bakht. Has been honoured with the receipt of his two letters, one through his own messenger and the other through Mu'tamidu'd-Daulah Muḥammad Muṣṭafā Khān intimating that the Prince intends to visit the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir. Will be highly honoured by his arrival. Preparations have been set on foot to accord him a fitting reception. Requests, therefore, that he will make one or two halts on his way and proceed slowly to Lucknow. Refers him to Mu'tamidu'd-Daulah Muḥammad Muṣṭafā Khān for further particulars. (*CI 14, p 68, no 153 ; TI 30, pp 43-4, no 19 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

May 1. **1068.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān Musta'id Jang. Is glad to receive his letter through Fath Singh, expressing his pleasure at the Governor-General's arrival in 'these' parts [Lucknow] and stating that he has sent his son, Fatḥ 'Alī Khān, as his representative with Munshī Muji Lal to wait upon him, the infirmities of old age preventing the Nawab from attending personally. Longs to see the Nawab, but the great distance intervening between them holds him back for the present. Hopes that the Nawab will write about his welfare occasionally. (*CI 14, pp 68-9, no 154 ; TI 29, p 15, no 33 ; AI 4, p 238.*)

May 2. **1069.** From the King. To the same effect as no 1043 above. (*OR 35 ; TR 22, pp 99-100, no 33 ; AR 4, p 204.*)

May 2. **1070.** To Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān. Has received his letter stating that the regiment of Sheo Singh stationed in the *parganas* of Malikpur and Ahar quarrelled with its commandant and having seized on his person had crossed the Ganges and expelled him and was now advancing

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to 'this' quarter [Lucknow]. In view of the fact that there is complete unanimity between him and His Majesty's government, the Governor-General is asked to pacify the mutinous soldiers and send them back to Delhi. Failing this, he is called upon to dispossess them of the muskets, guns and military stores with which they are equipped. Says in reply that as the whole country on this side of the river belongs to the Nawab Vazir, and the Governor-General is merely his guest he could not take any action himself. He, therefore, communicated the matter to the Nawab Vazir who replied that these muskets and guns were a part of the ordnance committed to the charge of Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān who was stationed with His Majesty on the part of the Nawab Vazir and that they in fact belonged to him. After the fall of the said Khān the Nawab Vazir had requested that his ordnance and store might be returned to him, but they were kept back. Was obliged to keep silent at 'this' reply lest the Nawab Vazir should ask the Governor-General to apply to His Majesty for the recovery of the rest of the detained articles. In his predicament he felt that he could not please both of his friends, that is, the addressee and the Nawab Vazir. (*CI 14, pp 69-70, no 155 ; TI 30, pp 44-7, no 20 ; AI 4, p 213.*)

May 2. **1071.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter stating that the Governor-General's arrival in 'these' parts [Lucknow] must be for some important purposes, and so he should have informed the Maharaja of his objective. Says in reply that he went there only on a friendly visit to the Nawab Vazir. If he had any other motive in view he should have certainly informed the Maharaja thereof. Will return to Calcutta by water in the next rainy season. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 14, p 70, no 156 ; TI 30, pp 47-8, no 21 ; AI 4, p 215.*)

May 2. **1072.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Is glad to receive his letter through Bishambhar Pandit inviting him to attend the marriage of his daughter, Jamna Bai, with the son of Ransingh Rao on 10 *Jumāda* II [1 May]. Regrets that the time is so short that he will not be able to participate in the celebration. Prays to God for the happiness and felicity of the couple. (*CI 14, pp 70-1, no 157 ; TI 29, p 15, no 34 ; AI 4, p 243.*)

May 2. **1073.** To Diwan Surat Singh and Jagannath. Complimentary reply. (*CI 14, p 71, no 158 ; TI 29, p 16, no 35 ; AI 4, p 247.*)

May 2. **1074.** To Munnī Begam. Is sorry to receive her letter containing her grievances against Mr Ives. Will shortly issue necessary orders to that gentleman on the subject of her complaints. (*CI 14, p 72, no 159 ; TI 29, p 16, no 36 ; AI 4, p 243.*)

May 2. **1075.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, p 72, no 160 ; TI 29, p 16, no 37 ; AI 4, p 242.*)

May 3. **1076.** To Prince Mirzā Jawān Bakht. Is highly glad to learn that he is proceeding to 'this' quarter [Lucknow] to honour the Governor-General with his visit. Says that Capt. Scott and Raja Gobind Ram

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are going out to meet him on the way. Will shortly start personally to receive the Prince and pay his respects to him. (*CI 14, pp 72-3, no 161 ; TI 30, pp 48-9, no 22 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

May 3. **1077.** To Jagat Seth Harak Chand. Is glad to receive his letter accompanying a *nazr* and intimating that he has been honoured with the title of *Jagat Seth*, that he has received from Nawab Firoz Jang a seal with this title engraved on it and that Sir John D'oyly has invested him with a *khil'at*, a *jīgha*, a *sarpech*, a necklace of pearls, a pair of earrings and a *pālkī*. Congratulates him on this happy occasion. (*CI 14, pp 72-3, no 162 ; TI 29, p 16, no 38 ; AI 4, p 247.*)

May 3. **1078.** To the mother of Jagat Seth Khush-Hal Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, p 73, no 163 ; TI 29, p 16, no 38 ; AI 4, p 247.*)

May 4. **1079.** *Sanad* issued to Puranpuri Gosain confirming the grant to him of seven *bighas* of rent-free agricultural land in *mauza* Kotwalpur, *pargana* Benares, given to him by Raja Mahip Narayan for his maintenance. (*CI 14, p 74, no 164.*)

May 4. **1080.** *Sanad* issued to Puranpuri Gosain confirming the grant to him of *mauza* Asapur in the *ta'lluqa* of Sheopur, *pargana* Benares, yielding annually Rs 511-11-6, given to him by Raja Mahip Narayan for his maintenance. (*CI 14, p 74, no 165.*)

May 4. **1081.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Diler Himmat Khān]. Is glad to learn that he is coming to have an interview with the Governor-General. As he has very little time on account of pressure of important work he has sent Mr Turner, one of his relations, to receive the Nawab. Hopes to meet him soon. (*CI 14, p 75, no 166 ; TI 29, p 17, no 40 ; AI 4, p 238.*)

May 4[1]. **1082.** To the Nawab Vazir. Has received his letter stating that he has learnt that the Governor-General is disbanding certain of the Company's battalions and that as he is in need of troops for the *band-o-bast* of his country he requires those battalions with their guns for employment under him. Says that he has reported the matter to the Supreme Council. Will communicate their decision as soon as it is received. (*CI 14, p 75, no 167 ; TI 29, pp 16-17, no 39 ; AI 4, p 249.*)

May 6. **1083.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Has received his letter. Says that he has given due consideration to the representations of both Capt. Scott and Raja Gobind Ram. Thanks him for his presents including three elephants. (*OR 36 ; TR 22, pp 100-01, no 34 ; AR 4, p 207.*)

May 6. **1084.** To Prince Mirzā Jawān Bakht. Has been honoured with his two letters. Says that both the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir have come out of Lucknow to receive the Prince and are now staying near the *bāolī* of Nāẓimu'l-Mulk Sarfarāzu'd-Daulah Mirzā Ḥasan Riẓā Khān Ẓafar Jang about 3 *kos* out of the town. Next morning

[1] May 5 according to the volume of Copies.

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they will move on and go to the place called Mohan or to where the camp of the Prince may be. Hopes to meet him very soon and pay his respects. (*CI 14, p 76, no 168 ; TI 30, pp 49-50, no 23 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

May 7. **1085.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Informs him that on 16 *Jumāda* II [7 May] the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir, having advanced 6 *kos* from Lucknow, met the Prince, Jahāndār Shah, at a place called Mohan and paid their respects to him. Refers him to Mr James Anderson for further particulars. (*CI 14, pp 76-7, no 169 ; TI 30, pp 50-1, no 24 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

May 10. **1086.** From Madho Rao Sindhia [Mahadaji Sindhia]. Has received his letter reporting the misdemeanour of Lala Munna Lal. He should be immediately turned out from the place [Benares]. (*OR 37 ; AR 4, p 228, no 49.*)

May 10 **1087.** To the King [Shah 'Ālam]. Has written before this in his own behalf and in that of the Nawab Vazir expressing their loyalty and submission to His Majesty and informing him how the Prince was approaching to ' this ' quarter [Lucknow] and how after mutual consultations they had decided to accord him a fitting reception as a token of their attachment to His Majesty. Says that the Prince left Bareilly and proceeded to ' this ' place of his own accord. The Governor-General solely out of regard to His Majesty sent one of his confidential attendants with Raja Gobind Ram on the part of the Nawab Vazir to receive him while both he and the latter went out of the city and having met the Prince at Mohan on 18 *Jumāda* II [9 May] they accompanied him to Lucknow. Assures His Majesty that they are firm in their fidelity and attachment, and that loyalty to His Majesty has been the guiding principle in whatever they have done by way of according a reception to the Prince. Has learnt after having an audience with him that he is as loyal and obedient to the Presence as ever and hence the service of the Prince is regarded as service rendered to His Majesty himself. Will faithfully carry out any royal commands with respect to the Prince. Hopes that he will give no credit to their enemies if they represent their actions in a different light. The Prince's arrival in ' this ' quarter after all is better, for both the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir are His Majesty's submissive and obedient servants. (*CI 14, pp 77-9, no 170 ; TI 30, pp 51-7, no 25 ; AI 4, p 214.*)

May 11. **1088.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received his letter. Says that agreeably to his instructions he has issued orders to the *'Āmil* at Allahabad prohibiting him from interfering with the merchants supplying provisions to the brigade. The *'Āmil* has further been directed to see that a regular supply of provisions is available to the troops stationed there. (*OR 38 ; AR 4, p 223, no 50.*)

May 11. **1089.** To Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has learnt from Col. Ironside that the *'Āmil* of Allahabad has caused a deadlock in the supply of provisions for the camp by exacting customs from the grain merchants. It is therefore necessary to suspend the order for the battalions to march from that place till a regular supply of provisions is ensured. Requests

the addressee to write to the *'Āmil* asking him to discontinue his oppressions so that the supply might not be interrupted. (*CI 14, pp 79-80, no 171 ; TI 29, pp 17-18, no 41 ; AI 4, p 240.*)

May 11. **1090.** To the Nawab of Arcot[1]. Has received his letter of 29 April last, enclosing a copy of the treaty concluded with Tipu by the Commissioners deputed by the Government of Madras. Regrets to hear that his name has not been inserted in the treaty as one of the parties to it. The Nawab suggests that this is due to the hostility of the President and Council of Fort St George, and appeals to the Supreme Government for redress. Says that under the stress of circumstances they were compelled to accept the treaty in the form in which Lord Macartney and the Select Committee at Madras had forwarded it. Promises however that, before ratification, his name will be inserted and his rights acknowledged in the treaty as the Nawab of the Carnatic. A letter to this effect has already been dispatched by the Supreme Government to Lord Macartney and the Council of Fort St George. (*TI 30, pp 57-62, no 26 ; AI 4, p 213.*)

May 12. **1091.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that Āqā Muḥammad Naqī Khān, uncle of Nawab Nāẓimu'l-Mulk Sarfarāzu'd-Daulah Ḥasan Riẓā Khān Ẓafar Jang, has been living in Purnea since the time of the late Khādim Ḥusain Khān. Two years ago he purchased three *doshālas* and two shawls from one Bechu who carried on business in that place. Lately this man was found guilty of theft. Hence the addressee and the *Dārogha* of Murshidabad 'Adālat ordered the *'amalas* of Purnea to arrest Bechu, put him in chains and send him to Murshidabad with his family and to call upon those who had purchased shawls from him to appear before them with those articles. Accordingly a guard was posted at the house of Naqī Khān who was also directed to report himself at Murshidabad with his articles of purchase. Asks him to take off the guard at once and to see that no indignity is offered to the Khān or to his men. (*CI 14, p 80, no 172 ; TI 29, pp 18-19, no 42 ; AI 4, p 243.*)

May 13. **1092.** To Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Has received his letter saying that the *jāgīr* of his father, Maharaja Shitab Ray, lying in the territory of the Nawab Vazir, has been confiscated by the latter and requesting him to see that it may be restored to him. Says in reply that both he and the Nawab Vazir are so busy with other affairs that the question of his *jāgīr* cannot be dealt with at present. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 14, pp 80-1, no 173; TI 29, p 19, no 43 ; AI 4, p 237.*)

May 13. **1093.** To Mirzā Janglī. Is glad to receive his letter expressing his joy at the arrival of the Governor-General in Lucknow and requesting him to use his good offices with the Nawab Vazir for a satisfactory settlement of the Mirzā's *jāgīr* so that he may return to his country. Says in reply that he is ever mindful of his affairs. But as the government of the Nawab Vazir is labouring under heavy expenses he thinks it improper to trouble him at the present moment. Will comply with

[1] From Mr Wheler.

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his wishes as soon as a favourable opportunity offers. (*CI 14, p 81, no 174 ; TI 29, pp 19-20, no 44 ; AI 4, p 251.*)

May 13. **1094.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 81, no 175 ; TI 29, p 20, no 45 ; AI 4, p 235.*)

May 13. **1095.** To Rani Gulab Kunwar. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 81, no 176 ; TI 29, p 20, no 46 ; AI 4, p 235.*)

May 13. **1096.** To Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Is highly glad to learn from his letter that he has removed his servant from the garden of Madhoji and has returned it to its true owner. Hopes he will write about his welfare every now and then. (*CI 14, p 82, no 177 ; TI 29, p 21, no 47 ; AI 4, p 247.*)

May 13. **1097.** To Badru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter professing friendship and saying that he has communicated certain facts to Raja Gobind Ram who will represent them to the Governor-General. Has not heard anything from the Raja yet. Will give due consideration to whatever may be represented to him on the part of the addressee. (*CI 14, p 82, no 178 ; TI 29, p 21, no 48 ; AI 4, p 236.*)

May 13. **1098.** To Kunwar Daulat Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his *'arẓī* and advises him not to proceed to Calcutta but to remain at Murshidabad. (*CI 14, p 82, no 179 ; TI 29, p 21, no 49 ; AI 4, p 238.*)

May 13. **1099.** To Khān Jahān Khān. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 83, no 180 ; TI 29, p 22, no 50 ; AI 4, p 242.*)

May 14. **1100.** To Nawab Murtaẓā Khān *alias* Mīr Saidū. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 83, no 181 ; TI 29, p 22, no 51 ; AI 4, p 247.*)

May 14. **1101.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter stating that he has communicated certain particulars to Mr James Anderson and has also written about them to Natthu Pandit. Says that he will have a good opportunity of hearing all about them when Mr James Anderson accompanied by Bhao Bakhshi arrives in this quarter [Lucknow]. (*CI 14, pp 83-4, no 182 ; TI 30, pp 62-3, no 27 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

May 14. **1102.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Is glad to receive his letter about Ray Munna Lal. Says that Munna came to him and began to discuss other people's affairs. Could not make out what he was after. (*CI 14, p 84, no 183 ; TI 29, p 22, no 52 ; AI 4, p 247.*)

May 16. **1103.** From the King. Has received his two *'arẓīs* professing his loyalty and sincere attachment to His Majesty. Fully appreciates his sentiments. Says that the day on which Prince Mirzā Jawān Bakht at the instigation of some persons and owing to his want of foresight assumed a wayward attitude and moved towards Lucknow the writer informed Major Browne about it. Thanks the Governor-General for his assurance that every attention befitting the rank of the Prince will be paid to him and that he (the Prince) will not be suffered to go astray to the territories of the enemies. The writer only desires that the Prince be sent back to his presence. The Prince asserts in his letter that he has taken this step only with a view to improving the administration of the

royal affairs. This assertion of the Prince is incomprehensible to His Majesty as the latter does not at all stand in need of his services. If the Prince is really desirous of doing his duties he should immediately return to Delhi and offer his submission to the writer. (*OR 39.*)

May 20. **1104.** To Guru Lama. Is glad to receive his letter intimating how his appearance caused happiness to mankind and how Mr Turner waited on him on the part of the Governor-General. May he grow up speedily to take his seat on the throne! Is much pleased to learn from Mr Turner about the noble qualities and virtues with which the Lama is gifted and to receive the curiosities of his country that were sent through him. May his country be happy and flourishing for ever! Says that Puranpuri Gosain, who is a holy and religious man, has taken leave of the Governor-General to travel towards the Lama's country. The said Gosain had a firm connection with the Teshu Lama also. Will be glad if the addressee shows favour to him when he may have the honour to wait upon him. (*CI 14, pp 84-5, no 184; TI 29, pp 22-3, no 53; AI 4, p 242.*)

May 20. **1105.** To the brother of the Teshu Lama. To the same effect as the foregoing and requesting that he will present Puranpuri Gosain to the Teshu Lama. (*CI 14, pp 85-6, no 185; TI 29, pp 23-4, no 54; AI 4, p 245.*)

May 21. **1106.** *Parwāna* intimating the servants, *harkāras* and sepoys of the Company that Muhammadganj having been newly colonised, Mirzā Ḥasan 'Alī has been appointed a *Dārogha* of that place and directing them not to molest its inhabitants in any way. (*CI 14, p 86, no 186.*)

May 22. **1107.** To the King [Shah 'Ālam].[1] Has been honoured with the receipt of His Majesty's *shuqqa* expressing his satisfaction at the loyalty and obedience of the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir and approving of the reception they gave to the Prince in token of their submission to the King. The Prince submitted an *'arẓī* to His Majesty stating that he had moved to Lucknow solely with a view to improving the administration of the empire. But His Majesty wrote that he did not require the services of the Prince nor those that the Governor-General might render at his request. Says in reply that from all sources it appears that the Prince is as obedient and loyal as he has ever been. The fidelity of the Governor-General is likewise independent of any outside influence. His attachment is as firm and free as ever. But just as His Majesty in the past often requisitioned his services in the administration of the empire the Prince also came to him on the identical mission. This testifies to the loyalty of the Prince. As a mark of his attachment and submission to the King the Governor-General has deputed Major Browne to the Presence. It has been commanded by His Majesty that the Prince should be sent back to Delhi unattended, if he is anxious to make his submission. The Prince is willing to return to Delhi in order that he may kiss His Majesty's feet. But if they send him unattended it would not be consistent with his dignity.

[1] This *'arẓī* was written by the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazīr at the instance of the Prince.

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In his *'arẓī* to the King he has laid down several ways by which he might be summoned to Delhi. It is now up to His Majesty to choose one of these and issue the necessary orders accordingly, so that, anxious as he is to be reconciled, he may start on his journey without delay and pay his homage to him. (*CI 14, pp 89-91, no 188; TI 30, pp 63-9, no 28; AI 4, p 215.*)

May 24[1]. **1108.** To the King [Shah 'Ālam]. Has been honoured with the receipt of His Majesty's *farmān* appreciating the loyalty and attachment of the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir. Has further learnt that on hearing the news of the Prince's arrival at Lucknow His Majesty observed before Major Browne that the Nawab Vazir and the Governor-General both were loyal and obedient and as such they would not act against the royal pleasure. His Majesty commands that the Prince should be sent back to Delhi. He and the Nawab Vazir will communicate the royal orders to the Prince and they are confident that he will act up to them. Submits, however, that it would be far better if His Majesty will also address the Prince on the subject, because his royal direction would be a thousand times more effective than their solicitations. (*CI 14, pp 87-8, no 187; TI 30, pp 69-74, no 29; AI 4, p 215.*)

May 25. **1109.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. Has received his *'arẓī* expressing his thanks for the *khil'at* bestowed on him and his *naẓr* sent through Ray Sidhmal. (*CI 14, p 91, no 189; TI 29, p 24, no 55; AI 4, p 235.*)

May 25. **1110.** To Jagat Deo Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his *naẓr* sent through Ujjal Singh on the occasion of his daughter's marriage. (*CI 14, p 91, no 190; TI 29, p 24, no 55; AI 4, p 241.*)

May 25. **1111.** To Munnī Begam. Has received her letter saying that owing to his illness Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān could not be sent to the Governor-General so long and that since he has now recovered he will wait upon him and inform him of all the particulars of her affairs. Is pleased that the Khān should attend on him on her part. Hopes that she will write her welfare now and then. (*CI 14, pp 91-2, no 191; TI 29, pp 24-5, no 56; AI 4, p 243.*)

May 25. **1112.** To Imtiāzu'd-Daulah Aḥmad 'Alī Khān Ghālib Jang. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 92, no 192; TI 29, p 25, no 57; AI 4, p 241.*)

May 25[2]. **1113.** To Mircha Bai. Has received her letter through Natthu Pandit requesting an exemption from the pilgrimage duty for those men who are accompanying her. Has already written to Mr Law on the subject and hopes he will act up to his direction. (*CI 14, p 92, no 193; TI 29, p 25, no 58; AI 4, p 244.*)

May 26. **1114.** To Jagat Deo Singh. To the same effect as no 1110 above (*CI 14, p 92, no 194.*)

May 26. **1115.** To Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Has received successively his two letters expressing his intention of coming to 'this' quarter and requesting the Governor-General to use his good offices in order to get

[1] May 21 according to the volume of Copies.
[2] May 26 according to the volume of Copies.

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his *jāgīr* in *pargana* Mahul restored to him. Says in reply that it is not proper for the Maharaja to come to him at present, because he has important business to attend to and that is the reason why he is unable to take up the question of his *jāgīr*. (*CI 14, p 93, no 195 ; TI 29, p 25, no 59 ; AI 4, p 237.*)

May 26. **1116.** *Dastak* granted at the request of Munshī Sharī'atullah Khān for a safe and free passage to 1 elephant and 14 camels along with tents which Qādir Bakhsh and other people of the said Khān are taking from Lucknow to Murshidabad. (*CI 14, p 93, no 196.*)

May 27. **1117.** To 'Abdur Raḥmān Khān Qandahārī. Desires him to send a veterinary doctor for the treatment of his horse. (*CI 14, p 93, no 197.*)

May 29. **1118.** *News from Ellore.* Ṭīpū has started a correspondence with the Sultan of Turkey and is trying to annex Bijapur to his territories. He has struck coins, both rupees and gold mohurs, with the figure of an elephant on one side of them and his name on the other. He wrote to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān that he was the master of the whole country on 'this' side of the Kistna and that the territories on the other side belonged to the Nawab. The Nawab on learning this first despatched his son at the head of 20,000 horse and foot to oppose Ṭīpū and he himself followed with a large force. The Mahrattas from Poona and Satara, at the request of the Nawab, are reported to be marching to his aid. Mughal 'Alī, the Nawab's brother, who had long been confined in Raichur, made his escape and joined Ṭīpū's army. The forces of Ṭīpū and the Nawab are standing face to face on either side of the river Kistna. The astrologers are prophesying victory in favour of the Nawab's son. These reports have been collected from the army of Saif Jang, the Bakhshī of the Nawab's forces, who with an army of 5,000 horse and 10,000 foot is stationed at Guntur. It is reported that he will soon join the Nawab at Kalachabutra where the latter is now encamped. Ṭīpū's cousin, who is the *Faujdār* of Kalachabutra, had sent his men with money to levy troops in the Guntur area but the *zamīndārs* of the place robbed them of their money. The *Faujdār* then wrote to Saif Jang to recover the amount plundered and to send it to him. Saif Jang declined to take any steps in the matter and the result was that the *Faujdār* in anger sent his troops who plundered and laid waste some seven neighbouring villages. (*OR 40 ; TR 22, pp 105-8, no 36 ; AR 4, p 203.*)

May 30. **1119.** From the King. Is pleased to grant him a *khil'at* of seven pieces worn by His Majesty as also some jewels. Has sent Major Browne, one of his loyal servants, to the Governor-General with certain royal orders to be communicated to him. Desires him to carry out his orders faithfully and to send back Mirza Jahāndār Shah immediately to the royal presence. Asks him to send a treaty to Amīru'l-Umarā [Afrāsiāb Khān] as soon as practicable. (*OR 41 ; TR 22, pp 108-11, no 37 ; AR 4, p 204.*)

May 30. **1120.** From the King. Says that since his arrival from Allahabad to the capital [Delhi] he has been labouring under manifold difficulties. Has always consulted the addressee on all matters of importance and

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has refrained from attending to the representations of the designing persons. Refers him to Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdul Aḥad Khān] for particulars. The Nawab has faithfully served the royal cause for 12 years and has always maintained friendly relations with the Governor-General. Since the addressee is now staying at Lucknow commands him to set the royal affairs in order, to regulate the imperial revenues and to station an army with His Majesty before leaving for Calcutta. (*OR 42 ; TR 22, pp 112-14, no 38 ; AR 4, p 204.*)

May 30. **1121.** From the King. Says that ever since he left Allahabad and reached the capital [Delhi] he has given full consideration to his services and has always conferred favours on him. The unsatisfactory state of his revenues and the distress of the royal servants are well known to the Governor-General. Commands him therefore—

(*a*) to act in such a way that the distress of the people may immediately be removed,

(*b*) to bring Mirza Jawān Bakht with all care to the royal presence,

(*c*) to remit the tribute of Bengal, Allahabad and Kora regularly,

(*d*) to send the wardrobe, elephants, etc., every year agreeably to the former usage,

(*e*) to ratify the treaty, the draft of which has been committed to Major Browne, and to send the same to the writer under his (the Governor-General's) seal, and

(*f*) to despatch promptly troops to His Majesty whenever he may be called upon to do so.

Major Browne has given him full satisfaction and he should therefore be allowed to wait on His Majesty permanently. (*OR 43 : TR 22, pp 114-17, no 38 ; AR 4, p 204.*)

May 30. **1122.** From the King. Has given his commands to Ṣalāḥu'd-Dīn Khān who will communicate them to the addressee. Desires him to keep them strictly confidential. Says that since he left Allahabad and reached Delhi he steadfastly adhered to the terms of whatever treaties and engagements he entered into with the Company and that he always showed proper regard for the wishes and inclinations of the Governor-General. Is now experiencing great distress and commands him therefore to act in such a manner that relief is immediately afforded. His Majesty, in spite of his serious difficulties, scrupulously remained aloof from the chiefs of other nations and declined their presents. Only last year he rejected the proposals of the French and Ṭīpū who had offered him *peshkash*. The writer did not even grant Ṭīpū a *khil'at* on his recent bereavement. Appreciates the services of Ashrafu'l-Umarā who most sincerely and faithfully carried out the onerous duties entrusted to him for twelve years. His enemies twice acted treacherously against him but each time he escaped unhurt through divine mercy. These heinous acts only created in him a strong sense of duty and a firm desire to serve the imperial cause with the utmost zeal. Ashrafu'l-Umarā had lately been called upon to deal with many serious problems which taxed his energy

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to the extreme. Tired and exhausted he several times wanted to retire but was induced to change his mind by His Majesty. Has explicit confidence in Major Browne who is devotedly attached to His Majesty and is a well-wisher of the Nawab Vazir and a sincere friend of the Governor-General. In spite of drawbacks and oppositions Ashrafu'l-Umarā thrice raised forces and attempted to serve the imperial cause but each time his endeavours were nipped in the bud owing to the machinations of his enemies. He even moved towards Patiala and Sirhind in order to chastise the Sikhs but he was foiled. If the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir are at all anxious to serve His Majesty it is high time that they took some definite action. Asks the Governor-General to establish the Company's affairs and to provide for the safety of life and honour of Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah [Abdu'l Aḥad Khān] before he (the addressee) leaves Lucknow for Calcutta. In the correspondence that passed between His Majesty and the Governor-General for twelve years the former has fully expressed his views to the latter. Asks the addressee now to adopt such measures as may appear advantageous to His Majesty. It is needless for the writer to speak of the desolation of his capital and the ruined state of his army and finances as they are already known to the addressee. It is but proper that the Governor-General should now endeavour to remove his distresses. Complains against the servants of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah who do not show the outward respect due to His Majesty by daily supplying him with victuals for his royal table as was the practice during the days of the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. States that some weak persons who have entered into treaties and agreements with the Mahrattas will collect the Sikhs and Afghans from all quarters and will muster strong under the banner of the Mahrattas with the result that a disturbance of great intensity will arise. Complains also about the scarcity of grain and asks him to direct his officers to arrange a sufficient supply of provision for the inhabitants of 'this' country. The writer is being pressed by some short-sighted persons to commence his march but the former has till now refused to comply with their requests. In case their importunities continue the writer would be compelled to accede to their demands and the result will be that the country will fall into the hands of the Sikhs who will then easily cross over the Ganges. Six battalions of troops, some pieces of artillery and two hundred regular cavalry were formerly stationed under Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān on the part of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah on His Majesty's service. It is proper that the *jāidāds* of the battalions be now committed to the agents of His Majesty in order that new battalions may be levied. (*OR 44; TR 22, pp 117-29, no 38; AR 4, p 204.*)

May 30. **1123.** *Draft of a treaty proposed by the King* [*Shah 'Ālam*]. The Governor-General and Council do hereby promise and declare that they will, to the extent of their abilities, carry out His Majesty's orders faithfully and will endeavour to act up to his wishes and inclinations. They will regard the friends of His Majesty as their friends and his enemies as their enemies. Should His Majesty ever requisition their troops thep

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will immediately despatch them to his service. (*OR 45 ; TR 22, pp 129-30, no 38 ; AR 4, p 204.*)

May 30. **1124.** From Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān. Has received his letter. The Governor-General apprehends that the Nawab has been led astray by the machination of self-interested persons. But the writer assures him of his sincere friendship and attachment. Says that he (the Nawab) insisted on the conclusion of a treaty solely with a view to strengthening the ties of friendship and giving it a wide publicity in order to ' stop the tongue of the insinuators.' Considers the friends of the Governor-General as his own friends. Major Browne after having obtained leave of His Majesty will return to the Governor-General. He will carry with him *khil'ats* for the addressee, the Nawab Vazir, Major Palmer and Capt. Scott graciously bestowed on them by His Majesty. Niāz 'Alī Khān, the writer's confidant, will accompany the Major with a present of two horses and a cloak of fur for the Governor-General. Refers him to Major Browne and Niāz 'Alī Khān for further particulars. (*OR 46 ; TR 22, pp 131-5, no 39 ; AR 4, p 202.*)

May 30. **1125.** From Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 47 ; TR 22, pp 135-8, no 40 ; AR 4, p 202.*)

May 30. **1126.** From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdul Aḥad Khān]. Has been cherishing a desire for the last twelve years to have an interview with the Governor-General and thereby strengthen their mutual friendship. He has lived through all these years in the hope of seeing His Majesty's affairs restored to its pristine glory. Will pray to God for the Governor-General's prosperity, if through his exertions and good offices the imperial affairs are set in order. In his opinion the Nawab Vazir has done a wise thing in establishing his friendship with the addressee on a firm basis and in entrusting the advancement of all his affairs entirely into his hands. Has repeatedly risked his life and reputation in His Majesty's service. Only recently Mirzā Muḥammad Shafī' vainly plotted against his life. Requests the Governor-General to go through the royal *shuqqa* and the papers of commands entrusted to Major Browne and to send a reply to His Majesty and the writer confidentially. (*OR 48 ; TR 22, pp 139-44, no 41 ; AR 4, p 205.*)

May 30. **1127.** From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. Says that Major Browne having obtained leave of His Majesty is now proceeding to see the Governor-General. He is carrying with him a royal *shuqqa* and he has also been verbally instructed to communicate certain facts to the Governor-General. A royal *shuqqa* had also previously been transmitted to the addressee commanding him to conclude a treaty between the Company and Nawab Ashrafu'd-Daulah [Afrāsiāb Khān] but the Governor-General took no step in the matter. Hopes that the Governor-General will now without any delay execute the treaty for the advantage of both the parties concerned. (*OR 49 ; TR 22, pp 144-6, no 42 ; AR 4, p 205.*)

May 30. **1128.** *Draft of a treaty proposed by Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah.* The Governor-General and Council do hereby promise and declare that they enter into a sincere friendship with Nawab Ashrafu'l-Umarā 'Umdatu'l-

Mamālik Majdu'd-Daulah with a view to faithfully performing the services of His Majesty conjointly. They will regard the friends of His Majesty as their friends and his enemies as their enemies. (*OR 50 ; TR 22, pp 146-7, no 42 ; AR 4, p 205.*)

May 30. **1129.** From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter together with his *'arẓī* to His Majesty. Has presented to His Majesty the letters of the Governor-General and of Mrs Hastings as also their *naẓrs* on the occasion of the conferment of titles on them. Says that His Majesty became exceedingly pleased to hear the contents of the letters and gladly accepted the *naẓrs*. Has convinced His Majesty of the Governor-General's sincere wishes and great attachment. Has called Mrs Hastings his sister and hopes that the addressee will consider the writer's children as his own and see that they prosper under his patronage and protection. It greatly pained him to learn that his sister [Mrs Hastings] was proceeding to Europe. Prays for the health of both the addressee and his spouse. Is greatly pleased to meet Major Browne—a man of good manners and kind disposition. Is attached to the Nawab Vazir for more reasons than one, firstly, because the Governor-General has a true affection for him and, secondly, because he holds the office of his deputy. In spite of all his devotion it is strange that a simpleton like Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān should keep six battalions on behalf of the Vazir and the writer, his deputy, should have none. It is necessary therefore that the Nawab Vazir and the Governor-General should either entrust him with the duties of *Vazārat* or inform him to the contrary so that the writer may himself retire from his service. At the request of the writer His Majesty has been pleased to grant *farmāns* for both the titles and in obedience to his orders the writer has prepared two *farmāns* superscribed with the royal sign manual and the great imperial seal. These *farmāns* will be presented to the Governor-General through Major Browne. (*OR 51 ; TR 22, pp 147-52, no 43 ; AR 4, p 205.*)

May 30. **1130.** From Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. Says that the Governor-General must have learnt of Major Browne's arrival at Delhi and of his indisposition. Thanks God that the Major is now recovered. The Nawab presented him to His Majesty on Thursday, 13 *Rabī'* I [5 February 1784]. The Major delivered to His Majesty the addressee's letter and *naẓr*. His Majesty showed the Major the greatest favour. The former then bestowed on him a *khil'at* of seven pieces and a *jīgha*, a *sarpech* studded with jewels, a string of pearls, a sword, an elephant and a horse. His Majesty also bestowed honours upon Mr Bird and the other English gentlemen and their attendants according to their ranks. (*OR 52 ; TR 22, pp 152-3, no 43 ; AR 4, p 205.*)

May 30. **1131.** From Ranjit Singh. Professes his friendship and sincere attachment for the Governor-General. Says that on the occasion of Major Browne's visit to 'this' quarter the writer deputed Lal Singh, his agent, to wait on him and has thereby given an explicit proof of his adherence to the addressee. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*OR 53 ; AR 4, p 227, no 52.*)

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May— **1132.** From Ṣāliḥa Begam. Complimentary. (*OR 54.*)

Jun. 1. **1133.** From the King. Acknowledges the receipt of his *'arẓī* professing his loyalty and fidelity. Appreciates his devotion and attachment to the royal cause. Is pleased to learn that both the Governor-General and Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah had interviewed the Prince [Jahāndār Shah] and that they were convinced of the latter's fidelity to His Majesty. There is nothing to doubt the Prince's devotion but in His Majesty's opinion his offence is due to his inexperience and want of foresight. Commands the Governor-General to send the Prince back to the Presence. Refers him to Major Browne and Mr Bird for particulars. (*TR 22, pp 154-7, no 44 ; AR 4, p 204.*)

Jun. 1. **1134.** From Afrāsiāb Khān. The Governor-General is perhaps well acquainted with the disturbances created by the Sikhs. Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah ['Abdul Aḥad Khān] always reposed confidence in them and in collusion with them he drained off the imperial treasury. The Nawab used to pay them under the pretence of reimbursing their dues and at the time of adjusting the accounts he showed the sum under His Majesty's expenses. The result was that the royal treasury always remained empty. Whenever His Majesty demanded money for his expenses the Nawab produced the accounts evenly balanced or with a balance due to the bankers. This unsatisfactory state of affairs so enraged His Majesty that on one occasion he charged the writer with misappropriation of the revenue. On 9 *Rajab* [29 May] the Nawab invited the writer to his house where the latter in the course of conversation introduced the affairs of the Sikh rebellion and of His Majesty's financial distress. The Nawab then gave out his secret and the writer having spoken everything to His Majesty on the day following requested his orders. In accordance with the commands of His Majesty the Nawab's property was confiscated and he was put in confinement and the writer was appointed to the management of the royal affairs. (*TR 22, pp 157-60, no 45 ; AR 4, p 201.*)

Jun. 3[1]. **1135.** To the King [Shah 'Ālam]. Has been honoured with the receipt of a *shuqqa* accompanying a *khil'at.* Major Browne has communicated all that His Majesty confided to him at the time of his departure from the royal court. Will shortly submit his answer. Has already written certain necessary particulars to Major Browne who will communicate them to His Majesty. (*CI 14, p 94, no 198 ; TI 30, pp 74-6, no 30 ; AI 4, p 215.*)

Jun. 3[1]. **1136.** To Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, pp 94-5, no 199 ; TI 30, pp 76-7, no 31 ; AI 4, p 215.*)

Jun. 3[1]. **1137.** To Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān. To the same effect. (*CI 14, pp 95-6, no 200 ; TI 30, pp 78-9, no 32 ; AI 4, p 213.*)

Jun. 5. **1138.** To Thakur Bakht Singh. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 96, no 201.*)

Jun. 5. **1139.** To 'Alī 'Azīm Khān. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 96, no 202.*)

[1] Jun. 2 according to the volume of Copies.

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Jun. 5. **1140.** To Bhao Bakhshi. Is glad to receive his letter intimating that he is coming to this quarter. Has sent Mr Turner to receive him. (*CI 14, p 96, no 203 ; TI 29, p 26, no 60 ; AI 4, p 236.*)

Jun. 7. **1141.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Is pleased to learn from his letter that the Governor-General advanced twelve miles to meet the Prince [Jahāndār Shah] and that he accorded him a fitting reception. Mr Anderson has fully communicated the Governor-General's instructions to him. Is firm in his friendship for the English and begs the Governor-General therefore to remove all doubts from his mind and to refrain from giving credit to the reports of the designing persons. Refers him to Bhao Bakhshi and Mr Anderson for particulars. (*TR 22, p 161, no 46 ; AR 4, p 209.*)

Jun. 7[1]. **1142.** To Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān. While the Governor-General was engaged in considering ways and means of promoting friendship and preparing for the return of the Prince to Delhi in consonance with the royal *shuqqa*, he learnt from an authentic report that the Khān had unjustly confined Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. Of course, this act must have been done, as the Governor-General thinks, through the instigation of self-interested persons. But it must have displeased His Majesty because it is contrary to the principles of loyalty and submission to the sovereign. If such measures are unhesitatingly adopted by the servants of His Majesty, it is feared that if he should send the Prince some injury might be inflicted on his person thereby bringing odium upon him (the writer). Requests him, therefore, to release the Nawab and restore him to his place. Hopes that the Khān will follow his advice and soon make amends for the wrong that has been committed. Refers him to Major Browne and Niāz 'Alī Khān for further particulars. (*CI 14, pp 97-8, no 204 ; TI 30, pp 80-3, no 33 ; AI 4, p 213.*)

Jun. 8. **1143.** To the Nawab of Arcot[2]. To the same effect as no 1090 above, with the following addition. As promised in his previous letter, informs the Nawab that the Governor-General and the other members of the Government have executed a new acknowledgment of Ṭīpū's treaty after subjoining a declaration to it, which establishes his rights as the Nawab of Arcot and ally of the English. The President and the Select Committee of Madras have been directed to attach to it the copy of the treaty which is to be sent to Ṭīpū and to obtain from him a formal acknowledgment to the effect that the Nawab of Arcot is expressly included therein, wherever the word Carnatic is used. (*TI 30, pp 83-6, no 34 ; AI 4, p 213.*)

Jun. 8. **1144.** To Ṭīpū Sultan[2]. Informs him that during the absence of Mr Hastings he received from Lord Macartney a copy of the treaty concluded between him (Ṭīpū) and the Commssioners of the Madras Government. Is glad that friendship has been re-established between him and the Company and assures him that he will always cherish and preserve it. The Governor-General and Council share his view that the

[1] Jun. 6 according to the volume of Copies.
[2] From Mr Wheler.

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Nawab Wālājah should be included as a party to the treaty that has been formed and they have accordingly subjoined to it a declaration stating in clear and precise terms that they acknowledge Nawab Wālājah to be the sovereign of the Carnatic and that his name is implied wherever the term Carnatic Payanghat is mentioned in the treaty. A fresh copy of the treaty has accordingly been drawn up with this declaration appended to it and has been duly signed by the Governor-General and the members of the Council and sealed with the Company's seal. This has been sent to the Governor of Madras who will forward it to the Sultan. Hopes he will approve the declaration and requests that he will similarly acknowledge the rights of the Nawab in a formal manner. (*TI 30, pp 86-91, no 35 ; AI 4, p 217.*)

Jun. 9. **1145.** To Raja Ranjit Singh, Mahta Singh, Mihrban Singh, Karam Singh and other Sikh *sardārs*. Complimentary. (*CI 14, pp 98-9, nos 205-7 ; TI 29, p 26, no 61 ; AI 4, p 246.*)

Jun. 10. **1146.** To Beniram Pandit. Congratulates him on the birth of a male child to him. May he live long ! It was written to Bishambhar Pandit before the child was born that in case it was a boy he should be named Hastings after the name of the Governor-General. As this word has a Sanskrit appearance he would be glad if the child is so named to serve as a mark of their mutual friendship. (*CI 14, p 99, no 208.*)

Jun. 10. **1147.** To the Raja of Nepal. The renter of *tappa* Munwor says that the Raja's *gumāshta* having forcibly erected a *band* turned the course of the Burkeah in a manner that the said *tappa* has become dry and that therefore he will not be able to fulfil his agreement with the *sarkār* of Nepal. Requests the Raja to see that the renter's grievance is redressed. (*TI 29, p 26, no A62 ; AI 4, p 245.*)

Jun. 10. **1148.** *Mr Wheler to Rajaram Pandit.* Says that the Supreme Council have appointed Mr Lewis Chauvet, Resident at Jaleswar, to settle in an amicable manner any disputes which may arise respecting the boundaries between the inhabitants of the Company's territories and those of the Mahratta Chiefs on the borders of Midnapore. In adjusting these differences Mr Chauvet will sometimes have occasion to address the Pandit who is requested to assist him in bringing any matter of complaint to a speedy and final decision. Mr Chauvet also has orders from this Government to pay every attention to any representation made by the Pandit respecting any disturbance caused by the inhabitants of the Company's territories. It is the desire of this Government that by establishing a friendly correspondence between them every cause of complaint may be immediately removed. (*TI 29, pp 26-7, no B62 ; AI 4, p 246.*)

Jun. 14. **1149.** To Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Says that Major Browne has got some papers from His Majesty. Desires him to discuss their contents with the Major and then inform the Nawab Vazir of the decision arrived at by them. (*CI 14, p 100, no 209 ; TI 29, p 27, no 63 ; AI 4, p 240.*)

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Jun. 14. **1150.** To Maharaja Udwant Chand[1]. Is sorry to learn that he is ill. Prays to God for his speedy recovery. (*CI 14, p 100, no 210; TI 29, 27, no 64; AI 4, p 234.*)

Jun. 14. **1151.** To Jagat Deo Singh. Is glad to learn that he has been invested with a *khil'at* [by the Nawab Nāẓim] and thanks him for the *naẓr* sent by him on the occasion. (*CI 14, p 100, no 211.*)

Jun. 14. **1152.** To Takoji Hulkar, Ahalya Bai and Balaji Gobind. Complimentary. (*CI 14, pp 101-2, nos 212-14; TI 29, p 28, nos 65-7; AI 4, pp 234, 236 and 249.*)

Jun. 14[2]. **1153.** To the Sultan of Riou[3]. It has been his long-cherished desire to establish a commercial intercourse between the Sultan and the dependants of the Company. Is now very much gratified to learn from Capt. Thomas Forrest, who had the honour of an audience with the Sultan, that the latter is agreeable to grant a piece of land for the construction of a factory and let an agent on behalf of the Company reside therein for transacting their business and for controlling the English residents or visitors from misbehaviour towards his subjects. The said Captain is accordingly proceeding to the Sultan with this letter. Hopes that he will form a connexion between the Sultan and the Company in a manner which will prove advantageous to both of them. Is sending to him through the Captain certain articles of this country as presents and hopes that he will accept them. (*CI 10, pp 445-6, no 696; TI 29, pp 28-9, no 68; AI 4, p 246.*)

Jun. 14[2]. **1154.** To the Sultan of Keda[4]. To the same effect as the foregoing[3]. (*CI 10, pp 445-6, no 696; TI 29, p 29, no 69; AI 4, p 246.*)

Jun. 15. **1155.** From the mother of the Prince [Tāj Maḥal Begam]. It was her long-cherished desire that her son, Jahāndār Shah, should meet the Governor-General. Is now greatly pleased to see that it has been accomplished. The Prince is her only son and hope in life and she commits him to the care and protection of the Governor-General. Warns him not to place confidence in the agreements made by the chiefs of this place [Delhi], for they are never true to their engagements. The Governor-General should not be alarmed at the false rumour that they maintain a cavalry of one *lākh* strong. In fact they possess no strength to oppose him. Requests him not to desert the Prince at the instigation of designing persons. The Governor-General has earned her gratitude for the attention and regard he has shown to her son. Desires him to repair to Akbarabad whence he can easily come to Delhi. In the end requests him again to keep the Prince always by him and not to send him back to the Presence. (*TR 22, pp 162-4, no 47; AR 4, p 207.*)

Jun. 18[5]. **1156.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad. Has received his letter stating that Mīr Sibghatullah Khān has moved to Lucknow

[1] Maharaja Andup Chand according to the volumes of Translations and Abstracts.
[2] Jun. 1 according to the volume of Copies.
[3] From Mr. Wheler.
[4] Johore according to the volume of Copies.
[5] Jun. 17 according to the volume of Copies.

and that he has no concern with the *sarkār* of Farrukhabad, and requesting the Governor-General to order his expulsion from that quarter. Says in reply that he knew that the Khān had been living in this city for some time, but that he had no information whether or not he was employed in that *sarkār*. After all he is a wicked man and deserves punishment. (*CI 14, p 102, no 215; TI 29, pp 29-30, no 70; AI 4, p 238.*)

Jun. 19. **1157.** To Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Says that some boats laden with necessaries are coming to the Governor-General by the river Gumti. Has therefore sent a *Nāib Jamā'dār* of the *harkāras* with three men and a *dastak* to take charge of them at Saidpur and conduct them to Lucknow by the Gumti. Requests him, accordingly, to write to all the *rāhdārs* and *guzarbāns* of his territory to give them a safe and free passage. (*CI 14, p 102, no 217; TI 29, p 30, no 71; AI 4, p 240.*)

Jun. 20. **1158.** From the King. In his letter to Afrāsiāb Khān the Governor-General has charged him with having confined Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah without His Majesty's knowledge and approbation and has recommended his release. Says that this allegation against the Khān is baseless since all his actions are directed by His Majesty and he does nothing of his own initiative. The Nawab has completely depleted the imperial treasury and ruined the royal household. It is therefore not advisable to release him. (*TR 22, pp 164-6, no 48; AR 4, p 204.*)

Jun. 20. **1159.** From Afrāsiāb Khān. Has received his letter. Requests him not to give credit to the false reports of the designing persons that the writer has confined Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah without His Majesty's knowledge and approbation. In fact, in all his actions he is directed by the royal commands and he does nothing of his own accord. During the time of Mirzā Najaf Khān when the Nawab was confined it was the writer through whose endeavours he obtained his release. The Governor-General may verify the truth of his statement from Prince Jahāndār Shah who is well acquainted with it. Later when the Nawab, for the second time, was put into confinement by Mirzā Shafī' Khān the writer again secured his release and obtained him favours from the Presence. Has always been friendly to the Nawab and shown him proper regard. But the Nawab, in fact, has completely depleted the imperial treasury in collusion with the Sikhs and has ruined the royal household. His Majesty being helpless commanded the writer to put the Nawab in confinement and he had to carry this out. His Majesty then delivered to the writer the intercepted letters of the Nawab to the Sikhs, and he went through them with great mortification. With His Majesty's permission those letters have been sent in original to the Governor-General for his perusal. The Governor-General's letter recommending the release of the Nawab was laid before His Majesty who in reply handed over a *shuqqa* to Mr Bird for transmission. The *shuqqa* will acquaint him with the royal commands. (*TR 22, pp 166-72, no 49; AR 4, p 202.*)

Jun. 20. **1160.** From Mudhoji Bhonsla. Says that the Governor-General's visit to Lucknow and from there his return to Benares with the Prince [Jahāndār Shah] have given rise to different and strange stories through-

out the country. Cannot believe in these reports till he hears direct from the Governor-General. Is grateful to him for the exemption from duties he extended to the pilgrims who accompanied his daughter, Bala Bai, on her pilgrimage. The local officials at Jagannath have been properly dealt with for their misconduct in restraining Mr Johnson's attendants. If Rajaram Pandit had been present there this unfortunate incident would not have occurred. (*TR 22, pp 172-5, no 50 ; AR 4, p 206.*)

Jun. 20. **1161.** To the mother of Sidh Gopal. Has received her *'arẓī* through Lala Kishan Chand intimating that she has chosen Madan Gopal to succeed her late son, Sidh Gopal, in his business. Approves her choice, accepts the *naẓr* and one *bahanqī* of sugar-candy sent by her and sends a *doshāla* for Madan Gopal. (*CI 14, p 102, no 216 ; TI 29, p 30, no 72 ; AI 4, p 248.*)

Jun. 21. **1162.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. To the same effect as no 1071 above, adding that he has written to Mr Wheler on the subject of Rajaram Pandit whom the addressee has appointed his *nāib* at Orissa. (*CI 14, p 103, no 218 ; TI 30, pp 91-3, no 36 ; AI 4, p 215.*)

Jun. 22. **1163.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot. Lord Macartney in his letter to the Nawab emphatically denies the assumption or exercise of sovereign power over the latter's country, but how his professions differ from his actions is well known to everybody. On 17 May he issued an order forbidding the recruitment of sepoys and troopers and caused it to be posted at the gates of Fort St George and circulated it throughout the districts of the Carnatic in the manner of a dictator in order to lower the Nawab in the estimation of his subjects. His Lordship in justification of this order says that three servants of the Nawab had formed a league for recruiting men for Ṭīpū, that he seized them, set one of them at liberty and transported the other two to Bencoolen [Fort Marlbro'] without consulting the Nawab. Since these men were the Nawab's subjects the proper course for His Lordship was to have sent them to him for due punishment. If His Lordship had signified his intention of prohibiting the recruitment of sepoys and troopers the Nawab would himself have circulated such orders throughout the Carnatic under the seal of his government. During the regime of Mr Palk such criminals as were the subjects of the Nawab were surrendered to him for punishment. The same procedure was maintained during the time of Lord Pigot. Whenever the Governor and Council [of Madras] wanted to raise troops they always wrote to the Nawab who immediately attended to their demands. On one occasion Sir Thomas Rumbold asked for recruits to complete the different battalions of sepoys and the Nawab circulated positive orders for their enlistment throughout his country with the result that the officers of the Company without any difficulty raised as many recruits as they wanted. Such cordial relations subsisted between the Nawab and the predecessors of Lord Macartney. But the latter ever since he assumed office is bent upon ruining the Nawab's interests and impairing his

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dignity. His Lordship, in fact, has arrogated to himself the sovereignty of the whole of the Carnatic and is acting as an autocrat. Being fully aware of His Lordship's mischievous intentions the Nawab had forewarned the Governor-General not to delegate any authority to him for making peace with Ṭīpū but to depute two of his trustworthy agents for the purpose. But unfortunately his warning went unheeded with the consequence that His Lordship entered into an ignominious treaty with Ṭīpū. In order to serve his own ends His Lordship did not insert the name of the Nawab in the treaty as an ally of the English although Ṭīpū very much wanted to include him as one of the contracting parties. In spite of this treaty many of the European officers, soldiers and sepoys are still prisoners with Ṭīpū. Lord Macartney once wrote a letter to Ṭīpū on the subject of their release and received a reply couched in most improper language. His Lordship connived at this insolence of Ṭīpū and thereby incurred a general odium. Has heard from an authentic source that Lord Macartney is resolved not to restore his country to him on the pretext that this would amount to a breach of treaty with Ṭīpū and might again involve them in war. Submits that the war in his country was not brought about by him, that he and his country have been ruined and that he patiently bore his share of the expenses of the war. By Lord Macartney's treaty no acquisition worth the name has been made. Ṭīpū has relinquished Arcot, a desert country with a few ruined forts, and has acquired for himself countries and forts of importance. Requests the Governor-General to help him in his distress and send to Madras one of his trusted agents who may keep him informed of the true state of affairs prevailing there and of the injuries to which the Nawab is so frequently subjected. (*TR 22, pp 175-87, no 51; AR 4, p 201.*)

Jun. 22. **1164.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter asking him to cede to the French certain districts in conformity with the treaty [of Versailles] concluded between them and the English. Although it was his ardent desire that no power except that of the Nawab and the English should exist in the Carnatic yet in compliance with the latter's requests he cheerfully consented to the cession of the districts to the French. The Nawab requested Lord Macartney to enter into a *qarārnāma* with the French imposing upon them certain restrictions to the equal advantages of both the Nawab and the English. Instead of acting up to the suggestion Lord Macartney came out with all sorts of calumnies derogatory to his honour and dignity. His Lordship is bent upon effecting his ruin and depriving him of all his rights and privileges and this is evident from his oppressive treatment of the Nawab and more specially from the fact of his not consulting him in the negotiations with the French regarding the cession of his districts and his excluding the name of the Nawab as an ally of the English. Lord Macartney without the Nawab's knowledge disbanded his cavalry and discharged the officers who, under the orders of the latter, had joined the Company's troops during the war. By this ill-advised measure and by withholding their pay for eleven months, His Lordship, in

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fact, spurred them on to mutiny. His lordship had it recorded in the minutes of the Council [of Madras] that the Nawab and his son stirred up the revolt. But when it transpired later that his allegations were groundless he expunged them. During his visit to Nellore his lordship planted the Company's colours on the walls of Arcot and on those of all his fortresses with a view to lowering him in the estimation of his subjects. To crown all, he stationed his own *kotwāl* in the city [of Arcot] and appointed for the whole of the Carnatic a *Ṣadrus-Ṣudūr*—an office bearing no connection whatsoever with revenues with which alone the Company was concerned. Hopes that the English will render him justice for the wrongs done to him so that the impression may not gain ground among the chiefs of Hindustan that such treatment of an ally is characteristic of the English nation. Has repeatedly informed him of the conduct of those persons who have been appointed by Lord Macartney to the charge of the districts in the Carnatic and of the embezzlements made by them. Notwithstanding his vehement protest his lordship appointed Venkat Rao renter of Nellore at an annual rent of three *lākhs* of pagodas. This man was formerly in the employ of one Mr D'Souza and was dismissed for dishonesty. At Nellore the said Rao embezzled the revenues, oppressed the ryots and extorted bribes from them. The ryots in despair preferred repeated complaints against him but for obvious reasons all their representations proved unavailing. Later a dispute having arisen between the Rao and his brother over the distribution of money that had been secreted by them in Madras the latter gave information to Lord Macartney, who raided the house of Venkat Rao and seized 1,32,000 pagodas with other effects and jewels amounting in all to about two *lākhs* of pagodas. The money was of necessity seized in public, but the Nawab doubts if it will ever be deposited into the Company's treasury. This state of affairs has been prevalent during the last few years and thus embezzlements to the extent of several *lākhs* of pagodas have been made. If the actual collections were paid to the Company on his account they would have gone a great way to liquidate his debts. The Nawab drew his lordship's attention to this unfortunate state of affairs but to no effect. Says that letters and packets which the Nawab sends to the Governor-General are frequently lost in transit. About six weeks ago he despatched a few letters through *harkāras* to Masulipatam but has since heard nothing either of the *harkāras* or of the packet. The Nawab has reasons to suspect that Lord Macartney's agents bribed them to deliver up the letters and then caused them to run away. Only the other day a packet from Europe, which was addressed to the Nawab, was snatched away from the *harkāras* by about ten men. Many European gentlemen of this place [Madras] make similar complaints and affirm with good reasons that it is Lord Macartney who intercepts and seizes their letters both from Bengal and Europe. The army, the Company's affairs and the entire kingdom of the Carnatic are in the hands and under the control of one tyrant and no justice or redress is afforded to anybody and thus the Nawab is placed in a deplorable situation. Has now resigned himself

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to the will of God and to the assistance of his friend, the Governor-General, for the improvement of his affairs. (*TR 22, pp 187-205, no 52 ; AR 4, p 201.*)

Jun. 23. **1165.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Recommends Maulavī Aḥmad, elder brother of Maulavī Majdu'd-Dīn of Calcutta Madrasah, for appointing him a Qāẓī in the place of Maulavī Ghulām Yaḥyā, deceased. (*CI 14, p 104, no 219 ; TI 29, p 31, no 73 ; AI 4, p 244.*)

Jun. 23. **1166.** To Nawab Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Says that the *shuqqa* brought by Major Browne was sent to the Nawab. As the Major now requires it the Nawab is requested to send it back to the Governor-General. (*CI 14, p 104, no 220.*)

Jun. 26. **1167.** To Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān. Is glad to receive the royal commands and the requests of the Nawab. Has entrusted certain points relating to his welfare and the *band-o-bast* of the empire to Major Browne who will reveal them to the Nawab personally. Requests him to furnish the Governor-General with a proper answer after consultation with the King on that subject, so that he may act up to it. An *'arẓī* addressed to His Majesty is also sent through Major Browne. Hopes the Nawab will present it to the King and send back an answer thereto.

PS.—Ghulām 'Alī Khān on receiving certain information is alarmed and fears to return to Delhi. He will remain ' here ' till the release of certain prisoners with their families is effected by the Nawab. (*CI 14, pp 104-5, nos 221-221A ; TI 30, pp 94-6, no 38 ; AI 4, p 213.*)

Jun. 26. **1168.** To the King [Shah 'Ālam]. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, pp 105-6, no 222 ; TI 30, pp 93-4, no 37 ; AI 4, p 215.*)

Jun. 27. **1169.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Major Browne's arrival with the orders of His Majesty and the proposals made by Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān and again his return to Delhi with replies from the Governor-General to the King and the Nawab have already been communicated to Bhao Bakhshi who must have informed the addressee of all those particulars. In view of their mutual friendship requests him to write to the King and the Nawab in favour of the commission on which the Major has gone there. (*CI 14, p 106, no 223 ; TI 30, pp 96-7, no 39 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

Jun. 27. **1170.** To Maharaja Pratap Singh [of Jaipur]. Complimentary. (*CI 14, pp 106-7, no 224 ; TI 29, p 31, no 74 ; AI 4, p 245.*)

Jun. 27. **1171.** To Shah Asrārullah. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 107, no 225.*)

Jun. 27. **1172.** To Beniram Pandit. Is glad to receive his letter enclosing a paper containing the different meanings of the Sanskrit word *Hastin* [Hastings] which the writer had proposed for the name of the Pandit's baby. (*CI 14, p 107, no 226.*)

Jun. 27. **1173.** To Mukhal Singh and Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Chief of the Sikhs. Complimentary. (*CI 14, pp 107-8, nos 227-8, TI 29, p 31, no 75 ; AI 4, p 246.*)

Jun. 28. **1174.** To the Nawab Vazir [Aṣafu'd-Daulah]. Is glad to receive his letter intimating that he safely arrived at Fyzabad on Thursday,

and that on the following day he saw his grandmother and Nawab Begam Ṣāḥiba and explained to them the good qualities of the Governor-General. Hopes that the Nawab will soon return to Lucknow. (*CI 14, pp 108-9, no 229 ; TI 29, p 31, no 76 ; AI 4, p 249.*)

Jun. 29. **1175.** To Maharani Bhawani. Has received her *'arẓī* intimating the settlement of the affairs of her *zamīndārī* and accompanying a *naẕr*. (*CI 14, p 109, no 230.*)

Jun. 29. **1176.** To Maharaja Tej Chand. Has received his two or three *'arẓīs* intimating that he has punctually paid up the revenue of his *zamīndārī*. Is glad to learn of his promptness and diligence in this business. (*CI 14, p 109, no 231.*)

Jun. 29. **1177.** To Jagat Narayan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, p 110, no 232.*)

Jul. 1. **1178.** To Raja Guman Singh of Bundelkhand. Says that thieves and robbers from his country make nocturnal raids on the territory of the Nawab Vazir and plunder his subjects. One Harif, who resides in the village of Ghawagadarya, with his associates carries on devastations there. As the Raja is a friend of the Nawab Vazir and the Governor-General, he is requested to trace the culprits and give them due punishment. By this means he will save the people from theft and robbery and at the same time he will give satisfaction both to the Nawab Vazir and the Governor-General. (*CI 14, p 110, no 233 ; TI 29, pp 31-2, no 77 ; AI 4, p 237.*)

Jul. 1. **1179.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. Has received through Ray Sidhmal his *'arẓī* congratulating the Governor-General on the grant of a *khil'at* to him by His Majesty and accompanying a *naẕr*. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 14, p 111, no 234.*)

Jul. 1. **1180.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Has received his letter intimating the safe arrival of Fatḥ 'Alī Khān and Munshī Muje Lal at that quarter. Is highly pleased to learn of his attachment to the Governor-General from his *vakīl*, Lala Fath Singh. (*CI 14, p 111, no 235 ; TI 29, p 32, no 78 ; AI 4, p 238.*)

Jul. 1. **1181.** To Muje Lal. Has received his *'arẓī* intimating that he had arrived at Rampur and had given assurances of support to the Nawab on behalf of the Governor-General. Has learnt other particulars from Lala Fath Singh. Hopes to hear more from the addressee about the affairs of that quarter. (*CI 14, pp 111-12, no 236.*)

Jul. 1[1]. **1182.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Is extremely sorry to learn from Fath Singh of the sudden death of Ḥusain 'Alī Khān, one of his sons. Although his grief is of such a nature that no amount of consolation can remove or alleviate it, yet one must needs bear it with patience and resign oneself to the will of God. Was much impressed with the character and deportment of Fatḥ 'Alī Khān when he saw him last and considered him to be the best man in the Nawab's family. May God

[1] Jul. 2 according to the volume of Copies.

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preserve the addressee to watch and protect his family and dependants! (*CI 14, pp 112-13, no 238 ; TI 29, p 32, no 79 ; AI 4, p 238.*)

Jul. 1[1]. **1183.** To the King [Shah 'Ālam]. Says that Prince Mirzā Jawān Bakht, on account of the separation from His Majesty and the toils of journey and anxieties regarding the affairs of the empire, is greatly run down in health. The Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir both are anxious for him and humbly submit that if his family is sent to him from Delhi, it will ease his mind and rouse his spirit. (*CI 14, pp 114-15, no 243 ; TI 30, pp 97-8, no 40 ; AI 4, p 215.*)

Jul. 2. **1184.** *Sanad.* Maulavī Saiyid Aḥmadullah is granted a subsistence allowance of Rs 200 a month out of the revenues of Benares. The *mutaṣaddīs* must see that the amount is paid to the Maulavī regularly every month. An order to this effect has been sent to Mr John Fowke. (*CI 14, p 112, no 237.*)

Jul. 4. **1185.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Is glad to receive his letter professing attachment to the Governor-General. Says in reply that the news of his illness which reached the Nawab's ears was absolutely false and baseless. Is quite hale and hearty by the grace of God. (*CI 14, p 113, no 239 ; TI 29, p 32, no 80 ; AI 4, p 238.*)

Jul. 4. **1186.** To Jagat Deo Singh. Has received his letter asking permission to wait on the Governor-General. Says in reply that as it is the season of settlement operations and making agreement with the ryots he would do well to stay where he is. (*CI 14, p 113, no 240 ; TI 29, p 32, no 81 ; AI 4, p 241.*)

Jul. 4. **1187.** To Maharaja Rajballabh. Has received his *'arẓi* stating that he has taken leave of the members of the Council and will set out for Murshidabad in a day or two. Asks him to write about his welfare after he has reached Murshidabad. (*CI 14, p 114, no 241.*)

Jul. 4[1]. **1188.** To Nawab Tāj Maḥal [mother of Prince Mirzā Jawān Bakht]. The Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir both assure the Begam of their deepest regard and attachment for the Prince [Jawān Bakht]. In fact, although they appear to be three distinct bodies yet it is only one soul that animates them all. They beg her not to entertain any suspicion about their loyalty and devotion. (*CI 14, p 115, no 244 ; TI 30, pp 98-100, no 41 ; AI 4, p 215.*)

Jul. 4[2]. **1189.** To Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān. To the same effect as no 1183 above, adding that both the Vazir and the Governor-General will be obliged if the Nawab will exert his influence with His Majesty in obtaining his sanction for sending the Prince's family to him. (*CI 14, p 119, no 253 ; TI 30, pp 101-2, no 43 ; AI 4, p 213.*)

Jul. 4[3]. **1190.** To Nawab Ṣāḥiba Maḥal. Has been highly honoured with the receipt of her letter which was forwarded to the Prince, the heir to the throne. Assures her that to serve the Prince and to gain her good-

[1] Jul. 6 according to the volume of Copies.
[2] Jul. 9 according to the volume of Copies.
[3] Jul. 11 according to the volume of Copies.

will are regarded by the Governor-General as his most sacred duties. Will never fail to carry out the commands of the House of Tīmūr. (*CI 14, p 120, no 256 ; TI 30, pp 100-01, no 42 ; AI 4, p 215.*)

Jul. 5. **1191.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Acknowledges the receipt of his friendly letter. Says that His Majesty has already marched and will soon reach Akbarabad [Agra]. Refers him to Bhao Bakhshi for particulars. (*TR 22, pp 205-6, no 53 ; AR 4, p 209.*)

Jul. 6. **1192.** From the King. Has received his *'arẓī*. Appreciates his attachment, loyalty and fidelity. Directs him always to carry out faithfully His Majesty's commands and thereby obtain royal favours. (*TR 22, pp 206-8, no 54 ; AR 4, p 204.*)

Jul. 6. **1193.** To Nawab Mughal 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter intimating his departure from Delhi and the cause of his stay at Lucknow and seeking an interview with the Governor-General so that he may consult with him on some important subjects of a confidential nature. Says in reply that he is welcome at all times. (*CI 14, p 114, no 242.*)

Jul. 7. **1194.** To Nawab Nāẓir, Manẓūr 'Alī Khān. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 116, no 245 ; TI 29, p 32, no 82 ; AI 4, p 245.*)

Jul. 7. **1195.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his several letters and is highly pleased to learn of the joyful news from Europe which the Nawab communicated to the Governor-General. The Nawab need not be anxious owing to a delay in reply. Is always busy in settling and improving his affairs. Refers him to Major Grattan for further particulars. (*CI 14, pp 116-17, no 246 ; TI 29, p 33, no 83 ; AI 4, p 234.*)

Jul. 8. **1196.** From the Vazir's mother [Bahū Begam]. Has not received any letters from him for a long time. Is exceedingly pleased to hear of his proposed visit to Lucknow and hopes that through his exertions her affairs will now be adjusted agreeably to her expectations. Her son, Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, during his visit to Fyzabad, surrendered to her a *jāgīr* yielding four *lākhs* of rupees and said that he was unable to restore the other *jāgīrs* on account of his financial embarrassments. He, however, promised on oath to release them next year. At the time of his departure he said that he would send her a *sanad* for Tanda from Lucknow. But it is not yet forthcoming. She had suggested that the management of her entire *jāgīr* should be placed into the hands of her people who would pay the fixed amount to her and the balance into the Nawab's treasury and the Nawab agreed to that proposal. Hopes that the Governor-General will also approve of this arrangement. (*TR 22, pp 208-10, no 55 ; AR 4, p 210.*)

Jul. 8. **1197.** From Afrāsiāb Khān. Complimentary, referring him to Niāz 'Alī Khān for particulars. (*TR 22, pp 211-13, no 56 ; AR 4, p 202.*)

Jul. 8. **1198.** To Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter stating that the Nawab has heard of the Prince's intention of visiting Benares and asking the Governor-General's direction where to advance and

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receive him. Says in reply that the Prince has for the present put off his intention of going to Benares, but that later when he proceeds to that quarter the Governor-General will write to the Nawab about his reception. (*CI 14, p 117, no 247 ; TI 29, p 33, no 84 ; AI 4, p 247.*)

Jul. 8. **1199.** To Maharaja Udwant Chand. Is glad to receive his letter congratulating the Governor-General on his having a *khil'at* from His Majesty and accompanying a *nazr*. Hopes to hear from the Maharaja occasionally. (*CI 14, p 117, no 248.*)

Jul. 8. **1200.** To Kalb 'Alī Khān [*Faujdār* of Azimabad]. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, pp 117-18, no 249.*)

Jul. 9. **1201.** To Maharaja Sundar Singh. Complimentary reply. (*CI 14, p 118, no 250 ; TI 29, p 33, no 85 ; AI 4, p 246.*)

Jul. 9. **1202.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad. Is glad to receive his letter intimating his return to Farrukhabad on 7 *Sh'abān* [26 June] and saying that the delay in writing to the Governor-General was due to the late arrival of his Keeper of Seal. Hopes that the Nawab will write about his welfare occasionally. (*CI 14, p 118, no 251 ; TI 29, p 33, no 86 ; AI 4, p 238.*)

Jul. 9. **1203.** To Khiradmand Khān. Has received his letter stating that he arrived at Farrukhabad two days after the Nawab, Muẓaffar Jang, had reached there. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 14, p 118, no 252 ; TI 29, p 34, no 87 ; AI 4, p 242.*)

Jul. 10. **1204.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Farrukhabad]. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 119, no 254.*)

Jul. 10. **1205.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān Muẓaffar Jang. Has received his letter recommending the appointment of Maulavī Wāṣil 'Alī Khān in the place of Qāẓīu'l-Quẓāt Maulavī Ghulām Yaḥyā, deceased. Says in reply that Maulavī Wāṣil has been working in the *sarkār* of Benares for a long time and therefore his transfer from there seems inadvisable. Has already recommended Maulavī Aḥmad for that office. (*CI 14, p 120, no 255 ; TI 29, p 34, no 88 ; AI 4, p 244.*)

Jul. 12. **1206.** To Nawab Tāj Maḥal [mother of Prince Mirzā Jawān Bakht]. To the same effect as no 1188 above. (*CI 14, p 121, no 257.*)

Jul. 13. **1207.** To Dīwān Ganga Gobind Singh. Has received his *'arẓī* intimating how his work suffered on account of the absence of Mr John Shore and the illness of Mr Griffiths. Asks him not to be down-hearted but to attend diligently to the business that has been committed to his charge. (*CI 14, p 121, no 258 ; TI 29, p 34, no 89 ; AI 4, p 239.*)

Jul. 13. **1208.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Says that he has already informed him in his previous letter regarding the treaty of peace concluded with Ṭīpū Sulṭān by Lord Macartney and the Council of Madras. Has come to know from Bhao Bakhshi, his confidential minister, that the ministers of the Peshwa and the other Mahratta Chiefs are dissatisfied because the said treaty contains no acknowledgment of its connection with the treaty concluded with the Peshwa, and that they blame the addressee

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for this. In order to free him from all blame to which he has been subjected by the other rulers of the government of the Peshwa, he wrote on this subject to all the other members of the Council of Calcutta and has received their views in the matter. He accordingly writes on their behalf to assure him that the treaty with Ṭīpū is the effect of the 9th article of the treaty with the Peshwa, and that the said article, which is still in force, has not been altered in any way by the treaty with Ṭīpū Sulṭān. (*TI 30, pp 102-5, no 44; AI 4, p 216.*)

Jul. 14. **1209.** To Nawab Ziāu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter accompanying one from Nawab Muḥammad Beg Khān. Is glad to learn that the Khān had an interview with the addressee. Has already transmitted to the latter an answer for the Khān. (*CI 14, p 121, no 259; TI 29, pp 34-5, no 90; AI 4, p 251.*)

Jul. 14. **1210.** To Nawab Muḥammad Beg Khān Fīroz Jang. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 122, no 260; TI 29, p 35, no 91; AI 4, p 244.*)

Jul. 14[1]. **1211.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Desires him to order the *'amalas* of Gaur to assist Mr Charles Grant, the Resident at Malda, in removing and transporting large slabs of marbles selected from the ruins of Gaur by that gentleman for use in the construction of a church at Calcutta. (*CI 10, p 447, no 697; TI 29, p 36, no 93; AI 4, p 242.*)

Jul. 14[1]. **1212.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān.[2] To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 10, p 447, no 697; TI 29, p 36, no 94; AI 4, p 244.*)

Jul. 14[1]. **1213.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān.[2] There is a case of appeal before the *Ṣadr Dīwānī 'Adālat* between Ray Gopal Kishan, appellant, and Imāmu'd-Dīn and Ẓahīru'd-Dīn, defendants. The appellant contends never to have given any *isti'fa* at the time of his dispossession and denies also that he ever fell in arrears or committed any other fault to justify his removal from the *Zamīndārī* of Kartikpur in favour of Imāmu'd-Dīn who succeeded him therein. From the evidence before the court it does not appear that the appellant's dispossession was due to his inability to pay the revenue. As the *sanad* and *'amaldārī parwāna* in this case appear to have been issued under the addressee's authority, he is requested to furnish without delay such written vouchers or living witnesses as may judicially corroborate the reasons of dispossession assigned by him. (*CI 10, pp 447-8, no 698; TI 29, pp 35-6, no 92; AI 4, p 244.*)

Jul. 16. **1214.** *Dastak* granted by the Governor-General, calling upon *rāhdārs* and *guzarbāns* to give a safe and free passage to people who are taking the following articles from Lucknow to Murshidabad for Nawab Munnī Begam: 14 pair of *doshālas*, 4 pieces of *Jāmawār*, 2 pieces of shawl kerchief and 1 piece of shawl waistband. (*CI 14, p 122, no 261.*)

Jul. 16. **1215.** *Dastak* granted by the Governor-General, calling upon *rāhdārs* and *guzarbāns* to give a safe and free passage to Abū Muḥammad

[1] June 24 according to the volume of Copies.
[2] From Mr Wheler.

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who is taking 25 men, 1 boat with eight oarsmen and several articles from Lucknow to Murshidabad. (*CI 14, p 123, no 262.*)

Jul. 16. **1216.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Is glad to receive his letter congratulating him on his having a *khil'at* from the King and accompanying a *nazr*. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 14, p 123, no 263 ; TI 29, p 36, no 95 ; AI 4, p 244.*)

Jul. 16. **1217.** To Nawabs Umdatu'l-Mulk Dilāwar Jang and Bahrām Jang, sons of Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, pp 123-4, no 264 ; TI 29, p 36, no 95 ; AI 4, p 244.*)

Jul. 17. **1218.** To Mirza Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Says that Chatar Bhoj has submitted an *'arẓī* through his *vakīl* complaining that one of the Khān's dependants has taken possession of his garden at Benares and that he is not willing to restore it to him. It is believed that this has been done without the Khān's knowledge and that the officers of the *'Adālat* have not given him a correct account of this affair. Hopes that he will direct his dependant to quit the garden and restore it to the owner. (*CI 14, p 124, no 265 ; TI 29, pp 36-7, no 96 ; AI 4, p 247.*)

Jul. 21. **1219.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and says that he has written to Mr Willes in compliance with the Nawab's request. (*CI 14, p 124, no 266 ; TI 29, p 37, no 97 ; AI 4, p 239.*)

Jul. 21. **1220.** To Nawab Afẓalu'd-Daulah Bahadur Sardār Jang, uncle of Ẓābiṭah Khān. Has received his letter saying that he intends to come to this quarter [Lucknow] and that he has sent two *vakīls*, Major Browne and Ṣalāhu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān, to explain to the Governor-General all particulars relating to his circumstances. Says that the *vakīls* have fully represented to him everything concerning the addressee and that they have been permitted to return. Advises him not to trouble himself for an interview as he has no time for it owing to pressure of work. Refers him to his *vakīls* for further particulars. (*CI 14, pp 124-5, no 267 ; TI 29, pp 37-8, no 98 ; AI 4, p 251.*)

Jul. 24. **1221.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. Says that Gosain Dube Singh Deo intends to settle down with his family at Bandabasti and to erect a temple there. Desires him to issue a *parwāna* to the *'amalas* of that place directing them to afford every facility to the said Gosain in the execution of his religious duties. (*CI 14, p 125, no 268 ; TI 29, p 38, no 99 ; AI 4, p 235.*)

Jul. 24. **1222.** To Vithal Rao Sivaji. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 14, p 125, no 269 ; TI 29, p 38, no 100 ; AI 4, p 236.*)

Jul. 24. **1223.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Intimates that Mr James Anderson is going to pay a visit to the addressee. He will acquaint him with the Governor-General's sentiments. Hopes that the addressee will freely communicate all his wishes to the said gentleman. (*CI 14, p 126, no 270 ; TI 30, pp 105-6, no 45 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

Jul. 24. **1224.** To the King. Has received his *shuqqa* through the Prince. Says that he is sending Major James Browne to put before His Majesty

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some plans which have been devised by the Governor-General for a more efficient management of the royal affairs. On being admitted to the Presence the said gentleman will explain them to His Majesty. If they are approved they will suit best the needs of the present time. Refers His Majesty to the Prince for further particulars. (*CI 14, p 126, no 271 ; TI 30, pp 106-7, no 46 ; AI 4, p 215.*)

Jul. 28. **1225.** To Nawab Muḥammad Beg Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and refers him to Major Browne for particulars. (*CI 14, p 127, no 272 ; TI 29, p 38, no 101 ; AI 4, p 244.*)

Jul. 28. **1226.** To Maharaja Sahib Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, p 127, no 273 ; TI 29, p 38, no 102 ; AI 4, p 248.*)

Jul. 28. **1227.** To Ray Rayan Manik Chand. To the same effect. (*CI 14, p 127, no 274 ; TI 29, p 38, no 103 ; AI 4, p 244.*)

Jul. 29. **1228.** To Jagat Deo Singh. Informs him that Babu Ajaib Singh has been appointed to the *niābat* of Benares by the Governor-General and he is proceeding thither to take up his duties. The addressee is accordingly directed to make over the charge of his office to him. (*CI 14, p 128, no 275 ; TI 29, p 39, no 104 ; AI 4, p 241.*)

Jul. 29. **1229.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. Informs him that the Governor-General has appointed Babu Ajaib Singh to be his *nāib* in the place of Jagat Deo Singh who has been dismissed. The latter has been directed to make over the charge of his office to his successor. Desires him to support Babu Ajaib Singh and transact all business through him. (*CI 14, p 128, no 276 ; TI 29, p 39, no 105 ; AI 4, p 235.*)

Jul. 29. **1230.** To Babu Ajaib Singh. Has issued a *parwāna* to Jagat Deo Singh asking him to make over the charge of his office to the addressee and has directed Raja Mahip Narayan to see that all business of the *niābat* is transacted through the latter. Advises him to attend to his work zealously. (*CI 14, p 128, no 277 ; TI 29, p 39, no 106 ; AI 4, p 234.*)

Jul. 31. **1231.** To the Prince [Mirzā Jawān Bakht]. Has received his letter. Says in reply that he will attend upon him as promised. (*CI 14, p 129, no 278 ; TI 29, p 39, no 107 ; AI 4, p 245.*)

Aug. 1. **1232.** To Lala Ram Ghulam Singh and Rani Jagrup Kunwar. Has learnt from their *'arẓīs* and also from the verbal representations of their *vakīls*, Babu Badal Singh and Debi Parshad, the sad news of the death of Raja Gobindjit. Sends them *khil'ats* of condolence through their *vakīls* and promises them support. (*CI 14, p 129, no 279 ; TI 29, p 40, no 108 ; AI 4, p 239.*)

Aug. 1. **1233.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the Nawab's letter of congratulation written to him on the occasion of his (Governor-General's) receiving a *khil'at* and other gifts from the King. (*CI 14, p 130, no 280 ; TI 29, p 40, no 109 ; AI 4, p 243.*)

Aug. 1. **1234.** To Maharaja Sundar Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, p 130, no 281 ; TI 29, p 40, no 110 ; AI 4, p 246.*)

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Aug. 1. **1235.** To Babbū Begam. To the same effect. (*CI 14, pp 130-1, no 282; TI 29, p 40, no 111; AI 4, p 236.*)

Aug. 1. **1236.** To Dīwān Ganga Gobind Singh. Offers condolence on the death of his grandson. (*CI 14, p 131, no 283.*)

Aug. 1. **1237.** To Munnī Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of her letter through Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān. (*CI 14, pp 131-2, no 284; TI 29, p 40, no 112; AI 4, p 243.*)

Aug. 3. **1238.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. The gentlemen of the Supreme Council have written from Calcutta that the pay of the two regiments of cavalry which are stationed at Cawnpore and Fatehgarh should be included in the Nawab's accounts. Desires to know whether or not Mr John Bristow stationed them with the Nawab's consent. After his reply has been received orders will be issued to Mr John Wombwell for the adjustment of the accounts. (*CI 14, p 132, no 285; TI 30, pp 107-8, no 47; AI 4, p 217.*)

Aug. 1[1]. **1239.** To Vithal Rao Sivaji. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter through Shankar Rao. (*CI 14, p 132, no 286; TI 29, pp 40-1, no 113; AI 4, p 236.*)

Aug. 3. **1240.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Acknowledges his letter of 23 June through Mr Dighton. Congratulates him on the recent changes which have taken place in England and which will be of considerable importance for the affairs of India in general and for the interests of the Nawab in particular. Regrets and condemns the conduct of Lord Macartney in deliberately excluding the Nawab's name from the treaty concluded with Ṭīpū, and thus ignoring his rights as the Nawab of Arcot. In order to rectify this omission, he along with the other members of the Government has prepared a declaration to be annexed to the said treaty and has instructed the Government of Madras to send a copy of the declaration to Ṭīpū Sulṭan along with the treaty, with a view to gaining his full assent to it. They were further directed to forward the treaty and the declaration to the Nawab for his information. But as no reply has yet been received from the Government of Madras, they are sending Mr Dighton to him (Nawab) with a duplicate of the above declaration with other important copies, in order to relieve his anxiety and to inform him of the subjoined declaration. (*TI 30, pp 108-11, no 48; AI 4, p 213.*)

Aug. 5. **1241.** From Rajaram Pandit. Says that he has not heard from the Governor-General for a long time. Is therefore anxiously awaiting to hear of his welfare. Requests a reply to his letter formerly sent from Nagpur. Desires to know when the Governor-General expects to arrive at Calcutta. (*OR 55; AR 4, p 227, no 81.*)

Aug. 5. **1242.** From Rajaram Pandit. States that Bhairam Gopal Das and 'Abdush Shakūr and a few other *sāhūkārs*, who carry on their business at Cuttack and in Calcutta, despatched to Murshidabad a sum of twenty-two thousand six hundred and fifteen rupees. On the way a gang of

[1] Aug. 3 according to the volume of Copies.

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robbers plundered away the money near Bhadrak. On an enquiry being made into the matter it transpired that the culprits hailed from the district of Midnapur. When the matter was reported to the Governor-General he ordered the gentlemen of the district to investigate the case. After satisfying themselves about the plunder the gentlemen imposed a fine of twenty-five thousand rupees on the *zamīndārs* of the place. Prays that the *zamīndārs* may be directed to make over the sum to the writer.

When the writer was staying in Calcutta he represented to the Governor-General through Mr Anderson and Beniram Pandit for the relinquishment of 81 villages including the villages of Kanhpur and Amarda which are now in the possession of the Company. The writer was then given to understand that his request would be attended to and subsequently *parwānas* to this effect were also issued in the names of the gentlemen of the district. As the Governor-General had gone on a visit to Benares nothing has so far been done in this case. Prays that the villages in question may now be made over to him.

From ancient time salt is manufactured in the district of Cuttack and the *beopārīs* carry the salt to Calcutta by paying the salt duty to the Company and they sell it at the market rate. Recently an order was promulgated to the effect that no *mahājans* or *beopārīs* except the Company will be allowed to import or sell it in Calcutta. This will mean a loss of 2 *lākhs* annually to the writer from this trade. Has learnt that the Company sell this commodity at the rate of one hundred and forty-five rupees for one hundred maunds. Offers to sell the Company the salt manufactured in Cuttack at the rate of Rs 90 to Rs 110 for every one hundred maunds. Either this proposition may be accepted or a *parwāna* may be issued for the sale of salt manufactured in this district on the former footing. In case these proposals do not find favour the manufactured article may be removed free so that there may be no waste.

Requests a reply to each of the points stated above so that it may be forwarded to the Maharaja [Mudhoji Bhonsla]. (*OR 56 ; AR 4, p 227, no 81.*)

Aug. 5. **1243.** To Raja Mahip Narayan and his *nāib*, Babu Ajaib Singh. By the representation of Mīr Saiyid 'Alī and by the copy of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's *parwāna*, which he submitted, it appears that the villages of Baragaon and Keshara in the *pargana* of Sikandarpur in the *sarkār* of Ghazipur were granted to him by the Nawab but that subsequently they were taken away from him by Chait Singh. Directs them therefore to restore those *mauzas* to the said Mīr and not to interfere with him in any way. (*CI 14, p 133, no 287 ; TI 29, p 41, no 114 ; AI 4, p 235.*)

Aug. 5. **1244.** *Dastak* granted at the request of Raja Jhau Lal to Lala Amulak Ram who is proceeding to Gaya from Lucknow. He has with him one palanquin, ten horses and 125 men. (*CI 14, p 133, no 288.*)

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Aug. 7. **1245.** To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Informs him that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah is not inclined to send his mother and grandmother to see the Khān and that the ladies themselves are not prepared to comply with the Khān's request. Is sending a copy of the Nawab's letter on this subject for his perusal. (*CI 14, p 133, no 289 ; TI 29, p 41, no 115 ; AI 4, p 247.*)

Aug. 7. **1246.** To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 14, pp 133-4, no 290.*)

Aug. 7. **1247.** To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Encloses for his perusal a copy of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's letter addressed to the Governor-General. In order to meet his own expenses and to clear up his debts to the Company the Nawab has made reductions in the allowances of all the *jāgīrdārs*. He has fixed at half the *jāgīrs* of his mother, grandmother, his uncle, Nawab Sālār Jang, and all his other relations and finds it equally necessary to reduce the pension of the Khān. Having satisfied himself in every way the Governor-General is deducting one *lākh* of rupees from his stipend and leaves him in possession of a *jāgīr* yielding two *lākhs*. Says that he could not possibly refuse the request of the Nawab in view of his distress and the heavy expenses of his government. Promises however every support to the Khān. (*CI 14, pp 134-5, no 291 ; TI 30, pp 111-13, no 49 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

Aug. 8. **1248.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Complimentary, expressing his joy at the news that a son has been born to the addressee's daughter. (*CI 14, p 135, no 292 ; TI 29, p 41, no 116 ; AI 4, p 247.*)

Aug. 10. **1249.** To Munnī Begam, Maharaja Pratap Singh, Maharaja Bijay Singh, Ray Ratan Lal, Raja Jugandar Bhat, Mahant Sital Das, Raja Balwant Singh, Munshī Lajja Ram, Raja Diwan Singh, Nawab Faiẓullah Khān and Sirdha Ram, son of Munshī Lajja Ram. Complimentary replies to their letters. (*CI 14, pp 135-40, nos 293-302, 304 ; TI 29, pp 41-3, nos 117-27 ; AI 4, pp 236-48.*)

Aug. 10. **1250.** To Babu Ajaib Singh. Has learnt from his letter that the addressee has taken charge of the office of the *niābat* [of Benares]. Acknowledges the *nazr* sent by him. (*CI 14, p 139, no 303 ; TI 29, p 43, no 128 ; AI 4, p 234.*)

Aug. 11. **1251.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad. Last time when the Nawab said farewell to the Governor-General he was asked to make payment of the balances which were due from him to the Vazir as also to improve the resources of his country and to let Mr Willes help him in the accomplishment of these objects. The said gentleman now writes that the Nawab is not only neglecting his duties but that he even rejects the advice offered to him. Desires him to exert himself with zeal in his business so that with the advice and assistance of the said gentleman the goal may soon be reached. Mr Willes is a true friend of the Nawab and it is proper that he should follow the former's advice in his affairs. There is a proverb which says that he who does not listen to the words of his friend finds himself involved in difficulties and suffers affliction.

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The Nawab must realise that his conduct is not consistent with the dictates of sincere friendship. (*CI 14, pp 140-1, no 305; TI 30, pp 113-14, no 50; AI 4, p 214.*)

Aug. 12. **1252.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot. Says that some differences having arisen between Lord Macartney and Ṭīpū Sulṭan a harsh correspondence has been going on between them for the last three months. Ṭīpū's forces have overrun the district of Venkatagiri and are committing depredations in several villages of the provinces of Nellore and Ongole. Some time ago Lord Macartney received orders from the Governor-General directing him to get the name of the writer included in the treaty with Ṭīpū. Although his lordship has not yet communicated these orders to the Chief of Mysore yet he is attributing to these the displeasure of the latter. Ṭīpū has ever desired that the name of the writer be included in the treaty as would appear from an account of Ṭīpū's conversation with General McLeod previously transmitted to the Governor-General. Encloses copies of two letters addressed by the writer to the Governor-General at Calcutta and also an extract from a letter of James Macpherson from England. Everybody advises him to represent his grievances to the Governor-General as the latter will be continued in his high office [by the authorities in England]. Hopes that his affairs will be set right through the exertions of the Governor-General. (*OR 57; TR 22, pp 213-15, no 57; AR 4, p 201.*)

Aug. 12. **1253.** To Munshī Muje Lal. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 141, no 306.*)

Aug. 12. **1254.** *Copy of a* sanad *granted to Mīr Saiyid 'Alī.* Be it known to all the *mutaṣaddīs, chaudhrīs, qānūngos*, etc., that the villages of Baragaon and Keshara in the *pargana* of Sikandarpur in the *sarkār* of Ghazipur were granted rent-free to the said Mīr by the late Nawab Shujā' u'd-Daulah and hence they should restore the villages to him and not molest him in any way. (*CI 14, pp 141-2, no 307.*)

Aug. 13. **1255.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Intimates that Mr Anderson arrived 'here' and communicated to him the Governor-General's sentiments. Is prepared to act up to his wishes but some delay has been caused in the matter owing to the inundation of this place and also to the birth of a son to his daughter, Bala Bai. Raja Ambaji Rao has already marched to the Presence with a small force. The writer will shortly follow with five hundred horse and two battalions. Assures him that he will fully carry out his instructions. (*TR 22, pp 216-17, no 58; AR 4, p 209.*)

Aug. 15. **1256.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Commends Sewa Bhaiya Gayawal of Benares to the Governor-General's favour. (*OR 58; AR 4, p 226, no 83.*)

Aug. 16. **1257.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot. Says that some time ago he had begged the Governor-General to send his own agents to negotiate peace with Ṭīpū as he apprehended that Lord Macartney, who was wont to act with selfish motives, would let slip this opportunity of making an advantageous peace with Ṭīpū and would

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undo the stipulations of the Treaty of Salbye in his rage to injure the writer's person and authority. Later events confirmed his suspicions and the Governor-General himself witnessed what a poor figure Lord Macartney cut in this transaction. Similarly, the Nawab requested the Governor-General to depute two agents on the part of the Company to settle the terms with the French and how his lordship mismanaged the whole affair is well known. Some months ago Mons. Bussy had refused to make over Cuddalore and Trincomali to the English but lately he informed Lord Macartney of his willingness to relinquish those places but his lordship, as usual, procrastinated till at last a French frigate arrived and the opportunity of recovering possession of Trincomali was lost. Hears that Mons. Bussy is not willing to negotiate with Lord Macartney. Requests again that two agents on the part of the Supreme Government be sent with all possible expedition in order to settle the business with the French agreeably to the treaty entered into between the Kings of Great Britain and France. Promises to render all possible assistance in his power. If the matter is left in the hands of Lord Macartney he is afraid that it will produce only ruinous effects. Has already expressed his thanks to the Governor-General for his positive order to Lord Macartney directing him to include the writer's name in the present treaty with Ṭīpū. But the writer now hears that his lordship is fully determined to defy the Governor-General's order. His lordship also privately confided his intention to Ṭīpū's *vakīl* and caused him to write to his master in order to object to the inclusion of the writer's name in the treaty. But the Chief of Mysore was himself desirous of including the writer's name in the treaty and so when Ṭīpū's *vakīl*, Appaji Ram, reached 'here' [Madras] with a memorandum of peace the writer found his name coupled with that of the English in the proposed treaty. Says that if a treaty had then been executed at Madras through the *vakīl* agreeably to the desire of the Chief of Mysore, undoubtedly peace would have long been concluded on terms highly honourable and advantageous to the English but Lord Macartney for obvious reasons did not agree that peace be concluded at Madras and the result was that the negotiations fell through. The Governor-General might have heard that six thousand of Ṭīpū's forces are still infesting the Carnatic, plundering and ravaging the district of Venkatagiri. Many English officers and soldiers as well as the writer's ryots are still prisoners with Ṭīpū. Lord Macartney by omitting the Nawab's name in the treaty with Ṭīpū and introducing the name of Carnatic Payanghat means to imply that certain parts of the Carnatic belong to the Company having been given them by Ṭīpū and that they do not belong to the Nawab. The restoration of those countries in consequence of any order from Europe would therefore be an infraction of the treaty and a violation of the English faith. Nothing can be more idle and absurd than this conduct of Lord Macartney especially when the Governor-General has solemnly promised the writer that he will always preserve his rights, his authority and his country inviolate and has pledged the faith of the Government of England as guarantee. Entirely relies on the support of the Governor-

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General for the settlement of his affairs. The grudge that Lord Macartney bears the Nawab and his family is already known to the Governor-General. Requests him therefore not to give credit to the reports that are made to him against the writer, without adequate proofs.

PS.—Has now learnt that the memorandum containing the proposals of peace which Appaji Ram, the *vakīl* of Ṭīpū, had delivered to Lord Macartney was made out in the Nawab's name as one of the contracting parties. But his lordship desires to conceal this fact and has ordered that it shall not be entered in the Company's records. (*OR 59 ; TR 22, pp 217-26, no 59 ; AR 4, p 201.*)

Aug. 16. **1258.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot. Has informed the Governor-General how the regiments of his cavalry had rebelled when Lord Macartney forcibly removed them from the Nawab's service. These men had rendered invaluable service during the late war in protecting the camp followers and the baggages of the fighting forces. They accordingly looked forward to rewards and promotions but received deaths and inhuman treatment instead. Two of them were blown away by the gun by order of Lord Macartney and twelve or thirteen others were directed to be similarly dealt with in the different districts of the Nawab's dominion. These latter would have shared the fate of their comrades but for the timely intervention of General Burgoyne and others who protested against such wanton cruelty. Lord Macartney at first decided to maintain six regiments of 500 men each but this resolution was never carried out. His lordship next ordered that the Nawab could retain one regiment only in his service and consequently disbanded three of his regiments. The disbanded men were then directed to enrol themselves in the Company's service and form two regiments of 500 men each. Upon their refusing to enlist they were taken prisoners and were told that unless they joined the Company's service they would be punished as mutineers. This fiat came as a surprise to them as it was contrary to military law according to which the disbanded men were not subjected to any military discipline. Says that although the writer's son commands his troops yet neither he nor any one else is empowered to raise or keep even a single armed retinue in the Carnatic without an authority from the Nawab. The appointment and dismissal of the sepoys are controlled directly by the writer. Lord Macartney forcibly wrested from the Nawab his loyal and faithful adherents who had been attached to him for two generations. His lordship not being satisfied with the revenues of his territory divested the Nawab of his entire authority. Considers the Governor-General his sincere friend and well-wisher and therefore lays before him and the Supreme Council his complaints and hopes that the addressee who possesses controlling power over the other presidencies in India will exercise his authority in punishing those who are found guilty of breaking the ties of friendship subsisting between the English nation and their allies in India. Requests him to direct Lord Macartney to restore to the writer his cavalry which he wrested from him, quite contrary to the repeated assurances of the Governor-General, Sir Eyre Coote and the Council

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that they should be returned as soon as peace was established in India. The revenue collected from the Carnatic by Lord Macartney during the last three years amounts to thirty *lākhs* of pagodas. Besides this sum a considerable amount of money has been misappropriated by the collectors and the agents appointed by the Company. The writer will furnish, if necessary, a detailed account of the sums embezzled by them as soon as he is put in possession of his territories. The expenses of war shall in future be adjusted by the Governor-General between the Nawab and the Madras Government. Requests him therefore to carry to his credit the balance that may arise after the adjustment. Requests him further to depute two of his agents in order to settle the business properly because, if the matter is left in the hands of Lord Macartney, he will lose no chance of putting every obstacle in the way. The sixth part of the revenue which his lordship himself had allotted to the writer for his maintenance was never paid to him in full. The writer and his dependants are all labouring under great hardship. Has already informed the Governor-General of the considerable amount of debt the writer has incurred in consequence of his distress. (*OR 60; TR 22, pp 226-35, no 60; AR 4, p 202.*)

Aug. 16. **1259.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter intimating that Mr James Anderson arrived there and represented all the particulars to him and assuring that all affairs will be satisfactorily settled. Says that as the sincerity of the addressee is beyond all doubt it is believed that by his exertions everything will be done to the Governor-General's entire satisfaction. (*CI 14, p 142, no 308; TI 30, pp 114-16, no 51; AI 4, p 216.*)

Aug. 17. **1260.** To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter stating the particulars of his distress caused through the reduction made in his *jāgīr* by Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that his situation is fully known to the Governor-General but he thinks that the Khān is not unaware of the difficulties and heavy expenses of the Nawab. The Khān is also acquainted with the curtailments made in the allowances of the Nawab's mother, grandmother, uncle and other brothers and dependants. The Governor-General is therefore unable to intercede for him in this respect. In view of the deduction made in the grants of his other brothers and relations the Khān should have no reason to be dissatisfied with the small cut made in his stipend. (*CI 14, pp 142-3, no 309; TI 30, pp 116-17, no 52; AI 4, p 216.*)

Aug. 17. **1261.** *Dastak* granted to Muḥammad Subḥān Munshī, an agent of Jalālu'd-Daulah Mr Scott, for carrying three boats with passengers and baggages. (*CI 14, p 143, no 310.*)

Aug. 18. **1262.** To Vithal Rao Sivaji. Complimentary reply to his letter referring him for particulars to Mr James Anderson. (*CI 14, p 143, no 311; TI 29, p 43, no 129; AI 4, p 236.*)

Aug. 20. **1263.** *Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot, to Mr Wheler.* Transmits copies of letters addressed to the Governor-General and Lord Macartney. Says that a perusal of these letters will give him an idea

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of how his lordship ill-treats the Nawab and how he flouted the addressee's order and concluded peace with Ṭīpū. Relies entirely on his support and requests him to free the writer from the clutches of Lord Macartney. His lordship has despatched Mr Staunton to Europe on board a French frigate with complaints against both the writer and the Governor-General. Mr Staunton, the writer anticipates, will represent them in person to the gentlemen in England. (*OR 61 ; TR 22, pp 250-1, no 62 ; AR 4, p 202.*)

Aug. 20. **1264.** From Muḥammad Beg Khān. Has not heard from the Governor-General for a long time. Is anxiously waiting to hear from him. Refers him to the letters of Major Browne for further particulars. (*OR 62 ; AR 4, p 226, no 84.*)

Aug. 20. **1265.** From Najaf Khān's sister. Informs him that in consultation with Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah it has been decided that the *jāgīr* of Najafabad be made over to her men and that out of its revenue a sum of Rs 15,000 annually be paid to the English gentlemen through her agent in order to liquidate the debt of the estate. She has accordingly deputed Mirzā Banda 'Alī Khān to Najafabad with necessary instructions to give effect to this arrangement. Requests the Governor-General to give due consideration to anything that the Mirzā may represent. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*OR 63 ; AR 4, p 226, no 85.*)

Aug. 20. **1266.** From Shahāmat 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter. Has heard much of his benevolence, generosity and of his kind and charitable disposition. It only befits a man of his position and rank to possess such fine qualities of head and heart. Says that he is at present labouring under manifold difficulties and is finding it very hard to preserve and maintain the name and honour of his worthy ancestors and the dignity of his house. Requests the Governor-General to come to his rescue at this critical juncture. Saiyid Badru'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān will represent to the Governor-General the writer's present distresses in detail. (*OR 64 ; AR 4, p 231, no 86.*)

Aug. 20. **1267.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Arcot. Has already informed him of Ṭīpū's desire to include the Nawab's name in his treaty with the English and of Lord Macartney's refusal to do so. Has now learnt that his lordship has defied even the Governor-General's orders to insert the Nawab's name in the treaty with Ṭīpū. Lord Macartney has written to Ṭīpū that he has given the necessary orders for the cession of Dindigul to him and that he should issue similar orders for the relinquishment of Ambur and Sadguda to his lordship. In view of Lord Macartney's insubordination it is but proper for the Governor-General now to exercise the supreme authority vested in him by the Company and to enforce his submission to it. Is afraid that such unjust treatment as has been meted out to the Nawab will create mistrust in the minds of those princes of Hindustan who repose implicit confidence in the engagements and promises of the English. Encloses for the Governor-General's perusal a copy of the letter written by the Nawab to Lord Macartney dated July 24.

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Nawab Muḥammad 'Alī Khān to Lord Macartney. The injuries and humiliations to which the Nawab is subjected by his lordship have exceeded all limits and have now become intolerable. His lordship passed arbitrary orders regarding the Nawab's cavalry which served the Company in the war. He first coerced them to transfer their services to the Company. Next he discharged them prohibiting the men to enter the service of Amīrul-Umarā, the Nawab's son, on pain of being treated as mutineers. It is obvious that this order was intended simply to injure and humiliate the Nawab, who alone, as his lordship knew, was entitled to retain armed men in his service and who alone could exercise that authority in the whole of the Carnatic. Are these orders in regard to the cavalry in any way connected with the administration of the revenues to which alone, as his lordship said in his letter of 12 March last, he would strictly confine himself? In the same letter his lordship added that he had neither exercised any sovereignty nor claimed any authority but that he had been working only to give effect to the assignments made by the Nawab. By means of his uncalled for fiats his lordship is causing injury and humiliation to the Nawab and by misrepresentation of facts he is trying to hoodwink the Company and the public at large. Is afraid that his lordship will not be able to keep the Company and the people in the dark any longer and that the time is not far when the true state of affairs will be brought to light and he will be fully exposed. All his activities are directed to deprive the Nawab of his country and of his rights and privileges. Actuated by the same motive his lordship excluded the Nawab's name from his treaty with Ṭīpū although it principally concerned the Nawab's country, the Carnatic. He told Mons. Bussy that the Company possessed the sovereignty of the Carnatic and accordingly all negotiations relating to it should be made with them. Again, he disbanded the Nawab's cavalry, put to death a number of his subjects without his knowledge, issued orders to them in the manner of a dictator, seized the person of Shaikh Imām, one of the Nawab's servants, and kept him in confinement till he vowed not to re-enter the Nawab's service. All these acts of his lordship are contrary to the treaties in which the Nawab's rights have been protected and guaranteed by the King of England, the Company and the English nation. His lordship confined some of the Nawab's servants on the ground that they participated in the mutiny of the cavalry while in fact he himself retained many such rebels in his own service. The mutineers were the Nawab's subjects, they were paid from his revenue and if they were guilty of any crime the Nawab as their sovereign had the right of punishing or pardoning them. His lordship was not justified in usurping this right of the Nawab nor in transferring the Nawab's men to the Company's service. Will represent these facts to the Governor-General and request him to redress his grievances. (*TR 22, pp 235-50, no 61; AR 4, p 201.*)

Aug. 22. **1268.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter saying that a son was born to Bala Bai and that he would set out for Delhi on 2 *Shawwāl* and having reached there will employ himself in the business entrusted

to him by the Governor-General. Says in reply that he prays to the Almighty for the prosperity of the new-born child. Relying on the addressee's friendship and promise and believing that through his exertions the affairs will be properly settled has committed the same to him. Will proceed from Lucknow to Benares on 11 *Shawwāl* and await there the addressee's letter concerning the progress made in the said affairs. (*CI 14, p 144, no 312 ; TI 30, pp 117-18, no 53 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

Aug. 23. **1269.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Commends Babu Rao Gobind, Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān's *vakīl*, to the Governor-General's favour. Requests him to take personal interest in the affairs of the Nawab. (*OR 65 ; AR 4, p 228, no 87.*)

Aug. 23. **1270.** To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter. Says in reply that on his arrival at Lucknow he saw for himself the heavy expenses and the distressed state of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's government. It is therefore not desirable to trouble the Nawab in the affairs of the Khān. Hopes the latter will not press this matter upon the Governor-General any more. (*CI 14, pp 144-5, no 313 ; TI 29, pp 43-4, no 130 ; AI 4, p 251.*)

Aug. 24. **1271.** To Ray Nanda Kumar, *Dīwān* of the Raja of Burdwan, Nawab Muḥammad Beg Khān Hamdānī and Raja Sarnet Singh. Complimentary replies to their letters. (*CI 14, pp 145-6, nos 314-16 ; TI 29, p 44, nos 131-2 ; AI 4, pp 244, 248.*)

Aug. 24. **1272.** To Raja Tej Chand of Burdwan. Intimates that the Governor-General will leave Lucknow on August 30 and soon return to Bengal. (*CI 14, p 146, no 317 ; TI 29, p 44, no 133 ; AI 4, p 236.*)

Aug. 24. **1273.** To Raja Kaman Singh. Complimentary reply to his letter expressing joy at the Governor-General's arrival at Lucknow. (*CI 14, p 146, no 318 ; TI 29, p 44, no 134 ; AI 4, p 237.*)

Aug. 25. **1274.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Offers thanks to the Governor-General for his unstinted efforts to restore him to his former authority in consequence of which a general feeling of security now prevails throughout his dominions. Says that the Nawab's *'āmils*, in the discharge of their duties, were subjected to various kinds of humiliations by the English gentlemen and now that the quinquennial settlement has been effected they are reluctant to take up their duties till a satisfactory assurance is given to them for the security of their tenure in future. Encloses for the Governor-General's perusal a copy of the *'āmils'* representations and requests him to communicate his views so that a reply may accordingly be given to them. Will liquidate his debt to the Company agreeably to the manner suggested by the Governor-General. Requests him to see that in no way the Nawab's authority is interfered with in future otherwise, he is afraid, the *'āmils* would cease to work and the whole plan would be frustrated.

Almās 'Alī Khān and other 'āmils to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. They were formerly subjected to various kinds of ill-treatment by the English gentlemen in the performance of their work. All sorts of fictitious

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allegations were levelled against them so much so that they always remained in constant dread of losing their honour or lives. The Nawab having been bereft of his authority they had determined to retire from service and thereby save their honour. But since through the efforts of the Governor-General the Nawab has now been restored to his authority they are willing to continue in service and work the new settlement devised by the Governor-General on condition that adequate safeguards are made for the preservation of their honour and dignity. (*TR 22, pp 251-7, no 63 ; AR 4, p 210.*)

Aug. 25. **1275.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. 1. An account of the receipts and disbursements made by Mr John Bristow as Resident of Lucknow from 1 *Zu'lq'adah* 1196 to 8 *Rabī'* I 1198 A.H. [9 Oct. 1782 to 31 Jan. 1784].

	Rs	A.	P.
Total amount received	11,41,729	15	0
Total amount disbursed	10,82,641	15	9
Balance .	59,087	15	3

This balance is also expended and the detailed account will be submitted to the Nawab later.

2. *The Nawab's remarks on the above account.* A sum of Rs 4,50,542-2-8½ is outstanding from Mr Bristow as shown below.

	Rs	A.	P.
Unauthorised expenditure by Mr Bristow in repairing and building barracks, etc.	23,021	0	0
Excess paid by Mr Bristow to the Residency charges	1,78,530	4	1
Excess amount deducted as *bajta* . . .	1,74,933	9	1
Difference between the accounts of the Nawab and Mr Bristow regarding collections from Khairagarh	13,527	12	3½
Balance unaccounted for in the account received from Mr Bristow	59,087	15	3
Deficiency of balance said to be left with Mansaram	1,441	10	0
Total amount claimed by the Nawab . .	4,50,542	2	8½

(*TR 22, pp 257-82, no 64 ; AR 4, p 210.*)

Aug. 25. **1276.** To Beniram Pandit. Has learnt from Bishambhar Pandit that the addressee is still brooding over his misfortune. Says that he must not lose the peace of his mind but that he must resign himself to the will of God. The Governor-General on his return journey will shortly see him at Benares. (*CI 14, pp 147-8, no 319.*)

Aug. 25. **1277.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad. Acknowledges the receipt of his two letters, accompanying a box containing pictures and books through his *vakīl*, Munshī Liladhar. Has learnt particulars from the verbal representations of his *vakīl*. (*CI 14, p 148, no 320.*)

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Aug. 25. **1278.** To Khiradmand Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, p 148, no 321.*)

Aug. 25. **1279.** To the sister of Mirzā Najaf Khān. Has received her letter through Mirzā Banda 'Alī on the subject of her *jāgīr*. The case is this. The *'āmil*, who was appointed by her to manage her *jāgīr*, neglected to pay the dues of certain English gentlemen who consequently took possession of the entire *jāgīr*. They refuse to give it back unless their dues have all been paid up. Says that it is not in the power of the Governor-General to do anything in the matter until the debt has been cleared. (*CI 14, p 149, no 322 ; TI 29, pp 44-5, no 135 ; AI 4, p 245.*)

Aug. 25. **1280.** To Ray Jagat Narayan Mittar. Complimentary. (*CI 14, p 149, no 323.*)

Aug. 26. **1281.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter together with a copy of a petition submitted to the Nawab by all his *'āmils*. The Nawab intimates that by the establishment of his authority the affairs of his government have been fully restored to order and the people and the *'āmils* are so satisfied that the revenues are regularly paid to him. He further adds that as a five-year plan has been introduced for the better regulation of the country and settlement of affairs, the *'āmils* demand assurances from the Nawab for a complete safeguard of their interests so that under his authority alone and without any interference from the English they can employ themselves in managing the affairs of his country and improve upon its revenues. Says in reply that the Governor-General regards the welfare of the Nawab and the payment of the Company's debt above everything else and desires that the debt should be paid according to the agreement and *qisṭbandī* made by him. The Nawab is asked to set his mind at ease and to give assurances to his *'āmils* that so long as the Company's money is paid according to the stipulated engagements no change shall take place either in the aforesaid plan and settlement or in the Nawab's authority. (*CI 14, pp 149-50, no 324 ; TI 30, pp 119-21, no 54 ; AI 4, p 217.*)

Aug. 27. **1282.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Recommends that Dr Blaine may be appointed his physician in the place of Dr Thomas who is going to England for a change of climate. (*CI 14, p 150, no 325 ; TI 29, p 45, no 136 ; AI 4, p 249.*)

Aug. 29. **1283.** From the King. Has learnt that the Governor-General intends to proceed to Calcutta. Says that he must not set out without first sending back Mirzā Muḥammad Jawān Bakht Jahāndār Shah safely to the royal presence. Asks him therefore to send the Mirzā to Delhi before the Governor-General returns to Calcutta. (*OR 66 ; TR 22, pp 282-3, no 65 ; AR 4, p 204.*)

Aug. 29. **1284.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān and Nawab Sālār Jang. Complimentary replies to their letters. (*CI 14, pp 150-1, nos 326-7 ; TI 29, pp 45-6, nos 137-8 ; AI 4, pp 240, 248.*)

Aug. 30. **1285.** To the King. Has received his *shuqqa* expressing dissatisfaction at the resolution of the Governor-General to return to Calcutta

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without first sending the Prince back to Delhi especially when at his request the royal order relating to the concerns of the Prince has been despatched to the latter through Major Browne and desiring the Governor-General first to send the Prince to His Majesty and then proceed to Calcutta. Says in reply that after waiting long enough at Lucknow in expectation of the settlement of the Prince's affairs he had to leave for Benares in order to attend to some urgent business there and the Prince also accompanied him. At the time of his departure from Lucknow he received a *shuqqa* saying that Major Browne had been despatched to him with necessary orders relating to the Prince. Says that the Prince is awaiting the commands of His Majesty at Benares and immediately on receiving the same he will set out for Delhi. (*CI 14, pp 150-1, no 328 ; TI 30, pp 121-3, no 55 ; AI 4, p 215.*)

Aug. 31. **1286.** From Afrāsiāb Khān. Has received his letter. Says that Major Browne reached ' here ' safe and sound and informed him of all that the Governor-General and Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah had communicated to him. In accordance with the direction of the Major the Khān drew up a draft treaty and sent it to the addressee for approval. Hopes that the Governor-General will execute and despatch a treaty, as soon as possible, agreeably to the draft, under his own seal and that of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Although considering the sincere friendship subsisting between the writer and the Governor-General no treaty was at all necessary yet the conclusion of such a one has now become indispensable in order to make their friendship publicly known and to silence the mischievous persons from spreading false reports. The Governor-General might have learnt from the letter of the Major about the decision that has been arrived at between the writer and the Major regarding the loan of the [English] battalions when requisitioned and their monthly expenses while employed on His Majesty's service. Hopes that the Governor-General will agree to the terms settled by them. Agreeably to the addressee's desire the Khān fully represented to His Majesty all about the Prince [Jahāndār Shah] in the presence of the Major. The greatest desire of His Majesty is that the Prince might be sent back to him. Advises him therefore to use his endeavours in persuading the Prince to return to Delhi and thereby earn the goodwill and favour of His Majesty. The Governor-General may assure the Prince of the whole-hearted support of the writer. (*OR 67 ; TR 22, pp 290-4, no 68 ; AR 4, p 202.*)

Aug. 31. **1287.** From the King. Has received his *'arẓī* professing his loyalty, adherence and devotion to the royal cause. Commands him to send the Prince, Jahāndār Shah, to the Presence and direct Major Browne to deliver the treaty [proposed between His Majesty and the Governor-General] to Afrāsiāb Khan without further delay. (*TR 22, pp 284-6, no 66 ; AR 4, p 204.*)

Aug. 31. **1288.** From the King. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 22, pp 286-90, no 67 ; AR 4, p 204.*)

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Sep. 4. **1289.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has now arrived at Dudhigarh from where, after a stay of two days, when all his men, who are left behind, have assembled, he will move on. (*CI 14, pp 151-2, no 329; TI 29, p 46, no 139; AI 4, p 249.*)

Sep. 4. **1290.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that at the Lauwa Nullah one of his servants was drowned and two or three were found missing while most of them lost their baggages. Raja Jhau Lal gave him much help at the said Nullah. Is greatly pleased with him and recommends him to the Nawab's favour.

PS.—Acknowledges the receipt of his letter enquiring after the Governor-General's health and how he crossed the Lauwa Nullah and whether he halted on the bank of the Ganges. (*CI 14, pp 152-3, no 330; TI 29, p 46, no 140; AI 4, p 249.*)

Sep. 4. **1291.** To Nawab Sālār Jang. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 14, p 153, no 331; TI 29, p 46, no 141; AI 4, p 248.*)

Sep. 4. **1292.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Says that Imtiāzu'd-Daulah Col. Polier Bahadur Arsalān Jang intends to visit Gaumukh, the source of the Ganges, in order to explore the wonders of the hills, plains and the jungles situated in and around that place. Requests him therefore to provide the said gentleman with a *parwāna* for a safe journey through his own territory and obtain the same from the other Rajas of that quarter and thus afford him every assistance in the accomplishment of his object. (*CI 14, pp 153-4, no 332; TI 29, p 46, no 142; AI 4, p 238.*)

Sep. 4. **1293.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Commends Raja Jhau Lal to his favour. (*CI 14, p 154, no 333; TI 29, p 46, no 143; AI 4, p 240.*)

Sep. 5. **1294.** To Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, *'Āmil* of Shahabad. Has received his *'arẓī* advising the remittance of government revenue for *Baisākh* to *Asāṛh* and stating that he would send the balance of the year shortly. Says that he is much satisfied with the efficient management of the Khān and hopes that he will employ himself in improving the resources of the country and will pay the revenues regularly. (*CI 14, p 154, no 334.*)

Sep. 5. **1295.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Left Dudhigarh at noon 'today' and will reach Benares in three or four days. Ḥasan Riẓā Khān is going back to the Nawab. (*CI 14, p 154, no 335; TI 29, p 47, no 144; AI 4, p 249.*)

Sep. 8. **1296.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has already informed the Nawab that [at the Lauwą Nullah] one of the Governor-General's men was drowned while many lost their baggages. Arriving at Dudhigarh he passed two nights there so that all his men, who were left behind, might assemble. When he left this place it so happened that his budgerow met with a strong gale and its body and roof were shattered to pieces. He and the other two gentlemen with him then got into another boat and taking leave of the Prince who was ahead of them in a separate boat they hurriedly set off. On 6 September he entered the fort of Chunar

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and spent the night there. In the fort he received letters which had arrived from Europe four months ago. They contained some good news[1] tending to enhance the prosperity of the Nawab's affairs and the reputation of the Governor-General. Has written full particulars to Major Palmer who will make them known to the Nawab. (*CI 14, pp 155-6, no 336 ; TI 29, p 47, no 145 ; AI 4, p 249.*)

Sep. 9. **1297.** *Mr Wheler to Khān Jahān Khān.* Encloses copies of the papers received from the Commissioners of the Customs and calls for his explanation to the charge preferred against him. (*TI 29, p 47, no A 146 ; AI 4, p 242.*)

Sep. 11. **1298.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Intimates that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah has consented to the grant of an increment of Rs 1,000 a month to the allowance of Raja Gobind Ram with effect from 1192 *Faṣlī*= Sep. 1784. (*TR 22, pp 304-5, no 70 ; AR 4, p 203.*)

Sep. 11. **1299.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Is grateful for the message of encouragement received through Major Palmer asking him to carry on his duties fearlessly under the guidance of the Nawab [Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Says that the Governor-General is thoroughly acquainted with all affairs 'here' [Lucknow] having himself witnessed them while on a visit to this country. Regards it his bounden duty to faithfully carry out the orders of the Nawab and to do whatever appears to him advantageous to his government. During the addressee's stay at Lucknow he had represented to him and the Nawab everything in detail. It was under the orders of the Nawab that the country was entrusted to the *'āmilṣ* of credit who were also persons of rank and members of good families. Some of the Nawab's orderlies also applied for employment in the *maḥāls* but the writer explained to the Nawab that the petitioners were all self-interested persons and their employment in the *maḥāls* would not be advantageous to the country. Prays to God for the success of the plan settled by the addressee which is calculated to bring prosperity to the country and contentment to his subjects. Professes his adherence, submission and loyalty to the Nawab and the Company alike. Refers him to the letters of Major Palmer for further particulars. (*OR 68 ; TR 22, pp 300-04, no 69 ; AR 4, p 203.*)

Sep. 11. **1300.** To Rajaram Pandit. Requests him to let Col. Pearse's detachment pass through Cuttack and to assist the troops with the supply of provisions. (*TI 29, p 47, no B146 ; AI 4, p 246.*)

Sep. 13. **1301.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is unable to express in words the fine qualities of head and heart with which the Governor-General is endowed. Says that since the addressee left him he finds no pleasure in anything whatever. Has lost his appetite and sleep through the pangs

[1] The reference is to the news of the downfall of his foes, the dissolution of the Parliament and the defeat of the Coalition party at the elections in England. The new ministers were reported to be favourable to Hastings. The Lord Chancellor was said to be considering to confer a peerage on him and Pitt had declared him a very great and wonderful man. Forrest : *Administration of Warren Hastings*, p 307.

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of his separation. Is constantly praying to God that the Governor-General may pass safely through his journey and reach his destination safe and sound. Requests him to write about his health and welfare from every stage where he may make a halt in the course of his journey. (*OR 69 ; AR 4, p 229, no 88.*)

Sep. 13. **1302.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 70 ; AR 4, p 229, no 89.*)

Sep. 13. **1303.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letter intimating that he had accorded permission to the English doctor to attend on the Nawab. (*OR 71 ; AR 4, p 230, no 90.*)

Sep. 13. **1304.** To the King. Has received His Majesty's *shuqqa*. As he was making his journey by water he could not send a reply earlier. Has already informed His Majesty of the Prince's arrival at Benares. He is staying there and his next move depends on the commands of His Majesty. Other particulars will be found in the letter of the Prince addressed to Nawab Amīru'l-Umarā Afrāsiāb Khān. (*CI 14, p 156, no 337 ; TI 30, pp 123-5, no 56 ; AI 4, p 215.*)

Sep. 13. **1305.** To Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān. Has received from Major Browne a letter accompanying a copy of an engagement concluded between the Khān and the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. For further particulars refers him to the letters of the Prince to him and to those of the Governor-General to the Major. (*CI 14, p 156, no 338.; TI 30, pp 125-6, no 57 ; AI 4, p 213.*)

Sep. 13. **1306.** To the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. For two days he anxiously awaited the arrival of the Prince [at Benares]. When he did not turn up the Governor-General thought that the delay might have been caused by some accident of the same nature as his own boat had met with [in the Lauwa Nullah]. Is therefore sending Mr Scott, a brother of Mufākhiru'l-Mulk Jalālu'd-Daulah Capt. Scott Bahadur Dilāwar Jang, to the Prince with a pinnace which will be made over to him should he need the use of it. Besides, Mr Scott will thoroughly explain to him the route to Benares by water. (*CI 14, pp 157-8, no 340 ; TI 29, p 48, no 148 ; AI 4, p 245.*)

Sep. 13. **1307.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Informs them that the Governor-General has arrived at Benares 'to-day'. (*CI 14, pp 157-8, nos 339, 341 ; TI 29, pp 47-8, nos 147, 149 ; AI 4, pp 240, 249.*)

Sep. 14. **1308.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter intimating that he has reached Dudhigarh where he intends to halt for a couple of days so that his men, who are left behind, may join him and that he will then cross the Lauwa Nullah and proceed onward. Is ever praying to God that the Governor-General may have an enjoyable journey and reach his destination safely. Requests him to write about his health from all those places where he breaks his journey. (*OR 72 ; AR 4, p 230, no 91.*)

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Sep. 14. **1309.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*OR 73; AR 4, p 230, no 92.*)

Sep 14. **1310.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Two complimentary replies to his letters. (*CI 14, pp 158-9, nos 342-3; TI 29, p 48, no 150; AI 4, p 249.*)

Sep. 14. **1311.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Thanks the Nawab for his appointing Dr Blaine in the place of Dr Thomas who is proceeding to Europe for a change of climate. Is sending Dr Blaine to the Nawab and commends him to his favour. (*CI 14, pp 159-60, no 344; TI 29, p 48, no 151; AI 4, p 250.*)

Sep. 14. **1312.** To Nawab Sālār Jang. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 14, p 160, no 345; TI 29, p 48, no 152; AI 4, p 248.*)

Sep. 14. **1313.** To Sarfarazu'd-Daulah [Ḥasan Riẓā Khān]. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating that on his arrival at Lucknow he first delivered the Governor-General's letter to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and then met Ḥaidar Beg Khān and Major William Palmer and conveyed to them the messages which were entrusted to him. (*CI 14, pp 160-1, no 346; TI 29, p 48, no 153; AI 4, p 240.*)

Sep. 14. **1314.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has lately received many complaints about the *baṭṭa* of the rupees paid by the Vazir to the Company for the English troops kept in his service. Reminds him that he had promised to give Mr Wombwell on account of the pay of the English brigade only sicca *sanawāts* of 23, 24, 25 and 26 *Julūs* minted at Lucknow. When it was enquired of him how he could secure such a large sum of the said siccas punctually every month he replied that he had made arrangements with the shroffs in order to exchange other siccas for those of Lucknow. Advises him to stick to his own plan as the least alteration in it will disturb the affairs. If payment is made in any other coin it will give rise to complaints and the accounts between the Vazir and the Company will not be adjusted every month but they may remain unadjusted for years. Has therefore ordered Mr Wombwell to receive only the Lucknow siccas of 23, 24, 25 and 26 *Julūs*. The Khān is now asked to see that no deviation is made from the plan already settled between the Vazir and the Company. (*CI 14, pp 161-2, no 347; TI 30, pp 126-8, no 58; AI 4, p 214.*)

Sep. 15. **1315.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Agreeably to the direction of the Governor-General he was marching towards his destination when the monsoon season broke making the rivulets unfordable and consequently the march had to be abandoned. Has just heard from Mr Anderson that the Governor-General proposes to visit Benares and that the Prince [Jahāndār Shah] is also preparing to accompany him. The writer alone is delayed on account of the rains but hopes to join them as soon as that season is over. Asks him therefore not to proceed beyond Benares for the present. (*OR 74; TR 22, pp 305-6, no 71; AR 4, p 209.*)

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Sep. 16. **1316.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter intimating his arrival at Chunar and saying that the budgerow on which he was travelling was caught in a gale and wrecked on the way and informing that he had received glad tidings of success from Europe. This last point was further explained to him by Major Palmer and he was overjoyed to hear it. Heartily congratulates him on the victory achieved by him. Wishes to celebrate the occasion with festivities and rejoicings. Requests therefore that the Governor-General should prolong his stay in the fort of Chunar so that the Nawab may join him there and together they may enjoy themselves. Should the Governor-General be not agreeable to staying at that place, requests that he may be allowed to send provisions and stores there for the celebrations. The Nawab's son is unable to write to the Governor-General as the signet of his name is not yet engraved. Requests the Governor-General therefore to send him a signet with suitable inscription engraved on it in order that he may write to him. (*OR 75 ; AR 4, p 230.*)

Sep. 16. **1317.** To Raja Puran Chand. Acknowledges the receipt of his *'arẓī* expressing regret that, in spite of his best efforts, he could not deliver the letters of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to the Governor-General as the latter hurried away to Benares without stopping at Allahabad. Hopes the Raja will occasionally write to him about his own welfare as well as that of the Nawab. (*CI 14, pp 162-3, no 348 ; TI 29, p 48, no 154 ; AI 4, p 246.*)

Sep. 16. **1318.** To Mihrbān Khān. Has received his letter intimating his intention to come to Lucknow and saying that he has made arrangements for establishing a friendship between the Governor-General and Afrāsiāb Khān. Says that he has given sufficient proof of his sincerity and the Governor-General highly appreciates it. Asks him to stay where he is and not to traverse all this distance only for the sake of an interview because the Governor-General has already left Lucknow and is now proceeding towards Bengal. (*CI 14, p 163, no 349 ; TI 29, p. 49, no 155 ; AI 4, p 244.*)

Sep. 16. **1319.** To Ghulām Aḥmad Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 14, pp 163-4, no 350 ; TI 29, p 49, no 156 ; AI 4, p 239.*)

Sep. 16. **1320.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓa Khān]. Acknowledges the receipt of his three letters intimating that the Khān had summoned Maulavī Aḥmad from Calcutta in order to appoint him to the office of *Qāẓiu'l Quẓāt* at Murshidabad and that at his bidding the *'amalas* of the *'Adalat* at Purnea had ceased to interfere in the affairs of Mirzā Taqī. Approves of the actions taken by him. (*CI 14, p 164, no 351 ; TI 29, p 49, no 157 ; AI 4, p 244.*)

Sep. 17. **1321.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter expressing his joy at the Governor-General's providential escape [at Lauwa Nullah] and at his receiving letters from Europe containing happy news and desiring to proceed to Chunar in order to celebrate a thanksgiving. Says that as he is leaving Chunar shortly he regrets his inability to meet

the Nawab and requests him not to set out for that place. Thanks him for his good wishes. (*CI 14, pp 165-6, no 352 ; TI 29, p 49, no 158 ; AI 4, p 250.*)

Sep. 17. **1322.** To Nāẓir Manzūr 'Alī Khān, Sarfarāzu'd-Daulah [Ḥasan Riẓā Khān], Nawab Sālār Jang and Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary replies to their letters. (*CI 14, pp 166-7, nos 353-7 ; TI 29, pp 49-50, nos 159-62 ; AI 4, pp 240-50.*)

Sep. 17. **1323.** To Maharaja Pratap Singh of Jaipur. Has learnt from his letter as well as from the representations of his *vakīl*, Bal Kishan, that the Maharaja proposes to send him the presents of a pair of horses and a few pieces of woollen cloth. Requests him to put off their despatch till the Governor-General's return to Bengal. (*CI 14, p 168, no 358 ; TI 29, p 50, no 163 ; AI 4, p 245.*)

Sep. 17. **1324.** To Khiradmand Khān. Informs the Khān of his arrival at Benares. (*CI 14, pp 168-9, no 359 ; TI 29, p 50, no 164 ; AI 4, p 242.*)

Sep. 18. **1325.** From Adbhut Singh, son of Ranjit Mal [Raja of Bhatgaon]. Says that his agent, Bhajo Sahib Jagraj, had seen the Governor-General at Benares when the latter was pleased to give him encouragement and assurance of support. The writer accordingly united the chieftains in one confederacy and relying on the support of the Governor-General made war on the enemy. But without the aid of the Governor-General he cannot hope to succeed. Requests therefore that a reinforcement may be sent to him to enable him to drive away the tyrants from his country. Is willing to perform whatever may be required of him. Refers him to Bhajo Sahib for particulars. Is sending his son to pay his respects to the Governor-General. (*OR 76 ; AR 4, p 226.*)

Sep. 19. **1326.** To Raja Kalyan Singh, *Nāib Nāẓim* of Bihar. Has received his letter seeking an interview with the Governor-General [at Benares]. Says in reply that he need not take this trouble as the Governor-General will himself visit his place on his way back to Calcutta. (*CI 14, p 169, no 360 ; TI 29, p 50, no 165 ; AI 4, p 237.*)

Sep. 20. **1327.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*OR 77-81 ; AR 4, p 230.*)

Sep. 20. **1328.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, Ḥasan Riẓā Khān, Jagat Parkash and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Complimentary replies to their letters. (*CI 14, pp 169-71, nos 361-4 ; TI 29, pp 50-1, nos 166-8 ; AI 4, pp 240-1, 250.*)

Sep. 21. **1329.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and Nawab Sālār Jang. Complimentary replies to their letters. (*CI 14, pp 171-2, nos 365-7 ; TI 29, p 51, nos 169-70 ; AI 4, pp 248, 250.*)

Sep. 22. **1330.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Asks him to send as large a quantity of the best Bareilly rice as can be procured by him for the Prince. Will be glad if it is sent as a present from Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. (*CI 14, p 172, no 368.*)

Sep. 23. **1331.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Says that during the Prince's sojourn at Rampur the Khān promised to supply him with hunting

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birds of different species but they have not yet been sent. Requests him to procure as many such birds as possible and despatch them to the Prince without further delay. (*CI 14, p 173, no 369.*)

Sep. 23. **1332.** To Nawab Muḥammad Beg Khān and Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary replies to their letters. (*CI 14, pp 173-4, nos 370-1; TI 29, p 51, nos 171-2; AI 4, pp 244-50.*)

Sep. 25. **1333.** To Raja Kalyan Singh, *Nāib Nāẓim* of Bihar. Has received the Raja's letter reporting the death of his mother at Azimabad. Offers his most sincere condolence and asks him to go there and perform the funeral obsequies. Says that the Governor-General will shortly reach Azimabad and the Raja may see him there. (*CI 14, p 174, no 372; TI 29, p 51, no 173; AI 4, p 237.*)

Sep. 25. **1334.** To Maharaja Radha Nath, *Zamindār* of Dinajpur, and his *nāib*, Janki Ram Singh. Acknowledges their *'arẓīs* accompanying a *nazr* on the occasion of the *Punia* which was performed on 23 *Asāṛh* 1191 *Bengalī*=4 July 1784 A. D. and intimating that they are busy in collecting the revenues of the Company. Hopes that they will devote themselves heart and soul in the collection of the arrears. (*CI 14, pp 174-5, no 373.*)

Sep. 25. **1335.** To Vithal Rao Sivaji. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 14, pp 175-6, no 374; TI 29, p 51, no 174; AI 4, p 236.*)

Sep. 26. **1336.** To Nawab Āṣāfu'd-Daulah and Nawab Sālār Jang. Complimentary replies to their letters. (*CI 14, pp 176-7, nos 375-6; TI 29, pp 51-2, nos 175-6; AI 4, pp 248-50.*)

Sep. 26. **1337.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received his letter mentioning that the change in the coins in making payment to the English brigade was occasioned by the collections received from Almās 'Alī Khān but that in future the payment will be made every month, conformably to the *qists*, in the siccas of 23, 24, 25 and 26 *Julūs* minted at Lucknow according to the agreement. Says that the Governor-General is satisfied with his reply and hopes that he will act conformably to his engagements. (*CI 14, p 177, no 377; TI 30, pp 128-9, no 59; AI 4, p 214.*)

Sep. 27. **1338.** To Maharaja Surat Singh, Raja Jagannath, Maḥabbat Khān, son of Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, and Nawab Sālār Jang. Complimentary replies to their letters. (*CI 14, pp 177-9, nos 378-81; TI 29, pp 52-3, nos 177-80; AI 4, pp 244-8.*)

Sep. 27. **1339.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has recently learnt that a person by the name of Mirzā Ḥaidar 'Alī is arrived at Benares from Fyzabad and claims to be a son of the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Not knowing if the Mirzā had arrived there with the Nawab's consent the Governor-General did not pay much attention to him. Requests the Nawab to furnish him with full particulars relating to Mirzā Ḥaidar 'Alī and also to acquaint him with his own sentiments. At Benares the Mirzā is leading a hard life. (*CI 14, p 178, no 380; TI 29, p 52, no 179; AI 4, p 250.*)

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Sep. 28. **1340.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 14, p 179, no 382 ; TI 29, p 53, no 181 ; AI 4, p 250.*)

Sep. 28. **1341.** To Raja Rajballabh and Diwan Ganga Gobind Singh. Thanks them for their congratulatory letters and *nazrs* on the occasion of his receiving good news from Europe. (*CI 14, p 180, nos 383-4.*)

Sep. 28. **1342.** To Maharaja Udwant Chand. Has received his letter. Says that he is shortly leaving Benares and will meet the Maharaja [at Murshidabad]. (*CI 14, pp 180-1, no 385.*)

Sep. 28. **1343.** To 'Umdatu'n-Nisā Bahū Begam, widow of Nawab Sirāju'd-Daulah. Complimentary reply to her letter. (*CI 14, p 181, no 386 ; TI 29, p 53, no 182 ; AI 4, p 237.*)

Sep. 29. **1344.** *Dastak* granted to Shankar Bishunath and Puran, the inhabitants of Bombay and Surat respectively. They are accompanied by fifteen men and are taking with them fifteen *chaupālās*, seven *chhakṛās* and one bundle of luggage. (*CI 14, p 181, no 387.*)

Sep. 30. **1345.** From Mahindar Singh, Raja of Patiala. Complimentary. (*OR 82 ; AR 4, p 227, no 100.*)

Sep. 30. **1346.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has appointed Mr Scott to keep a roll of his troops attached to the English forces and hopes that the Governor-General will approve this arrangement. (*OR 83.*)

Sep. 30. **1347.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Encloses seven *'arzīs* and requests him to attend to them. (*CI 14, p 181, no 388 ; TI 29, p 53, no 183 ; AI 4, p 237.*)

Sep. 30. **1348.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and Nawab Sālār Jang. Complimentary replies to their letters. (*CI 14, pp 181-2, nos 389-91 ; TI 29, p 53, nos 184-5 ; AI 4, pp 248-50.*)

Sep. 30. **1349.** *Dastak* granted to Faqir Mohan Das Mahant, who is proceeding from Benares on a pilgrimage to Gaya in the company of fifteen *bairāgīs*. He has with him two *bahangīs* and one bundle of articles of domestic use. (*CI 14, p 182, no 392.*)

Sep. 30. **1350.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that at the Nawab's request orders have been issued to the Company's men at Patna to procure as many hawks as may be available there and send them to him after they have been thoroughly trained by the falconers. (*CI 14, p 183, no 393 ; TI 29, p 53, no 186 ; AI 4, p 250.*)

Sep. —. **1351.** From Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter and fully believes in the truth and sincerity of its contents. But submits that a reduction in 'his' allowance will not enable that *sarkār* [the Nawab Vazir] to tide over its difficulties while it will certainly inflict hardship on the writer. But since the Governor-General has concurred in this measure it is not the desire of the writer that he should now press for a reconsideration of this trifling affair. Is grateful for the hospitality shown to him by accommodating him in 'this' country and begs that with equal kindness he may now be permitted to go away to some other place where he may pass the rest of his days in quiet retirement. (*OR 84.*)

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Oct. 1. **1352.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 14, p 183, no 394 ; TI 29, p 54, no 187 ; AI 4, p 250.*)

Oct. 1. **1353.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Has just heard from Jalālu'd-Daulah Mufākhirul-Mulk Capt. Scott Bahadur Dilāwar Jang that a sepoy belonging to the Company's battalion having lost a suit against one Baijnath Puri entered into the *'Adālat* and created a disturbance there. The Khān is fully authorised to decide the cases which come up before him on their merits and it is believed that his decision in the above case must have been just and final. Is now sending a *chobdār* to arrest the said sepoy and exhorts the Khān to attend to his duties with perfect ease of mind. (*CI 14, p 184, no 395 ; TI 29, p 54, no 188 ; AI 4, p 237.*)

Oct. 1. **1354.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Has received his letter. Says that Mayaram, who was confined at Sikraul, is now sent to the Khān. Desires him to investigate his case and try to recover the stolen articles. (*CI 14, p 184, no 396 ; TI 29, p 54, no 189 ; AI 4, p 237.*)

Oct. 2. **1355.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and in accordance with his request proposes the title of *Sa'īdu'd-Daulah Khairu'l-Mamālik Istiqāmat Jang* for his son. Hopes the Nawab will approve it. (*CI 14, pp 184-5, no 397 ; TI 29, pp 54-5, no 190 ; AI 4, p 250.*)

Oct. 2. **1356.** To Almās 'Alī Khān. Thanks him for his letter of congratulation accompanying a *nazr* on the occasion of the Governor-General's receiving good news from Europe. (*CI 14, p 185, no 398 ; TI 29, p 55, no 191 ; AI 4, p 234.*)

Oct. 4. **1357.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Has received his letter seeking permission to remove the *chaukī* from the house of Dhundi Bhagat and enquiring whether Ghulām Murtaẓā and his two companions should be detained in the *'Adālat* at Benares or sent to Calcutta. Says that the men on the watch should be withdrawn from the house of Dhundi and that Ghulām Murtaẓā and others should be detained in the *'Adalat* at Benares till the Khān receives a *ṣūrathāl* from Calcutta. (*CI 14, pp 185-6, no 399 ; TI 29, p 55, no 192 ; AI 4, p 237.*)

Oct. 4. **1358.** To Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān. It appears from Abul Faẓl's work that the two Sanskrit books—the *Atharva Veda* and the *Harbans* —have been translated into Persian. Requests the Khān to obtain the Persian translations of these books and send them to the Governor-General. (*CI 14, p 186, no 400.*)

Oct. 5. **1359.** *Dastak* granted to Jagannath Pandit who is proceeding from Benares to Allahabad. (*CI 14, p 186, no 401.*)

Oct. 6. **1360.** To Mirzā Muḥammad Kāzim 'Alī Khān and Munnī Begam. Thanks them for their letters of congratulation accompanying *nazrs* on the occasion of the Governor-General's receiving good news from Europe. (*CI 14, pp 186-7, nos 402-3 ; TI 29, p 55, nos 193-4 ; AI 4, pp 237-43.*)

Oct. 6. **1361.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. The Nawab's *'arẓī* to the Prince was presented to the latter. He went through it and said that a reply

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would shortly be sent to the Nawab. (*CI 14, p 187, no 404; TI 29, p 56, no 195; AI 4, p 250.*)

Oct. 6. **1362.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 14, pp 187-8, no 405; TI 29, p 56, no 196; AI 4, p 238.*)

Oct. 6. **1363.** To Munshī Muje Lal. Has received his *'arẓī* intimating that the ryots who were much distressed by the oppressions of the former *nāẓims* are now happy under the newly-appointed officers and live in peace. The villages too appear more populous than before. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 14, p 188, no 406.*)

Oct. 6. **1364.** To Akbar 'Alī Khān. Has learnt that the Prince intends to go out for fishing in the tank belonging to Mr Scott. Desires the Khān to acquaint him with the time fixed for this purpose so that he may join the Prince at the appointed hour. (*CI 14, p 189, no 407.*)

Oct. 7. **1365.** From the King. To the same effect as no 1287 above. (*TR 22, pp 307-9, no 72; AR 4, p 204.*)

Oct. 7. **1366.** From Afrāsiāb Khān. Having learnt through Major Browne the aspirations of the Prince [Jahāndār Shah] he has exerted his influence fully with His Majesty in support of them. Is ever anxious to strengthen his friendship with the Governor-General and carry out the desires of the Prince. Has accordingly decided to relinquish the *parganas* of Rohtak and Singhana in favour of the Prince. The latter *pargana* is at present in the possession of Raja Pratap Singh of Jaipur but at the time of settlement the Khān will release it for the expenses of the Prince. His Majesty has declined to grant the request of the Prince to enter the Capital [Delhi] with a large force but has given him permission to come attended with four companies of sepoys. Requests him to send the Prince immediately to the Presence and direct Major Browne to make over to the Khān the treaty [contemplated between His Majesty and the Governor-General.]

Engagement between Jahāndār Shah and Afrāsiāb Khān. Since the offices of the *Amīrul-Umarā*, the *Mīr Bakhshī*, the *niābat* of *Vazārat* and the controller of the royal affairs have been conferred by His Majesty upon Afrāsiāb Khān the Prince will always patronise and support him. In everything which the Khān may plan for the benefit of the State and the regulation of the imperial concerns the Prince will lend his aid and support and will not in any way discard his advice and recommendations. Will never act in such a manner as to occasion disturbance or to harm the interests of the Khān. Will send replies to the *'arẓīs* that may be coming to him from different quarters in consultation with and with the approbation of the Khān. Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and the Governor-General being guarantees to this engagement the Prince affirms on oath that he, on his part, will not deviate an inch from it.

Engagement between Afrāsiāb Khān and Jahāndār Shah. In compliance with the request of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and the Governor-General orders have been issued from the Presence that in lieu of the *jāgīr* and salary hitherto enjoyed by the Prince a *maḥāl* equal to the

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former *jam'a* with an extra allowance of twenty thousand rupees be settled on the Prince. The Khān solemnly declares that he will put into the Prince's possession one *pargana* yielding a revenue of a *lākh* of rupees, a sum exceeding his former *jāgīr* and salary by forty thousand rupees, and that he will make no evasion or delay in the performance of his duties to the Prince whom he will always regard as his patron and supporter. The Khān has obtained the sanction of His Majesty permitting the Prince to enter the Capital [Delhi] accompanied by four companies of sepoys. The Nawab Vazir and the Governor-General being guarantees to this engagement the Khān solemnly affirms on oath that there shall occur no deviation or evasion on his part. (*TR 22, pp 309-18, no 73 ; AR 4, p 202.*)

Oct. 7. **1367.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Ghulām Murtaẓā having deposed that many effects of Raja Chait Singh were kept concealed in the house of Dhundi Bhagat deceased, the Governor-General had ordered the Khān to see if it was true. Has since learnt from other sources and also read in the *ṣūraṭḥāl* forwarded to him by the Khān that the deposition is absolutely false. Directs him to deliver the culprit to the officers of the *'Adālat* for investigation. If it is proved that the misrepresentation was due to some grudge against Dhundi Bhagat or any people of his family, he should be given such exemplary punishment as may be a warning to others against crimes of this nature. (*CI 14, p 189, no 408 ; TI 29, pp 56-7, no 197 ; AI 4, p 237.*)

Oct. 7. **1368.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. It is reported that Lala Harpat Ray, a servant of the Prince, has been robbed of all his effects at Lucknow. Requests him to direct his officers to trace out the thieves, recover from them the stolen articles and make them over to the Lala. (*CI 14, pp 189-90, no 409 ; TI 29, p 57, no 198 ; AI 4, p 240.*)

Oct. 9. **1369.** From the Raja of Narwar. Says that Madho Rao [Mahadaji] Sindhia has unjustly dispossessed him of all his *maḥāls*. His acts of violence and injustice have ruined the writer and have reduced him to a disgraceful position. Requests the Governor-General therefore to exercise his influence in getting back his *maḥāls* from the hands of the usurper. (*TR 22, pp 318-20, no 74 ; AR 4, p 206.*)

Oct. 9.[1] **1370.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, Ḥaidar Beg Khān, Nawab Sālār Jang and Mirzā Qāsim 'Alī Khān, son of Nawab Sālār Jang. Complimentary replies to their letters. (*CI 14, pp 190-3, nos 410, 417-19 ; TI 29, p 57, nos 199-202 ; AI 4, pp 237-50.*)

Oct. 9. **1371.** To Babu Ram Chanawan Singh. Acknowledges his *'arẓī* and grants his prayer for an interview with the Governor-General. (*CI 14, p 190, no 411.*)

Oct. 9. **1372.** *Dastak* granted to Hoshmand Khwājasarā, a servant of the Prince, who is proceeding to Shahjahanabad. (*CI 14, p 191, no 412.*)

[1] According to the volume of Copies Oct. 11 is the date of the letters addressed to the Nawab Vazir, Nawab Sālār Jang and Mirzā Qāsim 'Alī Khān.

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Oct. 9.[1] **1373.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Desires him to send for Ghulām Murtaẓā and listen to his defence. (*CI 14, p 197, no 431 ; TI 29, p 58, no 203 ; AI 4, p 237.*)

Oct. 9.[1] **1374.** To Raja Jhau Lal. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 14, p 197, no 432 ; TI 29, p 58, no 204 ; AI 4, p 241.*)

Oct. 10. **1375.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his present of shawl scarf which he sent through Mr Scott and thanks him for the same. (*CI 14, p 191, no 413.*)

Oct. 10. **1376.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Complimentary reply to his letter (*CI 14, pp 191-2, no 414.*)

Oct. 10. **1377.** *Dastak* granted to Shaikh Allah Yār who is proceeding from Benares to Lucknow. (*CI 14, p 192, no 415.*)

Oct. 11. **1378.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter enclosing an *arẓī* of Rana Chhatar Singh addressed to the Nawab. Says that the Rana has himself to thank for his present situation. If the Nawab gives him protection in this circumstance he will prove an additional burden on him. Again, the Rana's stay within the boundaries of the Nawab might also create fresh disorders in the country. The Rana may be told that his own actions are responsible for his present situation, and that he must bear it with fortitude, for contentment is the key to happiness. (*CI 14, p 192, no 416 ; TI 30, pp 129-30, no 60 ; AI 4, p 217.*)

Oct. 11. **1379.** To Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan. Acknowledges his *'arẓī* accompanying a *nazr*. (*CI 14, pp 193-4, no 420.*)

Oct. 11. **1380.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, Nawab Sālār Jang, Diwan Nanda Kumar Ray and Jagat Narayan Misar. Complimentary replies to their letters. (*CI 14, pp 194-5, nos 421-4.*)

Oct. 11. **1381.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. The Raja of Narwar solicits from the Governor-General a letter of recommendation to the addressee in order to gain his favour and attention. Says that when peace was settled between them, the Governor-General forgot to include the Raja's name in it but that his name was mentioned in Col. Muir's treaty. Requests him therefore to forgive the Raja for having failed to comply with the addressee's orders and take him under his protection. Hopes the addressee will favourably consider his recommendation. (*CI 14, pp 195-6, no 425 ; TI 30, p 131, no 61 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

Oct. 11. **1382.** To Suraj Narayan, *Qānūngo*, son of Lachhmi Narayan Ray, and Sri Narayan Mustaufi. Acknowledges their *'arẓīs* received through Balwak Ram Mustaufī and Parmeshar Majmū'adār and says that he will consider them when he meets the addressees [on his way back to Calcutta]. (*CI 14, p 196, nos 426-7.*)

Oct. 12. **1383.** To Raja Hari Singh of Narwar. Has received his letter and learnt more particulars through the representation of Mr Scott. Says

[1] Oct. 12 according to the volume of Copies.

that he has written to Mahadaji Sindhia and Mr James Anderson about the Raja's concerns and desires him to meet them. (*CI 14, p 196, no 428.*)

Oct. 12. **1384.** *Dastak* granted for a safe passage to the Company's four boats proceeding from Benares towards Buxar. (*CI 14, p 196, no 429.*)

Oct. 12. **1385.** *Dastak* granted to Mirzā 'Alī Naqī who is proceeding from Benares to Calcutta. (*CI 14, p 197, no 430.*)

Oct. 13. **1386.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has already written to the Nawab about collecting his battalions for the service of the Prince as also about the latter's intention of going to Farrukhabad and hopes that Major Palmer will have also represented the facts to him. Says that the Prince now wishes to go quickly to Bahraich for his pilgrimage to the shrine of Ḥaẓrat Sālār Ghāzī and from there to Lucknow in order to take the Nawab with him to Farrukhabad. Is unable to express in words the friendship and regard which the Prince has for the Nawab. In view of such friendly relations it is hoped that the Nawab will render every necessary assistance to the Prince. Refers him to Major Palmer for other particulars. (*CI 14, pp 197-8, no 433; TI 29, pp 58-9, no 205; AI 4, p 250.*)

Oct. 13. **1387.** To Mirzā Ḥaidar 'Alī, son of Nawab Shujā'ud-Daulah. Encloses the Nawab Vazir's reply received by the Governor-General concerning the addressee and asks him to return it after perusal. Advises him to go to the Nawab Vazir with a letter which the Governor-General will write to him in the addressee's favour. The Nawab will certainly afford him protection and assistance. Desires him to communicate his own sentiments in this matter. (*CI 14, pp 198-9, no 434; TI 29, p 59, no 206; AI 4, p 251.*)

Oct. 13. **1388.** To Raja Kalyan Singh, *Nāib Nāẓim* of Bihar. Has received his letter through Munshī Jangi Lal and is glad to learn that he returned to Patna from Ghazipur. Has written a letter of recommendation for him to the Chief of Patna and given it to the Munshī. Will meet the Raja at Patna. (*CI 14, p 199, no 435; TI 29, p 59, no 207; AI 4, p 237.*)

Oct. 13. **1389.** To Munnī Begam. Acknowledges the receipt of her letter enquiring after the health of Mrs Hastings and sends her a complimentary reply. (*CI 14, p 200, no 436; TI 29, p 59, no 208; AI 4, p 243.*)

Oct. 14. **1390.** To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Acknowledges his letter seeking an interview with the Governor-General and asks him to defer it till his return from Chunar. (*CI 14, p 200, no 437; TI 29, p 60, no 209; AI 4, p 247.*)

Oct. 15. **1391.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has completed the settlement of the whole country agreeably to the plan already forwarded to the Governor-General. The unfinished settlement of Gorakhpur and Bansi has also reached completion. The total collection of the revenue will henceforth be deposited direct in the treasury and from there the disbursement will take place. The receipts from the *maḥāls* that are regular

in their payment will be utilised in the liquidation of the Vazir's debt to the Company while the expenses of his government will be met from the revenues of those *mahāls* that are irregular. The people in general are happy and contented. Is getting all possible help from Major Palmer who is always attentive and kind to him. Refers him to the letters of the Major for further particulars. (*OR 85 ; TR 22, pp 320-4, no 75 ; AR 4, p 203.*)

Oct. 17. **1392.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter recommending Mr Richard Johnson as a man of credit and character. Says that he has given the gentleman every attention due to him. (*TR 22, pp 324-5, no 76 ; AR 4, p 207.*)

Oct. 17. **1393.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that it is proposed to confer a title upon Achchhe Miān, the adopted son of Munnī Begam, who has now attained his majority. This will give satisfaction to the said Begam. Desires that he should confer the title himself personally. (*CI 15, p 1, no 1 ; TI 29, p 60, no 210 ; AI 4, p 243.*)

Oct. 17. **1394.** To Munnī Begam. Has received her letter requesting a title for Achchhe Miān through Naṣīr Muḥammad Khān. Says that he has proposed the title of *'Imādu'd-Daulah Sa'īdu'l-Mulk Qāim Jang* for him. Hopes that she will approve it. (*CI 15, p 1, no 2 ; TI 29, p 60, no 211 ; AI 4, p 243.*)

Oct. 17. **1395.** To Faiẓullah Khān. Has received his letter congratulating him on the good news he received from Europe about the happy settlement of his affairs there. (*CI 15, pp 1-2, no 3 ; TI 29, p 60, no 212 ; AI 4, p 238.*)

Oct 17. **1396.** *Dastaks* granted for the transport of four horses of the Governor-General despatched from Benares to Calcutta on two boats and another three horses sent by land. (*CI 15, p 2, no 4.*)

Oct. 18. **1397.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter stating that Mr Richard Johnson arrived at his court and delivered the Governor-General's message and that the Nawab will shortly send a reply through the said gentleman whose work has greatly impressed him. Awaits his reply, after receiving which he will communicate his views more fully. (*CI 15, p 2, no 5 ; TI 29, p 60, no 213 ; AI 4, p 245.*)

Oct. 18. **1398.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Thanks him for his congratulations upon the good news received from Europe. (*CI 15, p 3, no 6 ; TI 29, p 61, no 215 ; AI 4, p 245.*)

Oct. 18. **1399.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received his letter stating that the Vazir has consented to send the four new battalions raised at Fatehgarh to escort the Prince up to Farrukhabad, and that this arrangement will not entail any extra expenses upon the Vazir's government. Approves his suggestion to send the new battalions to Almās 'Alī Khān and Surat Singh and to call the four disciplined battalions under them to wait upon the Prince. He may act accordingly. Refers him for further particulars to Major Palmer. (*CI 15, p 4, no 7 ; TI 29, pp 60-61, no 214 ; AI 4, p 240.*)

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Oct. 18. **1400.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received his letter saying that the plans of settlement for the whole country have now been adjusted in every respect according to his wishes, and that the affairs of Gorakhpur, Bansi, etc., that were delayed for some time have since been settled according to the scheme of Taqī Beg Khān and Ismā'īl Beg Khān, and also stating that all the revenues collected have been deposited into the treasury. In order that the dues of the Company might be paid regularly, he has arranged that the receipts from those *maḥāls* that are regular in payment should be sent to the Company and the revenues of such *maḥāls* as are irregular in payment should be appropriated to the other expenses of the Nawab Vazir's government. Is much satisfied to learn that the ryots are now contented and that the Khān also is much pleased by the kind attention of Major Palmer. (*CI 15, pp 4-5, no 8 ; TI 30, pp 132-3, no 62 ; AI 4, p 214.*)

Oct. 19. **1401.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Has received his letter regarding the appointment of an officer to command the Prince's guards. Has already instructed Major Palmer on the subject and the said gentleman must have informed him of it. Hopes he will act accordingly. (*CI 15, p 5, no 9 ; TI 29, pp 61-62, no 216 ; AI 4, p 250.*)

Oct. 19. **1402.** To the Vazir. Refers him to Major Palmer for the information of certain confidential points that cannot be committed to writing. Says that it will afford the Governor-General great satisfaction if he should agree to them. (*CI 15, pp 5-6, no 10 ; TI 29, p 62, no 217 ; AI 4, p 250.*)

Oct. 19. **1403.** To the Vazir. Says that the Prince desires that a son of Faiẓullah Khān or a trustworthy agent on his part should accompany his retinue with a detachment of sepoys. Desires him to write to Faiẓullah Khān about it, if he thinks it proper. (*CI 15, p 6, no 11 ; TI 29, p 62, no 218 ; AI 4, p 250.*)

Oct. 19. **1404.** To the Vazir. Has received his congratulatory letter upon the good news of the safe arrival of Mrs Hastings at St Helena. Thanks him for this mark of his friendship. (*CI 15, p 6, no 12 ; TI 29, p 62, no 219 ; AI 4, p 250.*)

Oct. 19. **1405.** To the Vazir. Complimentary, acknowledging the receipt of his letters. (*CI 15, pp 6, 7, nos 13-15 ; TI 29, p 62, no 220 ; AI 4, p 250.*)

Oct. 19. **1406.** To Nawab Sālār Jang. Complimentary reply. (*CI 15, p 8, no 16 ; TI 29, p 62, no 221 ; AI 4, p 248.*)

Oct. 19. **1407.** To Ḥasan Riẓa Khān. Has received his letter through his uncle, Āqā Muḥammad Naqī Khān, who arrived here on his way to Purnea. It afforded him great pleasure to meet him and he has given him a letter of introduction in English addressed to the Chief of Purnea. Assures him that the Āqā will receive due attention from the said Chief. (*CI 15, p 8, no 17 ; TI 29, pp 62-3, no 222 ; AI 4, p 241.*)

Oct. 19. **1408.** To Munshī Sadru'd-Dīn. Complimentary reply. (*CI 15, p 9, no 18.*)

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Oct. 19. **1409.** To Mīr Na'īm Khān. Complimentary reply. (*CI 15, p 9, no 19.*)

Oct. 19. **1410.** To Raja Sundar Singh. Has received his letter intimating that he has decorated some boats and sent them for the Governor-General through Faiẓullah Khān. Is delighted to see their excellent workmanship and tasteful design. Asks him to keep up correspondence. (*CI 15, p 9, no 20 ; TI 29, p 63, no 223 ; AI 4, p 247.*)

Oct. 19. **1411.** To Ẓābiṭah Khān. Informs him that the Prince is preparing to go to Delhi. Desires that he should show as much devotion and respect to him as he possibly can, such being the duty of every loyal subject. This will redound to his good name and credit. (*CI 15, p 10, no 21 ; TI 29, p 63, no 227 ; AI 4, p 251.*)

Oct. 19. **1412.** To Faiẓullah Khān. Says that the Prince has now made up his mind to march and asks him to send one of his trustworthy men or one of his sons with a detachment of sepoys to wait upon the Prince as guards, in case the Vazīr writes to him about it and he accepts it for the satisfaction of the Vazir and the Governor-General. (*CI 15, p 10, no 22 ; TI 29, p 63, no 224 ; AI 4, p 238.*)

Oct. 19[1]. **1413.** To Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah and Ḥasan Riẓa Khān. Informs them that Yār Muḥammad Khān has been sent to take charge of the Farāshkhāna of the Prince's camp. Commends him to their favour. (*CI 15, p 19, no 34 ; TI 29, p 63, no 225 ; AI 4, p 241.*)

Oct. 19[1]. **1414.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Informs him that Gopal Das Sahu, who has long been connected with the Çompany, has large sums outstanding to him from the inhabitants of Lucknow and other places in the Nawab Vazir's dominions. Requests him to use his good offices and assist him in the realization of his dues. (*CI 15, p 19, no 35 ; TI 29, p 63, no 226 ; AI 4, p 240.*)

Oct. 20. **1415.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Informs him that the sudden death of Mr Wheler who was left in charge of the Supreme Government has necessitated the immediate return of the Governor-General to Calcutta, and accordingly he is starting on the 22nd of this month by fast boats. Reminds him that before this letter he had sent the draft of a treaty between him and the Prince which Major Palmer must have presented to him. Asks him to go through it and suggest amendments, if any. Says that he wanted to write to him on many points which his sudden departure makes it impossible, but Major Palmer, who is the true representative of the Governor-General and is acquainted with his views, is present at his court and shall represent all those facts clearly to him. Says that previously he had intimated to him about the appointment of an officer for the command of the newly raised battalions which are to serve with the Prince. Is of opinion that an English officer should be appointed for commanding and disciplining the aforesaid battalions. Recommends Capt. Frith for the

[1] Oct. 21 according to the volume of Copies.

office and hopes that he will approve the proposal. Refers him for further particulars to Major Palmer. (*CI 15, pp 10-11, no 23; TI 30, pp 133-5, no 63; AI 4, p 217.*)

Oct. 20. **1416.** To Zābiṭah Khān. To the same effect as no 1411 above. (*CI 15, p 12, no 24.*)

Oct. 20. **1417.** To Faiẓullah Khān. To the same effect as no 1412 above. (*CI 15, p 12, no 25.*)

Oct. 20. **1418.** To Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Owing to the sudden death of Mr Wheler the Governor-General is leaving Benares on the 22nd of this month and shall make a short stay on the way in order to meet him. (*CI 15, p 12, no 26; TI 29, p 64, no 228; AI 4, p 243.*)

Oct. 20. **1419.** *Dastaks* granted, one for the family of 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān going from Murshidabad to Benares and the other for a boat carrying the Governor-General's clothes from Benares to Calcutta. (*CI 15, p 12, no 27.*)

Oct. 21. **1420.** To the King [Shah 'Ālam]. Is in receipt of his *shuqqa* saying that he had received the Governor-General's letter and learnt all the particulars from it as well as from the representations of Major Browne and Ṣalāhu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān and desiring that the Prince [Jahāndār Shah] should be immediately sent to the royal presence as, acting upon the advice of Afrāsiāb khān, His Majesty had already passed orders on the subject of the Prince's *jāgīr* and his retinue. The Governor-General is further commanded to send the proposed treaty to Afrāsiāb Khān. Says in reply that there is no need to persuade the Prince to return to Delhi as the latter himself is anxious to show his allegiance by presenting himself at the royal court. In fact, he set out for 'that' quarter and is only staying at Farrukhabad in expectation of the necessary permission. Says that he is ever firm in his attachment to the King. The honour and respect which he showed to the Prince had their origin in his reverence for His Majesty whose favour he hoped to gain thereby. Regrets that owing to his hurried departure for Calcutta he has to omit certain important points in this letter. Will write about them after his arrival there. Refers him for further particulars to Major Browne. (*CI 15, pp 13-15, no 28; TI 30, pp 136-40, no 64; AI 4, p 215.*)

Oct. 21. **1421.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Informs him that Mr Wheler, who was in charge of the Supreme Government at Calcutta, having died suddenly, the Governor-General has to return immediately to Calcutta and accordingly he is starting on the 22nd of this month. Says also that the Prince has set out for Farrukhabad where he will stay and await His Majesty's orders. Refers for further particulars to the letter of Bhao Bakhshi and to Mr Anderson. The addressee's intervention in the affairs of the Prince has helped the Governor-General much and the Prince is also much satisfied with his conduct. Will be pleased if he continues the same devotion to the Prince. (*CI 15, pp 15-16, no 29; TI 30, pp 140-1, no 65; AI 4, p 216.*)

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Oct. 21. **1422.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter through Babu Rao Gobind. Has written about his affairs to Mr Johnson who will represent them to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī. As a cordial relationship now subsists between the Governor-General and the Nawab it is hoped that the matter will be settled according to the addressee's desire. Asks him to communicate through Mr James Anderson if he hears anything fresh in this connection and then the Governor-General shall take necessary steps accordingly. (*CI 15, p 16, no 30 ; TI 30, pp 141-2, no 66 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

Oct. 21. **1423.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter through Bhao Bakhshi stating how through his efforts friendly relations had been established between the Company and the Peshwa and a treaty was formed between them. He also relates how he had seated the King firmly on the throne of Delhi and thereby proved his loyalty. In view of these facts, the addressee requests that the English should see that the arrangements made by him for the administration of the imperial affairs are not disturbed and that they must not give credit to malicious reports against him. Says in reply that the Governor-General during the twelve years of his regime has maintained the policy of non-interference in the affairs of Delhi and now that friendly relations have been established with the addressee and the Peshwa, he thinks it all the more necessary to continue the same policy. Assures him and all the Chiefs of Poona that the English and the Company will ever remain firm in their friendship for the Peshwa, and further assures the addressee that the Governor-General makes it always a point to look after his interests in every affair. (*CI 15, pp 16-17, no 31 ; TI 30, pp 142-5, no 67 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

Oct. 21. **1424.** To Afrāsiāb Khān. Has received his letter professing his devotion to the Prince and sincere regard for his wishes and those of the Governor-General, and informing that he has induced His Majesty to restore to the Prince the possession of his *jāgīr* consisting of Rohtak and Singhana and that consequently he now requests that the Prince may return to the royal court as early as possible. Is glad to learn all this and informs him that owing to circumstances the Governor-General is returning to Calcutta immediately. On his arrival there, he shall write to him about certain important points that for want of time cannot be stated now. The Prince has started for Delhi but he shall stop at Farrukhabad and await His Majesty's orders. Refers him for further particulars to Major Browne. (*CI 15, pp 17-18, no 32 ; TI 30, pp 145-7, no 68 ; AI 4, p 214.*)

Oct. 21. **1425.** To Ḥasan Riẓa Khān. Says that owing to the sudden death of Mr Wheler, who was in charge of the Supreme Government at Calcutta, the Governor-General has to return to Calcutta immediately and accordingly he shall start on the 22nd of this month by fast-going boats. Promises to write to him in detail on his arrival at his destination. (*CI 15, pp 18-19, no 33 ; TI 29, p 66, no 235 ; AI 4, p 241.*)

Oct. 21. **1426.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān and Sālār Jang. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 15, pp 19-20, nos 36-7.*)

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Oct. 21. **1427.** To the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Is ever mindful of his affairs and promises to settle them immediately after his arrival at Calcutta. Assures him of his sincere devotion and friendship. Is anxious to hear of his (the Prince's) safe arrival at the Capital. Expects the favour of a reply. (*CI 15, p 21, no 38 ; TI 30, pp 147-8, no 69 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

Oct. 21. **1428.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. Says that formerly the Colonel in charge of the Chunar fort used to receive one thousand and four hundred rupees every month from the *zamīndārī* of Benares in lieu of all duties and tolls. The practice was continued during the time of Drigbijai Singh but since the departure of Col. Blair it has been stopped. Asks him to pay the amount regularly to Lieut. Col. Ahmuty. (*CI 15, pp 21-2, no 39 ; TI 29, p 64, no 229 ; AI 4, p 235.*)

Oct. 21. **1429.** To Raja Mahip Narayan and 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. To the same effect as no 1414 above. (*CI 15, p 22, no 40 ; TI 29, p 65, no 230 ; AI 4, p 235.*)

Oct. 21. **1430.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. Sends a copy of the regulations for the levying and collection of duties. Asks him to enforce them strictly. (*CI 15, p 22, no 41 ; TI 29, p 65, no 231 ; AI 4, p 235.*)

Oct. 21. **1431.** To Raja Mahip Narayan and Ajaib Singh. Says that they are liable to compensate Mr Turner for the theft of his money which occurred in their jurisdiction and orders them therefore immediately to pay him the amount that has been stolen. (*CI 15, pp 22-3, no 42 ; TI 29, p 65, no 232 ; AI 4, p 235.*)

Oct. 21. **1432.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. To the same effect as no 1428 above. (*CI 15, p 23, no 43.*)

Oct. 21. **1433.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad. Informs him that the Prince has set out for Farrukhabad. Asks him to wait upon him and show him every mark of devotion when he arrives there. (*CI 15, p 23, no 44 ; TI 29, p 65, no 233 ; AI 4, p 239.*)

Oct. 21. **1434.** *Sanad* to Raja Ram Ghulam Singh. Be it known to the officials and the ryots of *pargana* Kantit, better known as Bijaipur, in the *sarkār* of Allahabad, present and future, that the late Raja Gobindjit, for his good services to the Company, was awarded the *jāgīr* of the said *pargana* yielding fifteen *lākhs* of *dāms* amounting to thirty-seven thousand and five hundred rupees excluding *mu'āfīs* and charitable grants with effect from 1189 *Faṣlī* [1781-82]. The Raja being now dead, the *jāgīr* has devolved on his heir and successor, Raja Ram Ghulam Singh, on the same conditions and with the same privileges, that is, he should apply himself wholly to the good management of the said *jāgīr* and secure peace and order for his subjects ; he should also be ever ready to present himself with a body of well-trained soldiers when called upon to do so. He should undertake every measure to check robbery and theft in his *jāgīr* and make the roads safe for travellers. The ryots are directed to acknowledge him as a permanent holder of the *jāgīr* and give him their support. (*CI 15, pp 23-5, no 45.*)

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Oct. 21. **1435.** *Sanad* granted to Faẓl 'Alī Khān and Afẓal 'Alī Khān confirming to them the monthly allowance of six hundred rupees out of the custom duties of the town of Benares, which grant was originally made to them by Raja Balwant Singh but was later suspended owing to the deposition of Raja Chait Singh. These orders are to come into force with effect from 5 *Zu'l-ḥijja* 26 *Julūs* [21 Oct. 1784]. Out of the specified sum Faẓl 'Alī Khān shall receive five hundred rupees and the balance will go to Afẓal 'Alī Khān. (*CI 15, p 27, no 46.*)

Oct. 21. **1436.** *Parwānā* to Raja Mahip Narayan directing him to restore to Faẓl 'Alī Khān and Afẓal 'Alī Khān the monthly allowance of six hundred rupees which they used to get during the times of Raja Balwant Singh and Raja Chait Singh. (*CI 15, pp 27-8, no 47 ; TI 29, pp 65-6, no 234 ; AI 4, p 235.*)

Oct. 21. **1437.** *Sanad* to Rao Bahadur Singh. Be it known to the officials and the ryots of *sarkār* Benares in the *ṣūba* of Allahabad that according to a royal *shuqqa* Rao Bahadur was granted *mauẓa* Brien in *pargana* Katihir and a sum of two thousand and one hundred rupees in place of *mauẓa* Kotwa, known as Kapildhara, as *jāgīr* by Raja Balwant Singh and afterwards by Chait Singh. Considering the claims of the aforesaid Rao the Company also confirm the *jāgīr* to him. He should be considered as a permanent holder of the *jāgīr* and the rents must be paid to him regularly. (*CI 15, p 28, no 48.*)

Oct. 21. **1438.** *Sanad* to Bandhū Khān. Be it known to the officials and the ryots of *pargana* and *sarkār* Chunar in the *ṣūba* of Allahabad that for his many good services to the Company Bandhū Khān is granted *mauẓa* Jalalpur, etc., in the same *sarkār*, excluding the *mu'āfīs* and other charitable grants, as his *jāgīr* with effect from 1189 *Faṣlī* [1781-82]. The said Khān should be ever ready for the service of the Company and apply himself wholly to the good management of his *jāgīr* and secure peace and order for the subjects. The officials and the ryots should consider him as a permanent *jāgīrdār* and pay him the revenue regularly. (*CI 15, pp 29-30, no 49.*)

Oct. 21. **1439.** *Sanad* to Munshī Sharī'atullah Khān. Be it known to the officials and the ryots of *pargana* Ballia, *sarkār* Ghazipur in the *ṣūba* of Allahabad, present and future, that in recognition of the good services of Sharī'atullah Khān and his forefathers the Company have granted to him a hereditary allowance of three *lākhs* of *dāms* equivalent to eight thousand rupees from the aforesaid *pargana* with effect from 1189 *Faṣlī* [1781-82]. The said Khān and his sons shall enjoy the possession and the income of the *jāgīr*, on condition that they ever remain prepared to serve the Company, apply themselves wholly to the good management of the *jāgīr*, secure peace and order for the ryots and keep the highways safe for the travellers. The officials and the ryots should consider the Khān as the permanent *jāgīrdār* and offer no resistance to him. (*CI 15, pp 30-32, no 50.*)

Oct. 21. **1440.** *Sanad* to Raja Mahip Narayan. Be it known to the officials and the ryots of *pargana* Bhadohi in the *sarkār* and *ṣūba* of Allahabad

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that Raja Balwant Singh held a *jāgīr* comprising half the income of the aforesaid *pargana* which amounted to sixty-seven *lākhs*, thirty-three thousand, three hundred and forty *dāms* equivalent to one *lākh* fifty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-one rupees. The said *jāgīr* is now conferred on Raja Mahip Narayan with the same conditions and privileges with effect from 1189 *Faṣlī* [1781-82]. He should apply himself diligently to the good management of his *jāgīr* and secure peace and order for the ryots and keep the highways safe for the travellers. The officials and the ryots should consider him as the permanent *jāgīr-dār* and accord him full support. (*CI 15, pp 32-4, no 51.*)

Oct. 21. **1441.** *Sanad* to Kashinath Bhattacharj. Be it known to the officials present and future, that *mauẓa* Amra, yielding an income of eight hundred rupees situated in *pargana* Gangapur, is granted to Kashinath Bhattacharj for his maintenance and the support of his sons. He shall enjoy the possession of the *jāgīr* and offer prayers for the prosperity of the Company. (*CI 15, p 34, no 52.*)

Oct. 21. **1442.** *Sanad* to Raja Mahip Narayan. Be it known to the officials and ryots of *pargana* Magror in the *ṣūba* of Bihar that the said *pargana* situated in the *sarkār* of Shahabad and yielding an income of sixteen *lākhs*, eighty thousand and three *dāms* equivalent to fifty thousand rupees was held as hereditary *jāgīr* by Raja Balwant Singh by virtue of a royal *farmān*. The said *jāgīr* is now conferred on Raja Mahip Narayan with the same privileges and conditions. He should remain ever ready for the service of the Company and must attend with a body of trained soldiers when called upon to do so. He should apply himself diligently to the good management of his *jāgīr*, secure peace and order for the ryots and keep the highways safe for the travellers. The officials and the ryots should consider him as the permanent *jāgīrdār* and must not offer any resistance in the payment of the revenues to him. (*CI 15, pp 35-36, no 53.*)

Oct. 22. **1443.** To the Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Has received his letter asking for orders to the troops at Cawnpore to capture a certain fort. Says that the troops are entirely at his disposal but it will be advisable to postpone the operations for some days because the Governor-General is leaving immediately for Calcutta. Refers him to Major Palmer for further particulars. (*CI 15, pp 36-7, no 54 ; TI 30, pp 148-9, no 70 ; AI 4, p 217.*)

Oct. 22. **1444.** *Rules regarding the custom duties levied at Benares :—*

1. The Governor-General issued an order to Raja Mahip Narayan on 22 November 1781 A.D. regarding the establishment of three *chaukīs* for the collection of duties—one at Ghazipur, the other at Benares and the third at Mirzapur—with explicit instructions that duties must not be collected anywhere else, but it is reported that in addition to the said *chaukīs* duties are collected at several other places also. In future all custom duties should be collected at the aforesaid three *chaukīs* only and at no other place.

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2. As already clearly mentioned in the order of 22 November 1781, the duties should not be collected through contractors. Special *'āmils* or *nāibs* should be appointed by the Raja for the purpose at each of the three *chaukīs*.

3. The Raja and the *nāib* shall direct the *'āmils* of all the three *chaukīs* to collect duties from the *beopārīs* and *saudāgars* only at the rate fixed by the order of 22 November 1781 and should issue passports duly sealed with the seal of the *chaukī* to every one of them.

4. The *'āmils* of the three *chaukīs*, if they consider it necessary, may establish outposts in the suburbs, with a view to checking the smuggling of goods. They should not allow anybody to transport commodities without a passport from any of the *chaukīs*, but for the transport of the commodities from one area to another, either by land or by river, a passport from any of the *chaukīs* should be considered sufficient and the *'āmils* and their staff at the other *chaukīs* should only write the word " Passed " and the date on the back of it and should allow the commodities to be transported without any hindrance.

5. The *'āmils* and their staff at the three *chaukīs* must issue the passports promptly.

6. According to the order of 22 November 1781 the rate of the duties is five per cent. on all commodities excluding saffron, cinnamon, mace, cloves, nutmeg, raw silk, *bānāt-saqarlāti*, imported iron, copper and steel, the rates for which as also for silk cloths from Bengal have been fixed by the Governor-General's order of 8 April 1782 at two and a half per cent.

7. The market rate of commodities given in the order of 22 November 1781 shall hold good except in the case of mace for which a wrong price was entered in the order. Henceforth the rate for white nutmeg shall be four rupees per seer and for black nutmeg three rupees per seer, and at this rate the duties shall be charged.

8. The price of the commodities not mentioned in the schedule of market rates shall be fixed according to the local bazar rate and duties levied at the rate given in the order of 22 November 1781.

9. In no case shall the duties be charged more than once on the same commodity. In case a commodity remains within the *zamīndārī* of Benares for more than one year a new passport shall be issued free of charge on the owner's producing sufficient evidence in support of his case and surrendering the old passport.

10. It has been reported that in the *chaukī* of Mirzapur an extra duty of five per cent. is charged on the commodities that are brought from Nagpur and other parts of the Deccan. Such practices must be stopped immediately and duties should be collected strictly according to the fixed rates.

11. In future no charge shall be levied for passing empty boats.

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12. The Resident at Benares and the *amīn* of Benares each shall station one clerk separately or jointly at all the three *chaukīs*. These clerks shall copy the accounts, etc., and make a list of the passports issued by that *chaukī* and shall submit a copy of all such papers to the Resident and the *amīn*, month by month or at fixed intervals.

13. Copies of the above rules and the aforesaid order regarding the prices of commodities should be made into English, Persian and Hindi and should be hung in the offices of each of the three *chaukīs* for public information. These rules should also be proclaimed throughout the *zamīndārī* of Benares together with the warning that any one violating them shall render himself liable to paying double the charge of the ordinary rates of duties. The Raja and the *nāib* should see that the owners of the commodities abide by these rules and if any of the staff should act to the contrary his services must be dispensed with instantly. (*CI 15, pp 37-40, no 55.*)

Oct. 22. **1445.** *Sanad* granted to Shahāb Khān confirming to him the freehold *jāgīr* consisting of *mauza* Barauni in *pargana* Kuar and *mauza* Bhindia in *pargana* Sheopur of which he has long been in possession. (*CI 15, p 41, no 56.*)

Oct. 22. **1446.** *Copy of the 'arẓī of Shahāb Khān* requesting an order from the Governor-General for the payment of the monthly allowance of four hundred rupees so long enjoyed by him, either in the name of the Treasury Officer or to the *nāib* of the *Rāj*. [Order granting this prayer was passed by the Governor-General on the body of the *'arẓī*.] (*CI 15, p 41,* [1] *no 57.*)

Oct. 28. **1447.** From Mahābat Jang.[2] It is unnecessary to reiterate the terms of the treaty concluded between the late Basālat Jang and the Company and to describe the revolutions that followed. During the time when Mr James Grant was the Resident of Hyderabad the question of the release of Guntur in favour of the late Amīru'l-Umarā [Basālat Jang] was under the consideration of the Company and the negotiations were still in progress when the Amīru'l-Umarā suddenly expired. After his death his son Amīru'l-Mulk took his father's place and fixed his residence at Adoni. Since then he has been longing to renew the treaty that subsisted between his late father and the Company and thereby to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two governments. Amīru'l-Mulk himself did not take the initiative in forwarding this proposal for two reasons. Firstly, because he was unaware of the Governor-General's sentiments in the matter and, secondly, because he was apprehensive that if the negotiations fell through it would give rise to various surmises throughout the country. Amīru'l-Mulk therefore decided to wait till he should receive the customary letter of condolence from the Governor-General but unfortunately he received none.

[1] A note occurs at the foot of this page that correspondence was suspended for some days owing to the journey of the Governor-General to Calcutta. Only three or four letters were issued from Rangamati, the texts of which are not known.

[2] Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Hyderabad.

He is at present employed in collecting cattle and horsemen and has got together 3,000 cattle and 2,000 sowars. Notwithstanding this preparation his greatest aim is to befriend the Company in order to strengthen his position. If he fails to gain their support he will look for another ally. It is therefore desirable that the Governor-General should send a letter of condolence to him. Hopes that all other matters will be automatically settled as soon as a system of correspondence is established between the two governments. Requests the Governor-General to give timely intimation to the writer if these suggestions find favour with him so that he may dissuade Amīru'l-Mulk from forming other connections.

The Resident's reply to the above. The English are steadfast and firm in the observance of their treaty made with His Highness [Niẓām 'Alī Khān] and as long as it remains in force they are unable to enter into any correspondence with Amīru'l-Mulk. (*TR 22, pp 325-32, no 77 ; AR 4, p 206.*)

Nov. 3. **1448.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*OR 86-7 ; AR 4, p 231, nos 115-16.*)

Nov. 11. **1449.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter saying that Bishambhar Pandit and Beniram Pandit have communicated to him the Maharaja's sentiments and that he has spoken to Mr Wheler about Rajaram Pandit and the affairs of Orissa. Believes that the Governor-General's object in visiting Lucknow was to settle the affairs of that country and to have an interview with the Vazir. But as the Governor-General never takes any action without grave and important reasons of State his present movement is viewed with alarm and suspicion in certain quarters, a suspicion heightened by the fact of his having met the Prince [Jahāndār Shah] at Lucknow. An intelligence of this kind was received from Poona and the Maharaja thought it his duty as a sincere friend to inform the Governor-General of all that came to his knowledge. Mr Johnson reached Hyderabad with letters and presents from the Governor-General and was introduced to Nawab Niẓāmu'd-Daulah. Rajaram Pandit participated in the marriage ceremony of the Maharaja's daughter and then returned to Orissa. Has directed the Pandit to write to the Governor-General about the affairs of Orissa regularly.

PS.—Bala Bai, the daughter of the Maharaja, who had gone with a host of attendants for a pilgrimage to Benares, Allahabad and Gaya, returned safely. Thanks the Governor-General for the comfort and security provided to her. The services of Mr Ewart, who accompanied these pilgrims from Nagpur and gave them every assistance and facility in the performance of their religious devotions, are greatly appreciated. (*OR 88 ; TR 22 pp 332-39, no 78 ; AR 4, p 206.*)

Nov. 11. **1450.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Requests the Governor-General to issue orders for the supply of 900 muskets to Lieut. Polhill's regiment as promised. Furthermore, the four pieces of cannon so kindly presented to the Prince from Chunar and Fatehgarh may now be made

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over to him. Is fully satisfied with Capt. Scott who visits him every day. Has given a list of his requirements to the Captain who will deliver it to the Governor-General. (*OR 89 ; TR 22, pp 342-44, no 80 ; AR 4, p 207.*)

Nov. 11. **1451.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received his letter. Intimates that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah has appointed him to effect the settlement of *chakla* Azamgarh which has been lying in a ruinous condition for the last few years. Has always enjoyed the favour and protection of the Governor-General and hopes that the same may in future be continued to him. (*OR 89A ; AR 4, p 203, no 79.*)

Nov. 11. **1452.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as no 1391 above. (*TR 22, pp 339-42, no 79 ; AR 4, p 203.*)

Nov. 11. **1453.** To the Prince. Has received his two *shuqqas*, one through Mr Scott and the other by post. Is much pleased to learn that the Prince highly appreciates his devotion and always remembers him. Assures the Prince of his sincerity and regrets that on account of certain impediments he could not place his requests before the [Supreme] Council. Shall do so shortly and hopes that the matters will be settled according to his (the Prince's) desire. (*CI 15, p 42, no 58 ; TI 30, pp 149-51, no 71 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

Nov. 11. **1454.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Informs him that the Governor-General arrived at Calcutta on 18 *Zu'l-ḥijjah* [Nov. 3]. Regrets that in his hurry the Governor-General could not take any *Munshī* along with him and so could not write to him before this. (*CI 15, pp 42-3, no 59 ; TI 29, p 66, no 238 ; AI 4, p 250.*)

Nov. 11. **1455.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Complimentary reply to his letter received through Mr Scott. (*CI 15, p 43, no 60 ; TI 29, p 67, no 239 ; AI 4, p 241.*)

Nov. 11. **1456.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Complimentary reply. (*CI 15, p 43, no 61 ; TI 29, p 67, no 240 ; AI 4, p 240.*)

Nov. 12. **1457.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Has already informed him how Fāẓil Beg Khān's son had misappropriated large sums of money out of the collections and how he had wasted government revenues by retaining an unnecessarily large army. He even fought the Nawab's troops that were sent to warn him. Still, when he expressed repentance for his misdeeds and his mother interceded for him, he was pardoned and appointed to the *niābat* of Berar. He is accountable for large sums of money, but excepting the jewellery of his women folk he does not disclose his assets. The Nawab, not liking to disgrace his household, has issued orders to his *'āmils* to confiscate his property, cash and valuables, wherever they may be traced. They have accordingly confiscated a ship built by the late Fāẓil Beg now lying at Masulipatam harbour. Requests the Governor-General therefore to direct the authorities at Madras and Masulipatam to make over the vessel to the Nawab's officers. (*OR 90 ; TR 22, pp 344-6, no 81 ; AR 4, p 207.*)

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Nov. 12. **1458.** To the Vazir. Has received his three letters, the first containing the paper of news from the royal court, the second forwarding the draft of the treaty with the Prince and the third enclosing a copy of the Vazir's letter to Nawab Faiẓullah Khān written according to the desire of the Governor-General. Says in reply to the first that he has understood all the news about the Court and requests him to send such papers of news to him as he may think proper. With reference to the second letter assures him of his sincerity and friendship and fully approves, word for word, the draft of the treaty sent. Returns the blank sheet of paper bearing his seal, which he sent to the Governor-General for writing out the treaty afresh in case he deemed it necessary to make amendments, as there is no need for it. Regarding the third letter approves highly of his (Vazir's) devotion to the Prince and assures him that it will increase his honour and dignity. Is very glad to learn that he ever remembers the Governor-General and assures him that he is never forgetful of him. (*CI 15, pp 43-4, no 62 ; TI 30, pp 151-55, no 72 ; AI 4, p 217.*)

Nov. 13. **1459.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has left Lucknow on a shooting excursion and reached the Gogra. Will now proceed towards village Nankamna where he expects to find good game. Requests the Governor-General to send him some fowling-pieces. (*OR 91 ; AR 4, p 231, no 118.*)

Nov. 16. **1460.** To the Vazir. Is pleased to receive his letter stating that he has consented gladly to the matter represented by Major William Palmer. (*CI 15, p 45, no 63 ; TI 29, p 67, no 241 ; AI 4, p 250.*)

Nov. 16. **1461.** To Munnī Begam. Is glad to receive her letter enquiring about the health of Mrs Hastings and asking when she would be coming to Calcutta. Will forward her letter to Mrs Hastings. Thanks her for this mark of her friendship. (*CI 15, pp 45-6, no 64 ; TI 29, p 67, no 242 ; AI 4, p 243.*)

Nov. 16. **1462.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 15, p 46, no 65 ; TI 29, p 67, no 243 ; AI 4, p 239.*)

Nov. 16. **1463.** To Khiradmand Khān. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 15, p 46, no 66 ; TI 29, p 67, no 244 ; AI 4, p 242.*)

Nov. 16. **1464.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter accompanying the present of 43 *tolas* of *agar* scent and 4 *tolas* and 3 *māshas* of rose scent of the finest quality sent through Saiyid Ḥikmat Ma'āb Khān. Thanks him for this mark of friendship and asks him to write now and then. (*CI 15, pp 46-7, no 67.*)

Nov. 16. **1465.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Complimentary. (*CI 15, p 47, no 68 ; TI 29, p 68, no 245 ; AI 4, p 244.*)

Nov. 16. **1466.** To Maharaja Sundar Singh. Says that one of the three boats that he had sent for the Governor-General to Benares proved of much service ; the other two also were useful. Returns the aforesaid boats to him as he has no use for them now. (*CI 15, p 47, no 69.*)

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Nov. 16. **1467.** To Akbar 'Alī Khān. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 15, pp 47-8, no 70, TI 29, p 68, no 246 ; AI 4, p 235.*)

Nov. 16. **1468.** To Ghulām 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter asking permission to transmit news about the King which may come to his knowledge from time to time. Is much pleased at this mark of his devotion and requests him to correspond now and then. (*CI 15, p 48, no 71 ; TI 29, p 68, no 247 ; AI 4, p 239.*)

Nov. 16. **1469.** To Ṣiddīqullah Khān.[1] Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 15, p 48, no 72 ; TI 29, p 68, no 248 ; AI 4, p 249.*)

Nov. 17. **1470.** The King to Major Browne. Has received his letter. Commands him to proceed at once to the Presence and lay before him the particulars with which he has been entrusted by the Governor-General. (*OR 92 ; TR 22, pp 346-7, no 82 ; AR 4, p 206.*)

Nov. 17. **1471.** *Copy of an engagement executed by Major Browne and presented to His Majesty.* The Major on behalf of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and the Governor-General solemnly affirms and declares in writing that the forces now waiting on the Prince [Jahāndār Shah] shall be placed under the orders of His Majesty and that except the protection of the person of the said Prince they shall have no business with other princes and *umarās* and shall in no way act contrary to the royal pleasure. Dated 6 Zul-ḥijjah 1198 A.H.=1 November 1784 A.D. (*OR 93 ; TR 22, pp 347-9, no 82 ; AR 4, p 206.*)

Nov. 17. **1472.** *Major Browne to the Prince* [*Jahāndār Shah*]. Has already informed him of the assassination of Nawab Amīru'l-Umarā [Afrāsiāb Khān] by the hand of a sepoy of Mirzā Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān and of the confusion that followed. Has just received a *shuqqa* commanding the Major to prevail on the Prince to repair to Delhi with all possible expedition. Since the settlement of the affairs of His Majesty's government depends entirely upon the Prince it is but advisable that the latter should proceed with his troops to Delhi at once. Encloses for his perusal a copy of an engagement executed by the Major and handed over to His Majesty. (*OR 94 ; TR 349-50, no 82 ; AR 4, p 206.*)

Nov. 19. **1473.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Has just received a report that Amīru'l-Umarā [Afrāsiāb Khān] has been assassinated. According to some he is dead while the other version is that he is still alive. Is amazed to hear of this dastardly outrage committed on a person who was so dear to His Majesty. It appears that this incident has thrown the affairs of His Majesty's government into confusion. The writer left Benares on 16 November and is now advancing by stages towards Delhi. Has no confidence in the servants of His Majesty and, therefore, in order to ensure security, he desires to take a large force with him. Requests him to issue orders to the Fatehgarh brigade to accompany the Prince. It would indeed be a matter of gratification if the Khān survives but in case he succumbs to his injury there is none capable to succeed him in the office of *Mīr Bakhshī*. Maharaja Madho

[1] Ṣiddīq 'Alī Khān according to the volume of Translations.

Rao Sindhia [Mahadaji Sindhia], who has long been aspiring for the office, is at present with the King. It is now to be seen if the latter appoints him to that office, and, if so, on what terms. Encloses copies of Major Browne's letters to the Prince and to His Majesty. (*OR 96 ; TR 22, pp 351-4, no 83 ; AR 4, p 207.*)

Nov. 19. **1474.** *Major Browne to the Prince* [*Jahāndār Shah*]. Has intimated to His Majesty the contents of the Governor-General's letter stating that the Prince left for Delhi on 13 Zu'l-ḥijjah [28 Oct. 1784]. Requests him to go to Delhi as soon as possible. It is not advisable for the Prince to halt at a distant place like Farrukhabad. It will be more convenient and speedy for him to complete his negotiations with His Majesty from the confines of the Vazir's dominion. Encloses for the satisfaction of the Prince a copy of His Majesty's letter to the Major bearing the royal signature on it. (*OR 97 ; TR 22, pp 354-5, no 83 ; AR 4, p 207.*)

Nov. 19. **1475.** *Major Browne to the King.* Has just received a letter from the Governor-General intimating that when he (the Governor-General) left Calcutta for Lucknow he made over the charge of his office to Mr Wheler. This gentleman suddenly died with the result that the affairs at Calcutta were, for the time being, thrown into confusion. The Governor-General hastened back to Calcutta as soon as he heard of this event. But before his departure he induced the Prince to proceed towards Delhi and, if necessary, to halt at Farrukhabad on the way in order to complete his negotiations with His Majesty. The Prince accordingly left Benares and after visiting the shrine of Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī at Bahraich he would reach Lucknow and thence proceed towards Farrukhabad.

The King to Major Browne. Has gone through his letter intimating that the Prince [Jahāndār Shah] is proceeding towards Delhi. Is pleased to hear of this wise step taken by him. Commands the Major to write to him asking him to arrive at Delhi as soon as possible and discharge his duties in concert with Mahadaji Sindhia. (*OR 98 ; TR 22, pp 355-9, no 83 ; AR 4, p 207.*)

Nov. 19. **1476.** To the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Has learnt from the letters of the Nawab Vazir and Major Palmer that they have received *shuqqas* from His Majesty intimating that his return to the royal court is much desired by the King. Has also learnt from the letter of Major Browne about the assassination of Afrāsiāb Khān and the consequent disturbance in the affairs of the Court. The said Major suggests that the sooner the Prince arrives at the Court the better as His Majesty is anxious to see him. Considering all these reports, requests him to start for Farrukhabad as soon as possible if he has not already done so. After arriving at Farrukhabad he should wait for the royal commands before proceeding further. As the times are bad and the promises of the people are not to be depended upon, it is advisable that he should not leave Farrukhabad until and unless he and his true friends and followers are satisfied that there is not the slightest apprehension in doing so.

Requests him to believe in the sincerity of the Governor-General and consider him as his true well-wisher and friend, the proof of which will be shortly forthcoming. (*CI 15, pp 49-50, no 73 ; TI 30, pp 55-60, no 73 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

Nov. 19. **1477.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Complimentary. (*CI 15, p 50, no 74 ; TI 29, p 68, no 249 ; AI 4, p 250.*)

Nov. 20. **1478.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Has just received an *'arẓi* from Major Browne together with a *shuqqa* from His Majesty. Transmits them in original for his perusal. Intimates that Amīru'l-Umarā [Afrāsiāb Khān] is dead. The Major insists that the Prince should immediately repair to Delhi and on behalf of the latter he has given an engagement to the King and has obtained for him permission to take a large force to Delhi. Is proceeding towards Delhi by stages and expects to encamp at Fyzabad ' to-morrow '. Requests him to issue orders to the Fatehgarh brigade to accompany him. With the assistance of a large army he hopes to recover His Majesty's country from the usurpers. (*OR 99 ; TR 22, pp 359-60, no 84 ; AR 4, p 208.*)

Nov. 20. **1479.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Since the murder of Afrāsiāb Khān there is no one left to look after His Majesty's dominion in the Doab. But it will not be a wise policy to abandon this territory. Suggests therefore that the Governor-General will be pleased to direct the Fatehgarh brigade to cross the Ganges and seize upon the country of Koil in conjunction with six of the Nawab Vazir's battalions that are waiting upon the Prince. The times are quite favourable and the resources adequate. The local chiefs like Muḥammad Yāqūb Khān are attached to the writer. If the Governor-General agrees, the Prince will at once enter the country. This will enable him also to release Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah from his confinement in the fort of Aligarh. The conquered districts may be made over to His Majesty as a present from the Governor-General. By this means the latter will win the gratitude of His Majesty while the Prince will rise in his estimation. Will be glad to know the Governor-General's views in the matter.

PS.—It would be best if the Governor-General came to this quarter personally with all speed. A unique opportunity has offered itself and must not be missed. The business at Calcutta may wait. If however the Governor-General cannot come at once he may ask the Nawab Vazir to attend to this affair until his arrival. (*OR 100 ; TR 22, pp 360-4, no 85 ; AR 4, p 208.*)

Nov. 20. **1480.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Has received his letter. Says that he left Fyzabad on 20 *Zu'l-ḥijjah* [4 Nov.] and intended to pay a visit to the shrine of Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī at Bahraich before proceeding to His Majesty. But on the way he was seized with a violent fever accompanied with severe pain all over his body and in this state he reached Lucknow. Agreeably to the advice of the Governor-General he was determined to proceed to Delhi as soon as he had recovered. But he has just received a *shuqqa* intimating that Sindhia had arrived at the royal threshold and desiring the Prince to advance to the border

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of the English territory and there to await His Majesty's commands regarding his future movements which will be issued after a consultation with Sindhia and Major Browne. Says that he does not like to march in a hurry in order to stop again for orders and has intimated His Majesty accordingly. Is therefore staying on at Lucknow. It is a fact that he had agreed to wait at Farrukhabad in expectation of the Governor-General's directions but the death of Afrāsiāb Khān has altered the situation and it is not advisable now to leave Lucknow. Since the line of action already proposed by the Governor-General is no longer applicable to present conditions, asks him to draw up a fresh plan for him. It is essential that the Governor-General, the Nawab Vazir and Major Palmer should all accompany him to the Presence. Requests him to ask the Nawab Vazir to increase the strength of each of the battalions now attending on him to 700 and to attach four pieces of cannon with full ammunition to each of them. Asks the Governor-General also to order 200 muskets to be supplied to Polhill's battalion and the four pieces of cannon promised to him from Chunar and Fatehgarh to be delivered to him. Unless these requisites are obtained, the Prince will not be able to march forward. (*OR 101 ; TR 22, pp 364-9, no 86 ; AR 4, p 208.*)

Nov. 20. **1481.** The King to the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Has received his *'arẓī* intimating that he has safely arrived at Fyzabad and that he is proceeding towards Delhi with all possible expedition. Says that Patel Bahadur [Mahadaji Sindhia] has lately paid his respects to the Presence. The Prince should advance with his army and stay on the confines of the English territories until he receives directions from His Majesty. (*OR 102 ; TR 22, pp 369-70, no 86 ; AR 4, p 208.*)

Nov. 20. **1482.** The Prince [Jahāndār Shah] to the King. Requests His Majesty to seize the fort of Akbarabad and make necessary arrangements for its security. Is arriving there at the head of a considerable force with all possible expedition. (*OR 103 ; TR 22, p 370, no 86 ; AR 4, p 208.*)

Nov. 20. **1483.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary wishing the Governor-General an enjoyable and safe journey to Calcutta. (*OR 104 ; AR 4, p 231, no 119.*)

Nov. 20. **1484.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Is pleased to learn that he has safely reached Rangamati, a place near Murshidabad. Prays to God for his safe journey to Calcutta. (*OR 105 ; AR 4, p 231, no 120.*)

Nov. 20. **1485.** To Maharaja Radha Nath. Acknowledges the receipt of his complimentary letter accompanying the congratulatory *nazr*, on the return of the Governor-General from Hindustan to Calcutta, sent through Sadanand. (*CI 15, pp 50-1, no 75.*)

Nov. 20. **1486.** To Maharani Saraswati. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 15, p 51, no 76.*)

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Nov. 20. **1487.** To Janki Ram Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his complimentary letter accompanying the congratulatory *nazr* on the return of the Governor-General from Hindustan to Calcutta. (*CI 15, p 51, no 77.*)

Nov. 20. **1488.** To Raja Sundar Narayan, *Zamīndār* of Kasijora. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 15, pp 51-2, no 78.*)

Nov. 20. **1489.** To Jagat Seth Harak Chand. Complimentary. (*CI 15, p 52, no 79.*)

Nov. 21. **1490.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. His departure was fixed for 14 *Zu'l-ḥijjah* [29 Oct.] but he had to postpone it as all his attendants and particularly Raja Gobind Ram considered the day to be inauspicious. He was then attacked with a violent fever which continued unabated till 16 *Zu'l-ḥijjah* [31 Oct.]. Notwithstanding that he moved onward and encamped near Phulpur. The fever has now subsided and he is feeling much better. Requests him to issue peremptory orders to his officers for the supply of another 200 muskets to the battalion of Lieut. Polhill and to deliver to the Prince the four pieces of cannon which the Governor-General had presented to him from Chunar and Fatehgarh. (*OR 106; TR 22, pp 371-3, no 87; AR 4, p 208.*)

Nov. 21. **1491.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*OR 107; AR 4, p 231, no 121.*)

Nov. 21. **1492.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Formerly the houses at Muradbagh were occupied by some English gentlemen but now nobody lives there and they are lying vacant. Desires him to order his officials to take charge of the houses as they belong to the *Niẓāmat.* (*CI 15, p 52, no 80; TI 29, p 68, no 250; AI 4, p 243.*)

Nov. 23. **1493.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*OR 108; AR 4, p 231, no 122.*)

Nov. 23. **1494.** *Intelligence.* Afrāsiāb Khān has been assassinated by one of the bodyguards of Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān. The latter fled and took refuge with Sindhia who harboured him in the tents of Mirzā Ghayās. Since his flight Zainu'l-'Ābidīn is suspected by everybody to be the contriver of the crime. Ḥaidar 'Alī, a protégé of Afrāsiāb Khān, has ordered the troops to be vigilant. Ambaji at the instance of Sindhia paid a visit to Raja Himmat Bahadur and conferred with him and Narayan Das. Ibrāhīm Beg joined them later and it was agreed that Sindhia should send a guard of two thousand horse to protect the imperial camp at night and that he should write to the Presence a letter of condolence on the assassination of Afrāsiāb Khān. Till nine o'clock everything was quiet. The camp apprehends an attack from Hamdānī [Muḥammad Beg Khān]. (*TR 22, pp 373-4, no 88; AR 4, p 206.*)

Nov. 23. **1495.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Has received his letter saying that Major Palmer has asked him in the name of the Governor-General to place the four newly appointed battalions under the command of Capt. Frith and expressing his unwillingness to accept

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the proposal as, in his opinion, it would be injurious to his affairs. Says in reply that he is the master of his own house and that the Governor-General being a friend cannot force his opinion on him and accordingly he has written to the Major not to insist on the matter but to act as the Nawab may direct. The affair of the battalions is this that when the Prince set out for the royal court and passed through the Vazir's dominions the Governor-General had suggested to send four battalions to wait upon the Prince on behalf of the Vazir which measure should have increased his honour and fame. The Governor-General had further suggested to the Vazir that if those four battalions were placed under the command of an English officer, he could discipline them well, and had also recommended the name of Capt. Frith for the purpose. The Vazir assenting to this proposal, the Governor-General had asked the Captain to take over the command of the battalions and he accepted it on account of his regard for the Vazir and the Governor-General. Is now surprised to learn that the Vazir disapproves this action. However, if he thinks the going of his battalions out of his country and their being commanded by Capt. Frith to be injurious to his affairs, he is at liberty to do as he pleases.

PS.—Since writing the above, has received a letter from Major Palmer intimating that the Vazir has agreed to give the command of the battalions to Capt. Frith. Is much pleased to know this and requests him not to countermand the same as it will give an occasion to the enemies to misrepresent the friendship between him and the Governor-General, although it is a fact that there is not the least difference between them on any point. Requests him to consult Major Palmer on all affairs. He is however free to act in every case as he pleases. (*CI 15, pp 52-4, no 81; TI 30, pp 160-4, no 74; AI 4, p 217.*)

Nov. 23. **1496.** To Raja Jhau Lal. Says that the Governor-General had shown favour to him and patronised him in the court of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah in the hope that he would be always exerting himself to check the intrigues of the designing people there. Is surprised to learn from the recent reports that he had forgotten all his promises of devotion and sincerity and was acting contrary to the expectations of the Governor-General. Warns him to be careful in future. (*CI 15, pp 54-5, no 82; TI 29, p 69, no 251; AI 4, p 241.*)

Nov. 23. **1497.** To Khān Jahān Khān. It is reported by the Commissioner of Customs that a sum of 16,000[1] rupees has been appropriated by him out of the customs duties realised from the Dutch, and in proof thereof they have enclosed an extract from a letter of M. Ross, the Chief of the Dutch, saying that the said amount was paid to him on account of the duties for 1781 in advance. They further allege that the sum of Rs. 81,646-12 as-3 gaṇḍās[2] has accumulated with him during the six years from 1776 to 1781. Forwards to him the copies and translations of these reports and accounts. This is indeed a serious matter and

[1] 14,000 according to the English translations of Issues.
[2] 71,646-12 as-3 gaṇḍās according to the English translations of Issues.

he is therefore asked to submit a clear and explicit explanation regarding it. (*CI 15, p 55, no 83 ; TI 29, pp 69-70, no 252 ; AI 4, p 242.*)

Nov. 23. **1498.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter accompanying one from the King and the other from Raja Dayaram. (*CI 15, pp 55-6, no 84 ; TI 29, p 70, no 253, AI 4, p 241.*)

Nov. 24. **1499.** To the Vazir. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter enquiring about the Governor-General's health. Thanks him for this mark of friendship and refers him for full particulars to the letters sent to him after the arrival of the Governor-General at Calcutta. (*CI 15, p 56, no 85 ; TI 29, p 70, no 254 ; AI 4, p 250.*)

Nov. 24. **1500.** To Nawab Sālār Jang. Complimentary. (*CI 15, p 56, no 86 ; TI 29, p 70, no 255 ; AI 4, p 249.*)

Nov. 25. **1501.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Complains against the mischievous behaviour of Mīr Murtaẓā Khān *alias* Mīr Saidū who frequently creates disturbances at one place or the other. On the occasion of the present *Muḥarram* he with the help of one Mulla Muḥammad and his associates staged a mock show by causing a boy to personate Imām Qāsim and a slave-girl his bride. Such profanity was never heard of in India before. The Khān at the head of a procession comprising about 400 men came to the fort and tried to force an entrance into the *Imāmbāṛa* but was foiled in his attempts. The Nawab asked him to refrain from making such demonstrations but to no effect. Has been experiencing great difficulty in preserving the peace and tranquillity for the last three days. Requests that the Khān and his accomplices may be severely reprimanded. Suggests therefore that the Khān and his brother may immediately be deported to Jahangirnagar [Dacca] and his evil associates be exiled to the other side of Sakrigali. (*OR 109 ; AR 4, p 225, no 123.*)

Nov. 26. **1502.** From Mīr Murtaẓā Khān. Some time ago there was a quarrel between him and his mother which was settled through the mediation of Munnī Begam. It was settled among other things that his mother should receive her stipend from him through Munnī Begam and this arrangement worked smoothly for seven years. But some months ago she again became annoyed with the writer and made representation against him to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. As this was a purely family affair he did not inform the Governor-General and thought that the Nawab would settle the difference. But his mother preferred complaints against him to the Governor-General and refused to take her allowance from him. She also filed a plaint before Sir John D'oyly alleging non-payment of her allowance. The writer in his reply to that gentleman fully explained the whole situation and enclosed a copy of the deed of settlement arrived at through the efforts of Munnī Begam. But he paid no attention to it. Requests the Governor-General, as his patron and protector, to extricate him out of his difficulties. Under the present circumstances it has become impossible for him to stay in

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this city [Murshidabad]. Solicits permission to proceed to Calcutta in order to lay his grievances before the Governor-General. (*OR 110; AR 4, p 228, no 124.*)

Nov. 26. **1503.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah] and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Says that Ray Dharam Narayan, nephew of Raja Sundar Singh, who is serving in the royal court as the *peshkār* of *Khāliṣa-Sharīfa*, has got some landed property in *pargana* Kiwai of the *maḥāl* of *ṣūba* Allahabad, granted to him by His Majesty's *sanad*. The Governor-General shall be thankful if they help the said Ray in obtaining the possession of his property. (*CI 15, p 57, no 87; TI 29, pp 70-1, no 256; AI 4, p 250.*)

Nov. 26. **1504.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has learnt from his letter and also from the representations of Sir John D'oyly about his (Nawab's) satisfaction with the services of Maharaja Sundar Singh. The Governor-General is also much pleased with the Maharaja and, during his last visit to Murshidabad, intended to confer some honours upon the Maharaja but for want of time he could not do so. Has now sent a *khil'at* as detailed below to Sir John D'oyly to invest the Maharaja with it with the Nawab's permission. List of the presents:—One *nīma āstīn*, one *jīgha sarpech*, one pearl necklace and one elephant. (*CI 15, p 57, no 88; TI 29, p 71, no 257; AI 4, p 243.*)

Nov. 26. **1505.** To Maharaja Sundar Singh. Informs him that in recognition of his services Sir John D'oyly will confer upon him a *khil'at* in the presence of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. (*CI 15, pp 57-8, no 89; TI 29, p 71, no 258; AI 4, p 247.*)

Nov. 26.[1] **1506.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter forwarding certain important papers and has learnt all the particulars from it and also from the representations of Sir John D'oyly. The matter is receiving his attention. (*CI 15, p 58, no 90; TI 29, p 72, no 261; AI 4, p 243.*)

Nov. 27. **1507.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*OR 111-14; AR 4, p 231.*)

Nov. 27. **1508.** To Ḥashmat Jang. Has received his two letters accompanying a congratulatory *nazr* on the occasion of the Governor-General's return from Hindustan to Calcutta and intimating that he is sending 'Alī Zāmin Khān to wait upon the Governor-General on his behalf in order to represent all his affairs. Asks him to correspond now and then. (*CI 15, p 58, no 91; TI 29, p 71, no 259; AI 4, p 241.*)

Nov. 27. **1509.** To Bishambhar Pandit. Has received his letter informing the Governor-General that he could not start for Calcutta on account of severe pain in the chest. Is glad to learn that now he is fully relieved of it. Asks him to be writing every now and then until his arrival at Calcutta. Desires that Beniram Pandit and the addressee's son also should keep up correspondence with him. (*CI 15, pp 58-9, no 92.*)

[1] Nov. 29 according to the volume of Translations.

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Nov. 27. **1510.** To Raja Fath Chand. Is glad to learn from his *'arẓī* that he has cleared the *qists* up to the month of *Kātik* 1191 *Bengālī*. (*CI 15, p 59, no 93.*)

Nov. 27. **1511.** To Jagat Narayan Mittar. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 15, pp 59-60, no 94.*)

Nov. 29. **1512.** To Nawab Sālār Jang. Complimentary. (*CI 15, p 60, no 95 ; TI 29, p 72, no 260.*)

Nov. 29. **1513.** To Maharaja Sheo Chand. Has received his two *'arẓīs*, through Narsingh Ram, *vakīl*, expressing regret that he could not meet the Governor-General as owing to his ill-health he had taken leave of Mr Henry Vansittart and had gone to his home. Is sorry to hear of his illness and prays to God for his recovery. (*CI 15, p 60, no 96.*)

Nov. 29. **1514.** To the Vazir. Has received his letter enclosing a copy of the *shuqqa* which he received inviting him to the royal court. Says in reply that he cannot advise him to go to Delhi and so asks him to write to His Majesty saying that the affairs of his dominions would not permit him to leave his country. The Governor-General is also desirous of paying his homage to the Court and, if circumstances permit, he shall accompany the Vazir next year. (*CI 15, pp 61-2, no 97 ; TI 30, pp 164-5, no 75 ; AI 4, p 217.*)

Nov. 29. **1515.** To Rana Chhatar Singh. Has received his letter. Says in reply that as the Raja is staying at Karauli which is a far-off place, it is difficult to send men of this place to him in compliance with his request. Asks him to keep up correspondence. (*CI 15, pp 61-2, no 98 ; TI 29, p 72, no 262 ; AI 4, p 239.*)

Nov. 30. **1516.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Mr Fowke and 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān waited on him and he was much pleased with them. At Jaunpur he ordered them to return [to Benares] and attend to their respective duties. Will resume his march ' to-morrow '. (*OR 115 ; AR 4, p 227, no 129.*)

———[1] **1517.** From Raja Gobind Ram. Has just received a letter from Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Encloses a copy of the same for his perusal. Will send a reply to the Nawab as the Governor-General may direct. (*OR 116.*)

Dec. 2. **1518.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Is glad to receive his letter informing the Governor-General that all the affairs of that quarter [Lucknow] have been settled satisfactorily. Has full confidence in him. Refers him to previous letters and asks him to write to him regularly. (*CI 15, p 62, no 99 ; TI 29, p 72, no 263 ; AI 4, p 240.*)

Dec. 5. **1519.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Has received no letter from the Governor-General for some time. As desired by Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah he paid a visit to the shrine of Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī on 17 *Muḥarram* [1 Dec. 1784]. Is encamped at Fatehpur ' to-day ',

[1] Date is not forthcoming.

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4 Dec. 1784. Encloses in original for the Governor-General's perusal two letters received from his mother [Tāj Maḥal Begam] on the state of affairs prevalent in Delhi.

1. *Tāj Maḥal Begam to the Prince [Jahāndār Shah].* Is much pleased to learn from his letter addressed to his sister, Bahū Begam, that he has changed turbans with Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, that he has awarded *khil'ats* and shawls to the Nawab's men and that he cannot repair to the Presence until the Governor-General arrives at Lucknow. Says that she has frequently warned the Prince not to place confidence in the words and deeds of the chiefs of 'this place' [Delhi] and not to proceed to 'this quarter' unaccompanied by the Governor-General. It is desirable that the Prince should stay where he is. His Majesty and the Mahrattas are now united. The Mahratta [Peshwa] has been appointed *Mīr Bakhshī* and *Vakīl-i-Muṭlaq* of the royal affairs. The Prince is further asked not to pay attention to the request of his sister, Bahū Begam, if out of affection she makes any, inviting him to the Presence.

2. *Tāj Maḥal Begam to the Prince.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 22, pp 375-80, no 89 ; AR 4, p 208.*)

Dec. 6. **1520.** To the Prince. Has received his *shuqqas*. Says in reply that the Governor-General is ever attentive to his affairs and accordingly has placed them before the Council for consideration. Hopes that they will be settled satisfactorily. Will inform him of their decision as soon as possible. Refers him for further particulars to Major Palmer. (*CI 15, pp 62-3, no 100 ; TI 30, pp 165-6, no 76 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

Dec. 6. **1521.** To Akbar 'Alī Khān. Complimentary. (*CI 15, p 63, no 101 ; TI 29, p 73, no 264 ; AI 4, p 235.*)

Dec. 9. **1522.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Is sorry to learn from his letter about his indisposition. Prays to God for his speedy and complete recovery. Requests him to be writing about his health every now and then. (*CI 15, p 63, no 102 ; TI 29, p 73, no 265 ; AI 4, p 251.*)

Dec. 9. **1523.** To the Prince. Tenders his thanks on the receipt of *shuqqas* and presents for himself and Mrs Hastings through Raja Gobind Ram. Promises that the *shuqqa* and presents shall be forwarded to Mrs Hastings in England by a ship sailing that very night. (*CI 15, p 64, no 103 ; TI 29, p 73, no 266 ; AI 4, p 245.*)

Dec. 9. **1524.** To Akbar 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 15, pp 64-5, no 104 ; TI 29, p 73, no 267 ; AI 4, p 235.*)

Dec. 10. **1525.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is much concerned to learn about his indisposition. Prays for his speedy recovery. Has learnt from the letter of Major Palmer that the Nawab intends to go a-hunting. Requests him to drop the idea until he has completely recovered. (*CI 15, p. 65, no 105 ; TI 29, p 73, no 268 ; AI 4, p 257.*)

Dec. 10. **1526.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 15, p 66, no 106 ; TI 29, p 73, no 269 ; AI 4, p 241.*)

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Dec. 10. **1527.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter accompanying 100 maunds of fine rice. Asks him to write to him frequently. (*CI 15, p 66, no 107.*)

Dec. 12. **1528.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Has received his letter. Says that in view of the disorders that prevail in Delhi it is neither desirable nor safe for the Prince to move towards that quarter and he has therefore postponed his departure until the Governor-General's arrival [at Lucknow]. The Governor-General parted with the Prince and the pang of separation so greatly affected the latter's health that he fell ill and was confined to bed for about two weeks. By the grace of God he has now recovered. Requests the Governor-General to come speedily to Lucknow or to allow the Prince to see him at Calcutta.

Begam Ṣāḥiba [Tāj Maḥal] to the Prince. Prays for his health, long life and prosperity. Has learnt that he is coming to Delhi by regular marches. Warns him therefore to be very cautious in his movements. The Prince should on no account repose any confidence in the words and deeds of the chiefs of 'this place' [Delhi] and he should not therefore enter it unless he is perfectly satisfied about his safety. (*TR 22, pp 380-4, no 90; AR 4, p 208.*)

Dec. 12. **1529.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Congratulates the Nawab on his recovery from illness. (*CI 15, pp 66-7, no 108; TI 29, p 73, no 270; AI 4, p 251.*)

Dec. 12. **1530.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 15, p 67, no 109; TI 29, p 74, no 271; AI 4, p 240.*)

Dec. 13. **1531.** To the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Acknowledges the receipt of his letters. The points raised therein have already been replied to in his previous letters. (*CI 15, pp 67-8, no 110; TI 29, p 74, no 272; AI 4, p 246.*)

Dec. 13. **1532.** To the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Has learnt from the letters of Mr James Anderson that a royal *shuqqa* has been issued ordering the Prince to return to His Majesty unattended by troops. The Prince seems to think that this order has been issued through the jealousy of Mahadaji Sindhia. Mr Anderson and Major Browne in their letters have also expressed their dissatisfaction at the conduct of Mahadaji for being negligent in the Prince's affairs. The writer, on the contrary, assures the Prince of Sindhia's fidelity and exhorts him to have confidence in him. Reminds him (the Prince) that Mahadaji participated in the negotiations for his return, only in obedience to his command and the Governor-General's request, though at the same time he might have some interest of his own. Says that the Prince knows that the Mahratta Government have arrogated to themselves the exclusive right to regulate the imperial affairs which alone had been the cause of enmity for some time between Sindhia and the other Mahratta Chiefs. Accordingly he (Mahadaji) very seldom interferes with the affairs of the administration, lest he should excite the suspicion of the other chiefs. Advises the Prince to go to His Majesty attended by a

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bodyguard consisting of an English contingent and some troops of the Nawab Vazir. They will protect his person against all unexpected treachery while they will also prove to the world that the English, the Nawab Vazir and Sindhia are united together in His Majesty's affairs. Has written a letter to this effect to Mr Anderson. Has also communicated about the Prince's affairs to the Prime Minister of England. (*TI 30, pp 166-71, no 77 ; AI 4, p 216.*)

Dec. 14. **1533.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. Has already despatched several letters informing him of the present state of imperial affairs. Says that in spite of the disordered condition he was prepared to return to the Presence. But since the plan of His Majesty is now changed, as has already been reported to the Governor-General, it is but advisable for the Prince to move towards Delhi with a considerable force. It is therefore expedient that the Fatehgarh brigade should accompany him. Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah has not yet provided the Prince with the five battalions which the Governor-General had asked him to supply. The addition of 200 men to Lieut. Polhill's corps, promised by the Governor-General, has also not been effected nor is the present of four pieces of cannon from Fatehgarh and Chunar forthcoming. Is unable to proceed to Delhi unless he is fully equipped with these requisites. On 17 *Muḥarram* [1 December] Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah delivered over to Capt. Frith four battalions, each consisting of 500 men and two guns in order to attend on the Prince. Requests the Governor-General to write to the Nawab asking him to strengthen each battalion by at least another 200 men bringing them to 700 men each. Requests him further to issue orders to the Fatehgarh brigade to join the Prince on his onward march. Is awaiting the receipt of the cartridges from the Governor-General.

Mirzā Ẓafrullah Beg to the Prince. The present state of affairs in 'this quarter' [Delhi] is this: Patel [Mahadaji Sindhia] is the sole director [of the royal affairs] and Raja Himmat Bahadur and Narayan Das are his agents. They have installed the son of the late Amīru'l-Umarā [Afrāsiāb Khān] in the place of his father and have ruined the affairs of Muḥammad Beg Hamdānī. Major Browne and Mihrbān Khān have recommended the restoration of Majdu'd-Daulah. Sindhia is infuriated against the old minister [Majdu'd-Daulah] because the latter had promised to pay him a few *lākhs* of rupees but having associated himself with the English he failed to keep his engagement and thus incurred Sindhia's displeasure. The sister of Nawab Najaf Khān deceased desires to marry her daughter to Prince Mirzā Sulaimān Shikoh and place him at the head of the affairs which shall be managed by a deputy to be selected by Sindhia and in that case either Himmat Bahadur or Raja Narayan Das are likely to be appointed. She is now negotiating with Sindhia. The suggestions of Major Browne to the Prince originate from Ṣalāhu'd-Dīn Khān, who attends on His Majesty and is a shrewd man. Advises him therefore to act with caution and care. Though the time is favourable for the Prince to come to Delhi yet it

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is expedient that a large force should accompany him. Warns him not to be led to a false sense of security by the promises and engagements of the chiefs of 'this place' [Delhi]. (*TR 22, pp 384-91, no 91 ; AR 4, p 208.*)

Dec. 14. **1534.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has just received a *shuqqa* through Major Browne and encloses a copy of the same for the Governor-General's perusal. The latter might have learnt from the papers of news and other sources the particulars of the disorders that now prevail in the imperial court. The Prince [Jahāndār Shah] is staying with the Nawab. Relies on the Governor-General for the improvement of his affairs and requests him therefore to come to Lucknow as soon as possible.

The King to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Having set out from Akbarabad His Majesty now intends to proceed onward by regular marches. Commands him to send direct or through Major Browne a sum of two or three *lākhs* of rupees to the Presence for the expenses of the sepoys in the services of His Majesty. On previous occasions similar loans were advanced to His Majesty by the late Nawab [Shujā'u'd-Daulah] and were paid back to him in time. Will grant *tankhwāhs* on the districts in favour of the Nawab Vazir for the sum which may be lent by him. Refers him to the letters of Major Browne for particulars. (*TR 22, pp 391-5, no 92 ; AR 4, p 210.*)

Dec. 14. **1535.** To the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. To the same effect as no 1531 above. (*CI 15, p 68, no 111.*)

Dec. 18. **1536.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as no 1529 above. (*CI 15, p 69, no 112 ; TI 29, p 74, no 273 ; AI 4, p 251.*)

Dec. 18. **1537.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is overjoyed to hear of his complete recovery. (*CI 15, pp 69-70, no 113 ; TI 29, p 74, no 274 ; AI 4, p 251.*)

Dec. 18. **1538.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 15, p 70, no 114 ; TI 29, p 74, no 275 ; AI 4, p 240.*)

Dec. 18. **1539.** To Gopal Das Sahu. Has received his letter. Approves of his proposal of sending his son, Manohar Das, to Calcutta in the place of his *gumāshta*, Khush-Hal Chand. (*CI 15, p 70, no 115 ; TI 29, p 74, no 276 ; AI 4, p 239.*)

Dec. 18. **1540.** To the Raja of Nepal. Says that the village of Antarwa, commonly called Mundia, in the *pargana* of Dilawarpur in the *sarkār* of Tirhut belongs to the *Niẓāmat*. Mr Grand reports that the Raja's people are creating disturbances and interrupting the cultivation there. Requests him therefore to take proper measures for the prevention of such disorders in future and for the restitution of such articles as may have been carried away by the Raja's people. (*CI 15, pp 70-1, no 116 ; TI 29, p 75, no 277 ; AI 4, p 245.*)

Dec. 21. **1541.** The King to the Prince [Jahāndār Shah[1]]. Has learnt from the letter of the Governor-General that the Prince has advanced

[1] Received as enclosure from the Prince.

towards Farrukhabad with a view to paying his obeisance to His Majesty and that he will do so as soon as he obtains a royal pardon for his offences. Is satisfied about his allegiance and good conduct and commands him to repair to the Presence forthwith. Although he did not favour the idea of the Prince's entering Delhi attended with a considerable force yet out of regard for Major Browne he has given his consent in the matter. Asks him again to proceed to Delhi post-haste.

Major Browne to the Prince. Has received his two letters asking him in one to send all secret communications under the seal of his signet and to treat all the Prince's letters similarly sealed as confidential. In the second letter he expresses his reluctance to comply with the royal commands calling upon him to move from Lucknow and stay on the frontiers of the Vazir's dominions in order to complete the negotiations. Advises him to remain at Lucknow and not to march from there until so directed by the Governor-General. Himmat Bahadur and Narayan Das at the instance of Sindhia sent for the son of Afrāsiāb Khān who has already left Aligarh and is expected to reach the Presence shortly. On 17 *Muḥarram* [1 Dec.] a seven-piece *khil'at* for the office of *Vakīl-i-Muṭlaq* was bestowed upon the Peshwa together with the *Māhī Marātib*, flag, drum and other insignia. In a few days the *khil'at* of deputyship is expected to be bestowed on Sindhia. The chiefs of the Deccan are now at the helm of the imperial affairs. Says that the letters of His Majesty commanding the Prince to come to the Presence unattended by troops were written at the instance of Sindhia and that neither the writer nor Mr Anderson was consulted in the matter. It was for this reason that he requested the Prince not to proceed to Delhi except with the advice of the Governor-General. (*TR 22, pp 395-400, no 93 ; AR 4, p 211.*)

Dec. 22. **1542.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as no 1537 above. (*CI 15, pp 71-2, nos 118-19 ; TI 29, p 75, nos 278-9 ; AI 4, pp 240, 251.*)

Dec. 22. **1543.** To Lala Kashmiri Mal. Has received his letter intimating that he has deputed Puramal, his *gumāshta*, to wait on the Governor-General. Will pay every attention to the *gumāshta*. (*CI 15, pp 72-3, no 120 ; TI 29, p 75, no 280 ; AI 4, p 238.*)

Dec. 23. **1544.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. Is sorry not to have received any reply to his several letters. Is anxious to know if the Governor-General proposes to pay his respects to His Majesty and, if so, when he intends to set out. Is yet unaware whether Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and Major Palmer will accompany him to the Presence or the Fatehgarh brigade will attend him on his journey. Has received two royal *shuqqas* and an *'arẓī* from Mahadaji Sindhia asking him not to enter Delhi with any troops. Sindhia formerly wrote to him in the form of a petition but now that he has been appointed a Minister of the Empire he has addressed him in the form of a letter. Ever since the Governor-General parted at Benares the Prince has been suffering the pangs of separation. Is prepared to come to Calcutta, if the Governor-General approves it.

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1. *The King to the Prince.* Has received his *'arẓī* representing that it is not proper for the Prince to wait indefinitely on the borders of the English territories with a considerable force. Says that he sees no justification for the Prince to come to Delhi accompanied by a large force especially when strong friendly relations subsist between the English and Sindhia and the troops of one are in effect the troops of the other. Commands him therefore to repose confidence in Sindhia's fidelity and repair to the Presence forthwith without the least apprehension. Has ordered the release of Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah and has called him to the Presence.

2. *The King to the Prince.* Has received his *'arẓī* intimating that he arrived at Nawabganj and that after visiting the shrine of Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī he will repair to the Presence post-haste. Says that Sindhia through his exertions has settled the affairs of the Prince satisfactorily. It is therefore advisable for the latter to proceed to Delhi unattended.

3. *Mahadaji Sindhia to the Prince.* Has received his letter informing him of his arrival at Nawabganj and saying that after paying a visit to the tomb of Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī he will immediately repair to the Presence. Impelled by the idea of discharging his duties to the Throne he is attending on His Majesty with his army at the risk of his own life. It is high time for the Prince to come and pay his obeisance to His Majesty. Advises him to come unattended and not to bring unnecessarily a large force with him. (*TR 22, pp 400-10, no 94; AR 4, p 209.*)

Dec. 23. **1545.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Says that it is hardly possible to convey safely letters to His Majesty owing to the chaotic condition now prevalent in the imperial court, yet the Nawab will send a reply to His Majesty's *shuqqa* agreeably to the instructions of the Governor-General. Encloses copies of the royal *shuqqa* and an *'arẓī* from Sindhia. From a perusal of these letters Sindhia's intentions regarding the Prince will be made known to the Governor-General. Is unable to send any reply to these letters unless the Governor-General's views are known to him. Asks him therefore to communicate his sentiments in the matter. The affairs in the royal court are deplorable and frequent revolutions are occurring in the Capital. It is high time for the Governor-General seriously to take up the question of setting the royal affairs in order. (*TR 22, pp 411-13, no 95; AR 4, p 211.*)

Dec. 23. **1546.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Informs him of the recovery from illness of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that the Governor-General is perhaps not unaware of the confusion that is now prevailing at the royal court. Requests him therefore to exert himself for the betterment of the situation in the interest of the empire and its subjects. (*TR 22, pp 413-14, no 96; AR 4, p 203.*)

Dec. 23. **1547.** *Dastak* granted to the servants of Ḥaidar Beg Khān who are going from Calcutta to Lucknow. (*CI 15, p 73, no 121.*)

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Dec. 24. **1548.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received and understood the correspondence that passed between the Nawab and Lord Macartney on the subject of the 14th article of the treaty of peace between the English and the French stipulating the surrender of Velanour and Bahoor by the former to the latter. Has also received the letter dated 13 April from Mr Wheler to the Nawab and the latter's reply thereto. Is greatly pleased to learn from them that the Nawab is prepared to relinquish the above-named places to the French but does not agree with Lord Macartney regarding the mode of executing this measure. Will be obliged if the Nawab will make up his difference with Lord Macartney and make over Velanour and Bahoor to the French without further delay. (*CI 15, pp 73-4, no 122 ; TI 30, pp 171-4, no 78 ; AI 4, p 213.*)

Dec. 24. **1549.** To Mīr Murtaẓā Khān. Has received a letter from Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah complaining against the misdemeanour of the addressee and of his evil associates and reporting that during the last *Muḥarram* the Khān, in conjunction with Mullā Muḥammad, perpetrated a heinous outrage on Islam by causing a young boy to personate Imām Qasim and a slave-girl to appear as his bride. The Khān at the head of a procession next tried to force an entrance into the [*Niẓāmat*] *Imāmbāṛa* and when he was ordered to move away and not to create any disturbance the Mullā sent back an impertinent answer. Is astonished that the Khān should have behaved in this disgraceful manner. No ruler can tolerate such crimes. But the Governor-General out of regard for the good name of the Khān's ancestors withholds taking any action until he has heard what the Khān has to say in the matter. Warns him against the repetition of similar acts in the meantime. (*CI 15, p 73, no 123 ; TI 29, pp 57-6, no 281 ; AI 4, p 247.*)

Dec. 25. **1550.** *Intelligence from Sindhia's camp.* Raja Himmat Bahadur and Narayan Das represented to Sindhia that he should send for Khādim Ḥusain Khān, the son of Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān, deceased, and procure for him a *khil'at* from the Presence and install him in the place of his father and that the *Niābat* be given to Himmat Bahadur. Khādim Ḥusain Khān was accordingly sent for. One night Sindhia summoned Zainu'l-'Ābidīn, who was in confinement, and transferred him to the fort of Gwalior for a life-long imprisonment. Khādim Ḥusain Khān has been awarded a *khil'at* of seven pieces, a sword, an elephant and a horse and a letter of condolence has been sent to his mother. Jahāngīr Khān, the brother of the deceased Nawab, and his nephew have also been granted a five-piece *khil'at* each. *Niābat* has been given to Himmat Bahadur and the *Dīwanī* to Raja Narayan Das. A seal of the name of Khādim Ḥusain Khān Ṣābit Jang has been made. Sindhia has sent a battalion to the Presence with an *'arẓī* requesting His Majesty to come to him. A letter from the King was issued summoning Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah, who came to Akbarabad and alighted at the house of Raja Dayaram. His Majesty ordered Mirzā Patnī to meet the Nawab. Shujā'at Khān and Mihrbān Khān then represented to His Majesty that it was not advisable at that time to admit Majdu'd-

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Daulah to an audience and that he should be committed to their charge. Accordingly they seized upon Majdu'd-Daulah and took him to their own house. They also publicly announced that if any one was found to espouse Majdu'd-Daulah's cause he would be severely dealt with. His Majesty remonstrated with them on their misbehaviour and deputed two guards to wait on Majdu'd-Daulah in order to see that he is not maltreated. Shujā'at Khān answered that he had acted in this manner at the instance of Sindhia. His Majesty then mounted his elephant and repaired to his fort. When Muḥammad Beg Khān Hamdānī saw that he was surrounded on all sides and was destitute of provisions and that there was no alternative for him but to die he petitioned to His Majesty saying that till then he stood against his enemies in the hope of receiving succour from the Presence but unfortunately no support was forthcoming. He was ready to die for the imperial cause but he had hoped that his life would have been sacrificed on some nobler occasion. On 24 *Muḥarram* [8 December] Sindhia ordered Himmat Bahadur to pay the agreed amount to Hamdānī when Appaji on the part of Hamdānī's *vakīl* represented that he [Hamdānī] was prepared to surrender all his effects to Sindhia provided the latter employed him in his service or let him depart in peace with his family. Sindhia did not agree to either of these terms but ordered that Hamdānī should fix his tent near that of Appaji and wait on him next day only with ten horsemen for an interview. A royal *shūqqa* was despatched to Shujā'at Khān saying that considering him to be a faithful servant of His Majesty the person of Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah and the fort of Akbarabad were entrusted to him. It appears that Majdu'd-Daulah is now being treated well. On 25 *Muḥarram* [9 December] two *harkāras* from Hamdānī's camp arrived and reported that the Rohillas were marching away. Appaji thereupon sent horsemen to fetch them and cause them to encamp near him. He then brought to his own neighbourhood two battalions from Hamdānī's camp and removed the artillery two miles off and stationed one of Sindhia's battalions to guard it. He dismissed the old gunners and placed his own men in their rooms and brought all the baggages of Hamdānī's army into his own camp. He threw Ismā'īl Beg, Karīm Qulī Khān and Mirzā Raḥmat Khān into separate confinements. Dilārām Kāfir prepared an inventory of Hamdānī's effects containing 41 pieces of cannon, 1,100 muskets and 22 matchlocks. From among these he (Appaji) selected and retained 13 pieces of cannon and despatched the rest to Himmat Bahadur. On 29 *Muḥarram* [13 December] a dependant of Macheri Raja assassinated Khush-Hali Ram, the *vakīl* of the Raja of Jaipur, and made good his escape. His Majesty ordered that a tent be pitched between the royal *darbār* and Sindhia's camp for Mirzā Akbar Shah who was going to bring Sindhia. The Mirzā set out for the purpose and met Sindhia who presented him with 21 gold mohurs, seven trays of cloth, one tray of jewels, two horses and one elephant. Sindhia then accompanied by Mirzā paid his obeisance to His Majesty and presented 101 gold mohurs to him. Mirzā Janglī, son of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah,

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deceased, also presented 5 gold mohurs to His Majesty. His Majesty then provided a seat to Sindhia on account of his lameness. *Khil'ats* were then bestowed on every person according to his rank. 'To-day', 30 *Muḥarram*, it has been decided to send Muḥammad Beg Khān Hamdānī and his family towards Kotah and Bundi and Sindhia promised to settle on him an allowance of twenty-two thousand rupees. Sindhia was at the Presence this morning and had a private conference for hours with His Majesty. (*TR 22, pp 414-26, no 97 ; AR 4, p 206.*)

Dec..26.[1] **1551.** To Raja Kalyan Singh. Says that the Raja's *vakīl*, Majlis Ray, has taken leave of him to go personally and offer his condolence to his master on the death of his mother. Requests the Raja to send him back to Calcutta as soon as he has finished his business. The *vakīl* is an old and faithful servant of the Raja and has given the Governor-General every satisfaction in his work. (*CI 10, p 448, no 699 ; TI 29, pp 76-7, no 282 ; AI 4, p 237.*)

Dec. 30. **1552.** From Jahāndār Shah. Has received his letter. Encloses in original a *shuqqa* received from His Majesty and a letter from Sindhia. Is longing to have an interview with the Governor-General.

1. *The King to Jahāndār Shah.* Mahadaji Sindhia is attending on him and is faithfully carrying out the royal commands. Asks him to repose confidence in Sindhia's fidelity and to repair to the Presence unattended.

2. *Mahadaji Sindhia to the Prince.* Is attending on His Majesty with his army. Has, after repeated requests, been able to induce His Majesty to summon the Prince to the Presence. A royal letter on this subject has accordingly been issued to him. Advises him therefore to set out unattended immediately on the receipt of the royal commands. Will be in readiness to offer his services to the Prince.

3. *Jahāndār Shah to the King.* Has received two royal *shuqqas* and a letter from Mahadaji Sindhia. Has communicated His Majesty's commands to the Governor-General and is expecting a reply from him. Is ever anxious and ready to obey the orders of His Majesty. (*TR 22, pp 426-30, no 98 ; AR 4, p 209.*)

Dec. 31. **1553.** To the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the present so kindly sent by him. (*CI 15, p 74, no 124 ; TI 29, p 77, no 283 ; AI 4, p 246.*)

——— **1554.** *Dastak* granted to Manohar Das, son of Gopal Das Sahu, who is proceeding to Calcutta. (*CI 15, p 71, no 117.*)

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Jan. 1. **1555.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Is longing to see the Governor-General. Commends to his favour Ikrām 'Alī Khān, Muḥammad Akbar Khān and Muḥammadī Beg Khān all of whom have been deputed to wait upon the Governor-General. Requests him to reinstate them to the office of *dāmdārī*, to restore to them their former

[1] Nov. 10 according to the volume of Copies.

allowance of Rs 5,000 and to issue orders to Sir John D'oyly for the payment of the amount. (*TR 24, pp 1-2, no A1 ; AR 4, p 276.*)

Jan. 5. **1556.** To the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Acknowledges the receipt of two quilts and two handkerchiefs. As a mark of his loyalty the Governor-General has also sent 51 *ashrafīs* to the Prince through Major Palmer. Approves the appointment of Maharaja Pirthi Indar Amīru'l-Mulk Imtiāzu'd-Daulah Farzand Wafādār Mirzā Raja Gobind Ram Bahadur Sipahdār Jang as his *vakīl* at Calcutta. Will pay due attention to whatever the Raja may represent in behalf of the Prince. (*CI 15, p 74, no 125.*)

Jan. 5. **1557.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of 600 apples. (*CI 15, p 75, no 126.*)

Jan. 5. **1558.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as no 1537 above. (*CI 15, pp 75-6, no 127.*)

Jan. 5. **1559.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary reply. (*CI 15, p 76, no 128.*)

Jan. 5. **1560.** To Nawab Sālār Jang. Complimentary reply. (*CI 15, p 76, no 129.*)

Jan. 5. **1561.** To Qāsim 'Alī Khān, son of Nawab Sālār Jang. Complimentary reply. (*CI 15, p 77, no 130.*)

Jan. 5. **1562.** To Mirzā Sulṭān Dā'ūd. Thanks him for his congratulations on the occasion of Christmas. (*CI 15, p 77, no 131.*)

Jan. 5. **1563.** To Ṣāliḥa Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 15, p 77, no 132.*)

Jan. 5. **1564.** To Munnī Begam. Acknowledges her letter expressing her joy at the conferment by Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah on [her adopted son] Saiyid Ḥusain 'Alī Khān the title of *'Imādu'd-Daulah Sa'īdul-Mulk Qāim Jang.* (*CI 15, p 78, no 133.*)

Jan. 5. **1565.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of three maunds and thirty seers of sugar-candy through Mirzā 'Alī Naqī Khān. (*CI 15, p 78, no 134.*)

Jan. 5. **1566.** To Achchhe Miān [Nawab Saiyid Ḥusain 'Alī Khān]. To the same effect as no 1564 above acknowledging the receipt of his *nazr.* (*CI 15, p 78, no 135.*)

Jan. 5. **1567.** To Jagat Seth Harak Chand. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of his letter accompanying a *nazr.* (*CI 15, p 79, no 136.*)

Jan. 5. **1568.** To the Raja of Bishenpur. Has received his letter accompanying a *nazr* on the occasion of the Governor-General's safe return to Calcutta. (*CI 15, p 79, no 137.*)

Jan. 5. **1569.** To Raja Gaurnath. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 15, p 79, no 138.*)

Jan. 5. **1570.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Has received his letter requesting an interview. Approves of his intention and asks him to proceed to Calcutta immediately on the receipt of this letter. Has issued necessary instruc-

tions to the dak bearers who will carry him to 'this' quarter. (*CI 15, p 80, no 139.*)

Jan. 8. **1571.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Is glad to receive his letter intimating that the Khān has delivered to Mr Wombwell the bills of exchange for 15 *lākhs* of rupees, ten being upon Calcutta and five upon Surat, and that the said gentleman will transmit them to the Governor-General and requesting that the exchange upon the bills may be ordered conformably to the price of the market. Says that the rate of exchange settled during the Governor-General's visit to Lucknow will be adhered to. (*CI 15, p 80, no 140*; *TI 31, p 1, no A1*; *AI 4, p 264.*)

Jan. 8. **1572.** To Ḥaidar Bahadur. Has received his two letters, one intimating the payment of the *qisṭ* for the month of *Aghan* 1191 *Bengālī*, and the other mentioning that he was sending a *nazr* on the eve of Christmas. Asks him to correspond with him now and then. (*CI 15, p 81, no 141.*)

Jan. 8. **1573.** To Diwan Nanda Kumar, Jagat Narayan, Saiyid 'Alī Khān and Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 15, pp 81-2, nos 142-4.*)

Jan. 8. **1574.** To Maharaja Sundar Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his two letters, one intimating the presentation of a *khil'at* to him and the other accompanying a *nazr* on the occasion of Christmas through Qāim Khān. Assures him of his friendship and asks him to correspond with him now and then. (*CI 15, p 82, no 145.*)

Jan. 8. **1575.** To Rani Bhawani. Acknowledges the receipt of her letter accompanying a *nazr* sent on the occasion of Christmas through her *vakīl*, Parmanand. (*CI 15, p 82, no 146.*)

Jan. 10. **1576.** To Sheo Chandar. Has learnt that the late Maharaja Kishan Chand sold 10,000 *bīghas* of land to Mr Griffith but so far he has got possession of 6,000 *bīghas* only. Asks him therefore to put immediately the said gentleman in possession of the remaining 4,000 *bīghas*. (*CI 15, p 83, no 147.*)

Jan. 10. **1577.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires him to hear the cases of Ghulām Ashraf, Barkatullah and others, who are going to his court, and give his decision thereon. (*CI 15, p 83, no 148.*)

Jan. 10. **1578.** To the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Has made over to Muḥammad Akbar Khān ten big and small boxes containing the articles asked for by the Prince. Hopes he will approve them and honour him by accepting them. Mīr Maqsūd 'Alī, a servant of the writer, will have the honour of delivering this letter personally to the Prince. (*CI 15, p 83, no 149.*)

Jan. 11. **1579.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Is exceedingly pleased to learn from Major Palmer about the good health of the Governor-General and other particulars. At the instance of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah he went on 17 *Muḥarram* [1 December] to pay a visit to the shrine of Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī. Is anxious to see the Governor-General. (*TR 24, pp 2-3, no A2 : AR 4, p 276.*)

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Jan. 13. **1580.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Thanks the Governor-General for forwarding his letter to Mrs Hastings in Europe. (*TR 24, p 3, no A3 ; AR 4, p 276.*)

Jan. 15. **1581.** To the Vazir [Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah]. Informs him of his intention to embark for Europe on *20 Rabī' I* [1 February]. Reminds him of the transactions and engagements which took place at Lucknow between them regarding the affairs of his (Nawab's) administration. Says that as promised he communicated those engagements to the Board and obtained their full assent and assurance to adhere to them on every point. Assures the Nawab that the plan settled between them will be carried out by his successor, Mr Macpherson, and says that while in England he will ever try to improve his affairs with the authorities there. Asks him to keep up correspondence. (*TI 31, pp 5-7, no A3 ; AI 4, p 264.*)

Jan. 15. **1582.** To Ḥasan Riẓā and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 31, pp 7-9, nos A4 & 5 ; AI 4, p 264.*)

Jan. 17. **1583.** From the Raja of Bhutan. Prays for the health and prosperity of the Governor-General through whose favour and assistance he has been able to regain his *zamīndārī* of Bhutan. Agreeably to the Governor-General's direction the Chief of Rangpur is rendering to the Raja all possible help in the settlement of his affairs. Says that at the instance of the Chief of Rangpur, Mir Bābar 'Alī and one of the writer's agents went to fix the boundary at Pattacottah where they requested Deb Deo, the *Zamindar* of Rangpur, to come and see the operation himself. The *Zamīndār* out of perverseness did not visit the place nor sent an agent for the purpose. Mīr Bābar 'Alī and the writer's agent were then obliged to fix the bamboos on the boundary by themselves in the absence of the *Zamīndār*. Three weeks later the *Zamīndār* wilfully caused these bamboos to be removed. Requests the Governor-General at this juncture to despatch an *amīn* to the spot in order to get the question of the boundary finally settled between the writer and the *Zamīndār*. Requests him further to recover from the usurpers and to restore to him some of his villages in the district [of Rangpur]. Is glad to state that ever since the promulgation of the Governor-General's order perfect tranquillity has been restored and that no cases of cruelty or oppression have occurred in his *zamīndārī*. Will write direct to the Governor-General or to the Chief of Rangpur in case any disturbance should take place in future. Raykrit, a dependant of the writer, subdued Bikram Deo and was made *Choke-Ṣūbah*. In this capacity he settled matters with all the other talukdars. Subsequently the Chief of Rangpur in consultation with the writer deputed agents to various places and caused bamboos to be planted demarcating the boundary lines. Solicits the Governor-General now to issue positive orders through the Chief of Rangpur to the *zamīndārs* of the district [Rangpur] directing them to leave the bamboos fixed and not to remove them. Requests the Governor-General to compel the *zamīndārs* of Bijni and other places to pay their annual tribute to the writer in dried fish, oil,

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etc., and to forbid unauthorised persons from erecting *khedās* for capturing elephants. Requests the Governor-General further to recover from the Raja of [Cooch] Behar a quantity of silver valued at about Rs 5,000 which was sent by him to the grandfather of the present Raja for minting. The writer has handed over the voucher of its delivery to Mr Goodlad at Rangpur. The gentleman was satisfied with its authenticity and would have recovered the claim but he was unexpectedly recalled to Calcutta before he could finally settle the matter. (*TR 24, pp 3-8, no A4*; *AI 4, p 270.*)

Jan. 18. **1584.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang. Complimentary reply. (*CI 15, p 85, no 150.*)

Jan. 18. **1585.** To Munnī Begam. Has received her letter accompanying warm wrappers for him and Mrs Hastings through Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān. Will send the one meant for Mrs Hastings to her in Europe. (*CI 15, p 85, no 151.*)

Jan. 18. **1586.** To Shah Asrārullah. Complimentary reply. (*CI 15, p 85, no 152.*)

Jan. 18. **1587.** To Beniram Pandit. Complimentary reply. (*CI 15, pp 85-6, no 153.*)

Jan. 18. **1588.** To Maharaja Udey Chand. Has received his letter stating that he came as far as Azimabad in order to see him but for want of time he could not fulfil his object. Says that he believes in the sincerity of his friendship and that there is no harm if through some unavoidable cause the Maharaja could not pay him a ceremonial visit. (*CI 15, p 86, no 154.*)

Jan. 18. **1589.** To Maharaja Udey Chand. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter accompanying a *nazr* on the occasion of Christmas through his *gumāshta*, Puran Chand. (*CI 15, p 86, no 155.*)

Jan. 18. **1590.** To Maharaja Udey Chand. Acknowledges the receipt of warm wrappers sent by him and thanks him for the same. (*CI 15, p 86, no 156.*)

Jan. 18.[1] **1591.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Says that his continued residence 'here' [India] has impaired his health. Owing to certain important official business he will be proceeding to Europe shortly. Mr Macpherson, a wise man and a tried friend of the Governor-General, will succeed him in his office. Asks the Nawab not to be anxious on account of his departure but rest his mind in peace. Assures him that the gentleman will consider all the friends of the Governor-General as his own friends and will pay them the attention due to their ranks. (*CI 15, p 87, no 157*; *TI 31, pp A9-A10, no A6*; *AI 4, p 263.*)

Jan. 18[1]. **1592.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 15, p 87, no 158*; *TI 31, p A10, no A7*; *AI 4, p 263.*)

[1] Jan. 15 according to the volume of Translations.

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Jan. 18.[1] **1593.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. To the same effect. (*CI 15, p 87, no 159*; *TI 31, p A10, no A8*; *AI 4, p 263.*)

Jan. 18. **1594.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. To the same effect and also thanking him for the favour shown to Capt. Mordaunt. (*CI 15, p 88, no 160.*)

Jan. 18.[1] **1595.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Regrets that for want of time he could not see him on his way back from Lucknow nor could he discuss with him personally certain matters of importance. Out of regard for his friendship, however, the Governor-General informs him that on 19 or 20 *Rabī'* I he is leaving India for England where certain affairs of State have to be adjusted with the King [of England] and his ministers. Asks him to apply himself assiduously to the discharge of his duties. Has recommended him, in favourable terms, to Mr Macpherson, his successor in office. Assures the Nawab that he will not be unmindful of his interests while in Europe and asks him therefore to rest his mind in peace. (*CI 15, pp 88-9, no 161*; *TI 31, pp A10-A12, no A9*; *AI 4, p 265.*)

Jan. 18[1]. **1596.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that before his departure from Lucknow he handed over to Major Palmer a written order to Col. Cumming, the Commander of the Fatehgarh detachment, for the disbandment of the troops under him. He had instructed the Major to deliver the order to the Colonel whenever he should deem it advisable. On his arrival in Calcutta he informed the Council of this affair. But in view of the recent developments in the imperial court the Council desired the Governor-General to direct the Major not to serve the order on the Colonel until such time as the course of events took a more satisfactory turn. Has communicated this decision to the Major who might have acquainted the Nawab with it. Has learnt that Mahadaji Sindhia has obtained honours for himself and for the Peshwa from His Majesty and that he (Sindhia) has been appointed minister for the regulation of the royal affairs. From this enhanced power of Sindhia and his hostile intentions the gentlemen of the Council are definitely of opinion that the removal of the Fatehgarh brigade at such a critical time would be highly impolitic. Although the Governor-General, on his part, believes in the sincerity and uprightness of Sindhia towards the English and their friends yet public policy demands that one should always be on one's guard against the least danger. The continuance of the troops is also necessary in order to stop the malicious persons who, on the abrupt removal of troops, may find an opportunity of falsely disseminating the rumour that an estrangement has grown up between the English and the Nawab. The Governor-General and Council therefore request the Nawab to acquiesce in this decision and continue the Fatehgarh brigade till the danger is removed. (*CI 15, pp 89-91, no 162*; *TI 31, pp A1-A5, no A2*; *AI 4, p 267.*)

[1] Jan. 15 according to the volume of Translations.

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Jan. 20. **1597.** From Vithal Rao. Complimentary. (*TR 22, p 8, no A5*; *AI 4, p 270.*)

Jan. 20. **1598.** To the King, the Peshwa, Nana Farnavis, Mahadaji Sindhia, Bhao Bakhshi, Almās 'Alī Khān, Nawab Niẓāmu'd-Daulah, The Nawab of Arcot, Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān and Mudhoji Bhonsla. Says that owing to ill-health and also in order to attend to some important business in England he (Mr Hastings) is leaving for Europe on 20 *Rabī' I* [1 February], and that he will be succeeded by Mr Macpherson who will conduct the affairs of the administration. (*TI 31, pp 12-33, nos A10-A21.*)

Jan. 25. **1599.** To Beniram Pandit. Says that he is shortly proceeding to Europe. Has ever considered the Pandit's house as his own and the Pandit's children as his own children. Asks him to rest in peace and not to entertain any apprehension whatsoever on account of his departure. Has strongly recommended him to Mr Macpherson, his successor in office, who has promised his patronage to the Pandit. Has also spoken to him about the *jāgīr* held by the Pandit and the latter therefore must not worry on that score. The invaluable services rendered by the Pandit and his brothers at Surat and in Calcutta have made an indelible impression upon his mind. Mr Fowke will also maintain friendship with the Pandit since he is aware of the cordial relationship that subsists between the Governor-General and the Pandit. Asks him to make his representations henceforth to Mr Macpherson and Mr Fowke who will, he is sure, pay due attention to them. Bishambhar Pandit will wait on Mr Macpherson after the Governor-General's departure. Will recommend him, in person, to that gentleman.

In the Governor-General's handwriting.—Says that he will preserve his love for the Pandit wherever he may go. Has ever considered the Pandit and his brother as his own kith and kin. The son of the Pandit is the Governor-General's son whom he has adopted and given his own name. Asks him not to entertain any apprehension. May God preserve him! (*CI 15, pp 91-2, no 163*; *TI 31, pp A28-A30, no A18*; *AI 4, p 263.*)

Jan. 25. **1600.** To Rajaram Pandit. Informs him that he is proceeding to Europe shortly in order to attend to certain important business. Has recommended him to Mr Macpherson, his successor in office. This gentleman, who is possessed of sagacity, wisdom and foresight, will surely show him every kindness. (*CI 15, pp 92-3, no 164.*)

Jan. 25. **1601.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Commends Munshī Ghulam Rasūl to his favour. (*CI 15, p 93, no 165.*)

Jan. 25. **1602.** To Maharaja Jagat Seth. To the same effect as no 1589 above. (*CI 15, p 93, no 166.*)

Jan. 25. **1603.** To Raja Harak Chand Jagat Seth. Acknowledges the receipt of warm wrappers through Vaziri Mal, his *gumāshta*. (*CI 15, pp 93-4, no 167.*)

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Jan. 27. **1604.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. Is glad to learn that agreeably to his wishes the Raja has appointed Kashmiri Mal's son and Lala Bachhraj to the Treasury. Asks him to fix up the amount of their allowances in accordance with ancient usage. (*CI 15, p 94, no 168.*)

Jan. 27. **1605.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of warm wrappers together with other presents. (*CI 15, p 94, no 169.*)

Jan. 27. **1606.** To Munnī Begam. Is pleased to learn about her welfare through Ray Manik Chand, her *vakīl*, who reached ' here ' safe and sound. Says that he is extremely busy in making preparations for his departure to Europe. Is thankful for her friendship and hopes it will continue between them as ever. (*CI 15, pp 94-5, no 170.*)

Jan. 27. **1607.** To Jagat Seth. Has received his several letters. Says that he could not reply to them earlier because he was very busy in making preparations for his departure to Europe. Appreciates the devotion and loyalty shown by him. Assures him that he, being a friend of the English, will receive due attention and patronage from Mr Macpherson, the Governor-General's successor in office. (*CI 15, pp 95-6, no 171.*)

Jan. 27. **1608.** To Sivaji Bhat. Has received his letter. Says that he is proceeding to Europe shortly and that Mr Macpherson, a man of character and sagacity, will succeed him in his office. Has recommended the addressee to the gentleman in favourable terms. Asks him to keep up a regular correspondence with him as he has been doing with the Governor-General. (*CI 15, p 96, no 172.*)

Jan. 27. **1609.** To Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān. Notifies his intended departure to Europe on 20 *Rabī'* I=1 February 1785. (*CI 15, pp 96-7, no 173.*)

Jan. 31. **1610.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Complimentary reply. (*CI 15, p 97, no 174.*)

Jan. 31. **1611.** To the grandmother and the mother of Suraj Narayan Ray. Intimates the appointment of Suraj Narayan Ray to the office of *Qānūngo* held by his father, Lachhmi Narayan Ray, deceased. (*CI 15, pp 97-8, no 175.*)

Jan. 31. **1612.** To Bhao Bakhshi. Is pleased to learn from his letter that after performing his pilgrimage at Gaya the addressee will proceed to the Prince direct. Says that he is proceeding to Europe shortly. Bhagwant Rao, the addressee's agent, will continue to stay in Calcutta. (*CI 15, p 98, no 176.*)

Jan. 31. **1613.** To Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Intimates that he is leaving Calcutta for Europe on 20 *Rabī* I [1 February 1785] and that he has strongly recommended him to Mr Macpherson, his successor in office. (*CI 15, pp 98-9, no 177.*)

Jan. 31. **1614.** To Maharani Bhawani. Has received her letter expressing her anxiety on his departure to Europe. Says that he has properly

explained and strongly recommended her case to the gentlemen of the Council and that she must not therefore worry on any account. (*CI 15, p 99, no 178.*)

Jan. 31. **1615.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. To the same effect as no 1613 above. (*CI 15, pp 99-100, no 179.*)

Jan. 31. **1616.** To Balaji Gobind, *Sardār* of Kalpi. Has received his letter through his *vakīl*, Rao Shankar Das, requesting exemption from duties at Gaya. Says that he is leaving India for Europe shortly and that he has therefore introduced the *vakīl* to Mr Macpherson, his successor in office. The *vakīl*, after having obtained the *parwāna* of exemption, will despatch it to the addressee. (*CI 15, p 100, no 180*; *AI 4, p 282, no A19.*)

Jan. 31. **1617.** To the King.[1] Says that owing to ill-health and also in order to attend to some important business in England Mr Hastings will embark for Europe on 20 *Rabī' I* [1 February] after which the writer will succeed to his office and conduct the affairs of the administration. Hopes that His Majesty will continue to shower his blessings upon him in the same manner as they were bestowed upon Mr Hastings. For further particulars refers him to Major Browne as well as to the *'arẓīs* of Mr Hastings. (*CI 16, p 1, no 1*; *TI 31, pp 33-5, no 1*; *AI 4, p 265.*)

Jan. 31. **1618.** To the Prince.[1] To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 16, p 1, no 2*; *TI 31, pp 35-6, no 2*; *AI 4, p 266.*)

Jan. 31. **1619.** To the Nawab Vazīr.[1] To the same effect as the foregoing with the following addition. Says that he is fully acquainted with all the transactions which took place between the Nawab and Mr Hastings at Lucknow regarding the increase of the Nawab's revenues and the payment of the Company's debts. Promises to adhere to the measures inaugurated by Mr Hastings and assures him that he will try his best to promote the stability of his government and to preserve the cordial relation which exists between the Nawab and the Company. (*CI 16, p 2, no 3*; *TI 31, pp 46-51, no 7*; *AI 4, p 267.*)

Jan. 31. **1620.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān.[1] To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 16, pp 4-6, no 4*; *TI 31, pp 51-6, no 8*; *AI 4, p 264.*)

Jan. 31. **1621.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān.[1] To the same effect. (*CI 16, pp 4-6, no 4*; *TI 31, p 57, no 9*; *AI 4, p 264.*)

Jan. 31. **1622.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān, Almās 'Alī Khān, the Nawab of Farrukhabad, Raja Mahip Narayan, Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, Munnī Begam, Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān, the Nawab of Arcot, the Peshwa, Nana Farnavis, Mahadaji Sindhia, Bhao Bakhshi and Mudhoji Bhonsla[1]. Says that owing to ill-health and also in order to attend to some important business in England Mr Hastings will

[1] From Mr Macpherson.

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embark for Europe on 20 *Rabī'* I [1 February] after which the writer will succeed to his office and conduct the affairs of the administration. (*CI 16, pp 7-14, nos 5-15*; *TI 31, pp 35-40 & 58-71, nos 3, 4 & 11-19.*)

———[1] **1623.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. Expresses his indignation at the assassination of Afrāsiāb Khān and the humiliation of Muḥammad Beg Khān. Says that a minor son of Afrāsiāb Khān, deceased, has been appointed *Bakhshī* but, in fact, Raja Himmat Bahadur is in absolute control of the office. Requests the Governor-General once more to come to the writer and accompany him to the Presence. Has already sent to him for his information a royal *shuqqa* and an '*arẓī* from Major Browne dealing with the subject of the writer's departure to the Presence. Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah had appointed five battalions with two guns each to escort the writer but he has now reduced the number of the battalions to four. Two guns attached to a battalion may be sufficient for a hunting excursion but for the purpose of service at least four guns are needed for each. Has not yet received the two hundred muskets, promised by the Governor-General, for Capt. Polhill's battalion nor has he been supplied with the four guns from Fatehgarh and Chunar. Requests him therefore to direct Major Palmer to deliver the muskets to the troops and to issue orders to the officers of Fatehgarh and Chunar in order to make over the guns to the writer. The chiefs of the royal *darbar* are all desirous of depriving His Majesty of the possession of the fort of Akbarabad. Is staying at Lucknow with Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and awaiting the arrival of the Governor-General. Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah has been receiving frequent *shuqqas* notifying his nomination to the *Vazārat* and commanding him to repair to the Presence for the due performance of the duties of that office. (*TR 23, pp A5-A8, no A1.*)

[1] The date is not forthcoming since a few pages from the beginning of the volume are missing.

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A. = Arabic; A.-P. = Arabic Persian; H. = Hindi; Mar. = Marathi; P. = Persian; S. = Sanskrit; T. = Turki; Tam. = Tamil; Tel. = Telugu; U. = Uriya.

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